



# A Happy New Year



## The Southern Edition Worker

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### NAZI BIG SHOT—STILL GOING STRONG

In the heyday of Hitler, satellite Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Reichs administrator of Hungary was known as—the strong man of Hungary. Other Nazi dictators have come and gone, but Admiral Horthy, though no longer a “strong man,” still lives a comfortable existence. He lived in Bavaria since 1945. Last month he traveled to Switzerland with his family. He and his wife are shown shaking hands with friends from the train at Munich in the U. S. Zone.

## Fateful 15 Days

—An Editorial—

FIFTEEN days remain before the trial of the 12 Communist Party leaders opens in New York City on Jan. 17.

In these 15 days, the democratic public of our country has the duty of raising a protest so vigorous that the Truman administration will be compelled to dismiss the infamous indictments against the Communist leaders.

We say this because it is not only the 12 Communist individuals who will face trial on frame-up charges; the very constitution of the USA, with the precious Bill of Rights, will be in the dock.

For this coming Jan. 17 is the trial of a political party. It is the trial not of men charged with having done certain things, but of men charged with believing and thinking certain things. The charge against them is that they formed a political party in 1945 based on Socialist principles of Marxism-Leninism.

It is the right of the American people to judge for themselves the rightness and wrongness of the Communist Party's views. If the American people lose the right to judge this issue for themselves, they will lose the right to judge any and all issues for themselves.

An aroused public opinion, therefore, must not permit this trial to take place.

We urge that every reader of this paper dedicate himself within the next 15 days to a practical plan of action:

- Wire or write to President Truman at the White House, and to Attorney General Tom Clark, Department of Justice Building, Washington, D. C., demanding the dismissal of these “thought control” indictments as a violation of the Bill of Rights.
- Organize similar messages in your house, neighborhood, school, church, etc.
- Visit all community groups, churches, unions, etc., to alert their members to this coming trial and urge them to send messages of protest to the President and Attorney General Clark, as stated above.

## The New Congress

# ELECTION PROMISES FACE BETRAYAL

— See Pages 3 and 5 —





# Texas Union Delegation Raps Anti-Labor Laws

Special to The Worker

AUSTIN, Tex.—Ten representatives of the different branches of organized labor in Texas formed a united delegation which visited Gov. Beauford Jester recently to demand

## Layoffs Mount In Louisville

By Carl Braden

LOUISVILLE, Ky (FP).—Lines of jobless are forming again at Louisville plant gates but only the little people seem concerned about it.

Many hundreds of AFL and CIO members are being laid off, but this rates no mention in the press and gets scant attention from the Kentucky Employment Service. The KES dismisses the situation with the comment that the layoffs are "seasonal."

The daily papers have been lulled by industry statements that the layoffs are temporary. However, industry doesn't say how temporary.

Hardest hit are plants making farm equipment and aluminum products. Also affected are wood-working, printing and distilling. Tobacco factories hire a few people now and then, mostly as replacements. They have the longest lines in front of their gates every day.

"It's got me worried," a veteran guard at a cigaret factory told Federated Press. "This job used to be fun, but not any more. During the war people would come in and ask what the pay was. When you told them, they would tell you what to do with the job."

"Now people come here begging for work. A lot of these are old folks who plead for a job with tears in their eyes. You know they'll probably never get anything. As for the others, well, it looks pretty bad."

repeal of the 11 anti-slave laws. Nine of these laws were passed and signed during Jester's administration.

The delegation pointed out that the 1948 State Democratic Convention which nominated Jester, had elaborated a platform calling for repeal of "restrictive" labor legislation. The Governor, however, stalled the delegation by asking for a "bill of particulars" to prove that the laws were unfair and harmed labor. The labor leaders promised to furnish the particulars at once.

The labor leaders also protested the rumored appointment of State Senator Ben Ramsey as Secretary of State for Texas. Joe Steadham, Railroad Brotherhoods' legislative chairman, who headed the delegation, told the Governor: "Through-out Mr. Ramsey's public career, he has not missed an opportunity to gouge organized labor."

The non-committal attitude of the Governor, it was reported reflected how little he was impressed by the formal unity of the top leaders of labor. They have hogtied themselves to the Democratic Party and failed to bring into action and protest their rank and file. This it was pointed out made very little impression on the politicians.

The labor delegation included: Joe Steadham, RR Brotherhoods; Harry Acreman, AFL state secretary; J. J. Hickman, CIO state secretary; William Clitheroe, Machinists State Council secretary; Robert Eckhardt, counsel for the Telephone Workers; James A. Shields, Railroad Conductors; Robert H. Woods, Railway Clerks; J. H. Gibson, Maintenance of Way; H. L. Reynolds, Railroad Engineers; W. H. Winchester, Railroad Firemen.

## QUAHOGS:

OR, FLORIDA CLAMS, biggest edible clams in U. S. waters, grow to seven inches in diameter, more than five pounds. It's a year-around crop, with no dormant period. Quahogs are dug from the warm, shallow beds of Florida's Ten Thousand Islands.



Clam boat docks in the early morning at Naples, Fla. Worker unloads cooker. Clams are steamed 40 minutes.



Assembly line picks meat from steam-opened shells. Meat is minced, put in cans by hand, and juice added.

# Miami Progressives Hail Victory As Court Dumps 'Contempt' Charge

MIAMI, Fla.—Communists and progressives all over Florida were jubilant last week with the double victory gained in the State Supreme Court, in Tallahassee, in the now famous Benemovsky case. The Supreme Court of Florida freed Leah Adler Benemovsky from a "contempt of court" jail sentence, for refusal to talk about her Communist Party affiliations, and simultaneously cleared the Communist Party of the United States from the ridiculous charge of "Criminal Communism."

Announcing its ruling in a five to two decision, the highest court in the state reversed the Dade County Circuit Court sentence of 90 days for contempt of court for refusing to answer questions concerning the Communist Party in Miami and Miami Beach and affiliated members.

"There has existed in this country for many years a Communist Party with a national and state ticket in some states, but it has never been considered a criminal Communist organization," read the majority opinion, written by Justice Glenn Terrell.

Justice Terrell and the four Justices concurring drew a line of demarcation between membership in the nationally known Communist Party and "one engaged in criminal communism." They ruled that Mrs. Benemovsky "had a perfect right to decline to answer 'questions if an attempt was made to connect her with 'criminal Communism.'"

HOLDING the national Communist Party free of such charge, however, the court ruling continued:

"If this was the type of Communism that appellant (meaning Mrs. Benemovsky) professed, the answer to the question could not

have incriminated her, but if as charged in the rule nisi the purpose was to connect her with criminal Communist activities than she had a perfect right to decline to answer."

Chief Justice Elwyn Thomas and Justice Paul D. Barnes dissented. But the weight of evidence presented to the court by Mrs. Benemovsky's counsel, headed by Attorney John M. Coe, who is also chairman of the Progressive Party of Florida, was overwhelming, and the dissenters wrote no opinion of their own. Cominu- t. totowS

THE LEGAL ASPECTS of the case revolved around the question of immunity. The solicitor and Judges Villard and Holt contended that each and all of them had a right to grant Mrs. Benemovsky immunity from prosecution under the anti-Communist law on the Florida statute books and urged her to answer all questions put to her.

Attorney Louis Glick of Miami who represented Mrs. Benemovsky locally cited case after case to the contrary; just as he cited cases of gamblers, bootleggers and murderers who refused to answer questions put to them by the same solicitor on ground that it would incriminate them, and were allowed free on low bail.

Attorney Coe entered the case when it was found necessary to carry proceedings to the Supreme Court in Tallahassee. Progressives and member of his professions showered him with congratulations

soon after the ruling became public for his service to civil rights in this state and country.

But the case was not fought on legalistic grounds and with legal methods alone. The Communist Party of Florida and the national office, as well as progressive unions and organizations in this state and throughout the country came to the aid of Mrs. Benemovsky. Resolutions, letters, telegrams and protests of all kinds found their way to the lower and upper courts.

A citywide Civil Rights Congress was formed and later affiliated with the national organization the better to defend Mrs. Benemovsky. This was the outgrowth of the earlier founded "Benemovsky Defense Committee."

IN COMMENTING on the case and decision, the Communist Party of Florida declared that "The progressive forces of Florida scored a great victory."

"Last April Mrs. Leah Benemovsky, a garment worker of Miami was cited for contempt of court when she refused to testify whether she was a Communist on grounds that she would incriminate herself." The Communist statement said. "She was sentenced to 90 days in jail and then held on \$100,000 bail, pending a hearing. She was released when through a nationwide protest, the State Supreme Court ordered her bail reduced to \$500.

"Florida, through the Perry Act passed in 1941, has a statute which states that 'criminal' communism

is illegal in the state. While we Communists disavow any connection with criminal acts, this statute is an odious attempt by reactionary forces to outlaw the Communist Party of Florida.

"The Supreme Court ruling declared that membership in the Communist Party is not a crime. It also upheld the right to refuse to testify when the question 'Are you a Communist?' is asked.

"This decision is a rebuke to the discredited anti-labor attorney general, Tom Watson, author of the notorious 'open shop' law of Florida. Watson received a double rebuff from the people of Florida in the primary elections held last May when he ran for governor and then for the State Supreme Court bench.

"This recent ruling testifies to the growing unity of Negro and white workers, who in the general elections gave the Wallace program nearly 12,000 votes.

"This action will spur the progressive forces to greater activity against red-baiting, the Dixiecrats and the lynch terror in the South. The labor movement along with all progressives in Florida must unite in the campaign to repeal the open shop law and the Perry Act.

"Along with the ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Schneiderman Case and now the Florida State Supreme Court decision which declares that membership in the Communist Party is no crime, the phony, trumped-up charges against the National Committee of the Communist Party must be dropped. An aroused citizenry must be heard from now until the case against the CP is dismissed."

## Houston Students Assail Bias

By John Stanford

Special to The Worker

HOUSTON.—A large section of the student body of Rice Institute, one of the leading universities in Texas and the South, favors outlawing of Jim Crow in education, and would like to see some moves in this direction started Rice. This was revealed by an editorial in the latest edition of The Thresher, student newspaper.

The editorial, written by assistant editor Robert McIlhenny, stated:

"Any student admitted to either the graduate or undergraduate school here should not expect and should not receive special privileges, restrictions or attention because of nationality, race, creed, or political belief.

"Similarly, all students who apply for admission to the institute should be judged equally and solely upon scholastic qualifications and capabilities."

Brady Tyson, Thresher editor, said that this editorial represents the policy of the paper and "about everybody I know on the campus."

The editorial was the Thresher's answer to a letter written by C. W. Mills, principal of Jefferson Davis high school, criticizing previous articles that had appeared in the paper.

"I was very much surprised to read your article in the Saturday issue, Dec. 4, in regard to the interview with Negro Sweatt," Mills wrote. He demanded to know the purpose of the article, and the position The Thresher would take if a Negro applied for admission to Rice.

Herman Marlos Sweatt has a suit before the Texas Courts, in which he demands admission to the University of Texas Law School. His struggle against Jim Crow in education has found wide support on the campuses of colleges all over the state.



## 10-Cent Pay Boost Goes To Board

BOSTON.—Textile workers' demands for a meager 10-cents-an-hour wage increase will be brought to arbitration here Jan. 3. Representatives of TWU-CIO and the New Bedford-Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association will meet with arbitrator Douglass V. Brown.

Workers point to record-shattering textile profits of the past two years, but mill owners bitterly resist even the un-substantial 10-cent demand. A 10-cent increase would still leave textile workers with seriously sub-standard wages.

TWU president Emil Rieve, firm believer in boss-worker "cooperation," was doing little to rally workers behind the union's 10-cent de-



EMIL RIEVE  
Negotiates for 10 cents

mand. With mill owners set to club union demands over the head, Rieve's leadership was negotiating without rank-and-file support.

Most rank-and-filers were unaware of the state of wage negotiations. Progressives within the union were demanding that rank-and-file workers be actively mobilized for a bitter wage fight. Early statements by mill owners already indicated that nothing but a serious struggle would wring a penny from swollen textile profits.

### At the Bookshop

The following items on sale at the Progressive Bookshop, 8 Beach St., Boston. Mail orders accepted.

Trends in American Capitalism, Labor Research Association, 75 cents; Bases and Empire, by George Marion; My Glorious Brothers, by Howard Fast, \$2.75; People Come First, by Jessica Smith, \$2.50.

## TEXTILE PAMPHLET CHEERED BY WORKERS IN DISTRICT

BOSTON.—There's a new book on the "best-seller" list of textile workers this month. "What's Ahead for Textile Workers," a pamphlet by CP district organizer Emanuel Blum and Joseph Figueiredo, has been selling like hot-cakes in textile centers throughout New England.

The first week of sales saw 1,478 pamphlets sold in New Bedford and Fall River alone. Of these some 600 were sold directly at mill gates, 300 at local union meetings, and 600 at club meetings and by door-to-door canvassing. Priced at only 5 cents, workers are snapping up the 48-page pamphlet.

Total sales so far have climbed to some 4,000, with 1,800 sold in the New Bedford-Fall River area.

Workers buying the pamphlet have had many comments. "It tells the truth," said one worker simply. "We are glad someone is talking about us and trying to

## Communists Mourn Loss of Bernard Bleaden

BOSTON.—His friends throughout New England mourned the death last week of veteran Communist Bernard Bleaden. An active Party member, member of the Freiheit Committee, IWO, ICOM, and the Ambijan Committee, Mr. Bleaden succumbed to a heart attack in this city. He is survived by his wife and son.

A statement released by the Party's District Committee mourned "the loss of this courageous fighter for Socialism and for the rights of the Jewish people. In addition to the sense of personal loss felt by all of us, his loss will be felt by all who work for the cause to which he dedicated his life."

## Workers Pick UOPWA, Turn Down Raiders

BOSTON.—Restaurant and newsstand workers at this city's South Station threw red-baiting back in the teeth of the Union News Co. Last week as they chose the militant UOPWA-CIO for their bargaining agent in an NLRB consent election.

Workers rejected the raiding AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International after a campaign marked by open collusion of employers and AFL labor czars. One hundred and eighty-three votes were cast for UOPWA Local 68, 152 for the AFL, and one vote for no union. "Company" workers had been instructed to vote AFL.

UOPWA International Representative Robert Goodman at once announced union demands for a \$15 wage increase and improved conditions at bargaining sessions called for by law.

Labor observers stressed that the election marked a direct repudiation of one of the most flagrant red-baiting campaigns seen here yet. Company bosses and AFL representative Louis Govoni worked hand-in-hand in the effort to bring company unionism to Union News.

Red smear charges of Prudential Insurance officials and of CIO Pres. Philip Murray were used by the company and AFL. Workers, however, would have no part of it.

UOPWA had organized Union News in 1946, winning pay increases of \$6 to \$10, paid holidays, sick leave, security, and other benefits. The company had refused to negotiate on UOPWA demands when the contract expired Nov. 30.

help us out." It's about time this whole speed-up and work load business was brought into the open. "Got to give the Communists credit; they're trying to help." Those comments were typical.

One woman worker brought the pamphlet back to the salesman saying "I didn't know it was Communist or I wouldn't have bought it." The salesman gave her back a nickel, but asked her to read the pamphlet and see if there was anything "un-American" in it. The next day the woman brought back the nickel and kept the pamphlet.

Copies of the pamphlet can be obtained by sending five cents to the Progressive Bookshop, 8 Beach St., Boston, Mass.

# Wamsutta Mill to Be 'College,' Says Boss

By Leo Soft

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—If anybody has the dirty nerve to call you a "worker" from now on, sock him in the face. You may not know it, but you really are a "student"; and you're not working in a textile mill at all—you're "going to college." It sounds screwy

## Lawrence Boss Pleads Owners Going Broke

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Brother, the next time the high cost of living starts to get you down, stop and shed a tear for American Woolen Mills boss Moses Pendleton and his stockholders. They're having a hard time of it, too.

The Lawrence mill boss, whose attempt to rake off a \$50,000 annual pension for himself was stopped by stockholders last year, provided the comedy touch at last week's Congressional committee hearings on prices and profits in Washington. Said Pendleton: "We never have had any experience with profits that were too high."

Textile profits this year have jumped to the highest point in history. But, explained Pendleton, "the owners of the business also have cost of living problems, and to give them enough dollars . . . companies must now earn several times as much as would have been necessary in 1940."

Lawrence workers, fighting for a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase from Pendleton, were deeply moved by the picture of Old Moses not being able to afford enough bread and potatoes for his family. Few of them, however, had \$50,000 pensions. And few of them were making profits from installing new machinery in textile plants of which they owned stock. After carefully considering Pendleton's plea, local workers decided to fight for their own bread and potatoes by fighting for the 10-cent demand. Mr. Pendleton would just have to scrape along somehow.

## New England Roundup . . .

What's On with your organization? . . . Sponsoring an affair at which you want a big turnout? . . . Advertise in the New England Worker! . . . Rates 35 cents a line. . . Send copy to Room 546, 80 Boylston St., Boston. . .

New Hampshire textile mills have laid off 5,000 in the past year. . . Textile situation rough up there, too. . . Bosses admit high prices have brought greatest profits in history. . .

YPM, the Wallace youth group, publishing its own newspaper, titled "ypm." . . . Brought an enthusiastic response. . .

Progressives flocking to see Palsan, Italian film now in Boston. . . . Waltz King Boone Schirmer has a role. . .

Next week's New England Worker concentrates on Metal industry. . . Sub drive still needs a lot of pushing. . .

Springfield CP publishing two separate shop papers. . . Greetings to the "Westinghouse Worker" and the "Fisk Worker." . . Lawrence still publishing "Worker's Voice" for textile workers. . .

Civil Rights Congress rounding up delegates for Washington lobby on Jan. 18. . . 300 sought from New England. . .

to us, too, but it's straight from the mouth of Kenneth B. Cook, a director of Wamsutta Mills—cops, we mean "Dean of Wamsutta College."

On second glance, this "college" business isn't as crazy as it sounds. New Bedford mill owners, anxious to push across more speed-up and work load, have come up with the new "college" twist in an attempt to fool textile workers into putting lots of shiny red apples on the boss'—we mean teacher's—desk.

The idea, as explained by "Dean" Cook in the New Bedford Standard Times, is simple. All you have to do is call the boss a "professor," call the worker a "student," and call the sweat-shop a "college," and then instead of nasty "industrial disputes" and wage demands, you'll have lots of harmony and "school spirit."

The plan was first put into effect at the Crown Manufacturing Company (Crown College) in Pawtucket. Crown College is famous among New England textile workers for its speed-up and work load. By planting a few flowers on the lawn, the "mill" was changed into a "campus," and, according to company officials, peace and harmony have reigned ever since.

Says Dean Cook: "All 'students' are members of the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO), with whom extremely pleasant relations are enjoyed. The union has been very cooperative in helping solve mutual problems."

JUST HOW THE problems were "solved" is illustrated by another of Dean Cook's statements: "Naturally, the manufacturing processes had to keep step with all this 'college activity,' with the result that many thousands of dollars worth of new

modern machinery designed for high speed, better production and lower cost has been installed."

That statement is the tip-off. Wamsutta's bosses are going to go through with the "college" idea, hoping to soothe workers into thinking that they are working for a "nice company." But along with the "college" joke comes speed-up, machinery, and lay-offs.

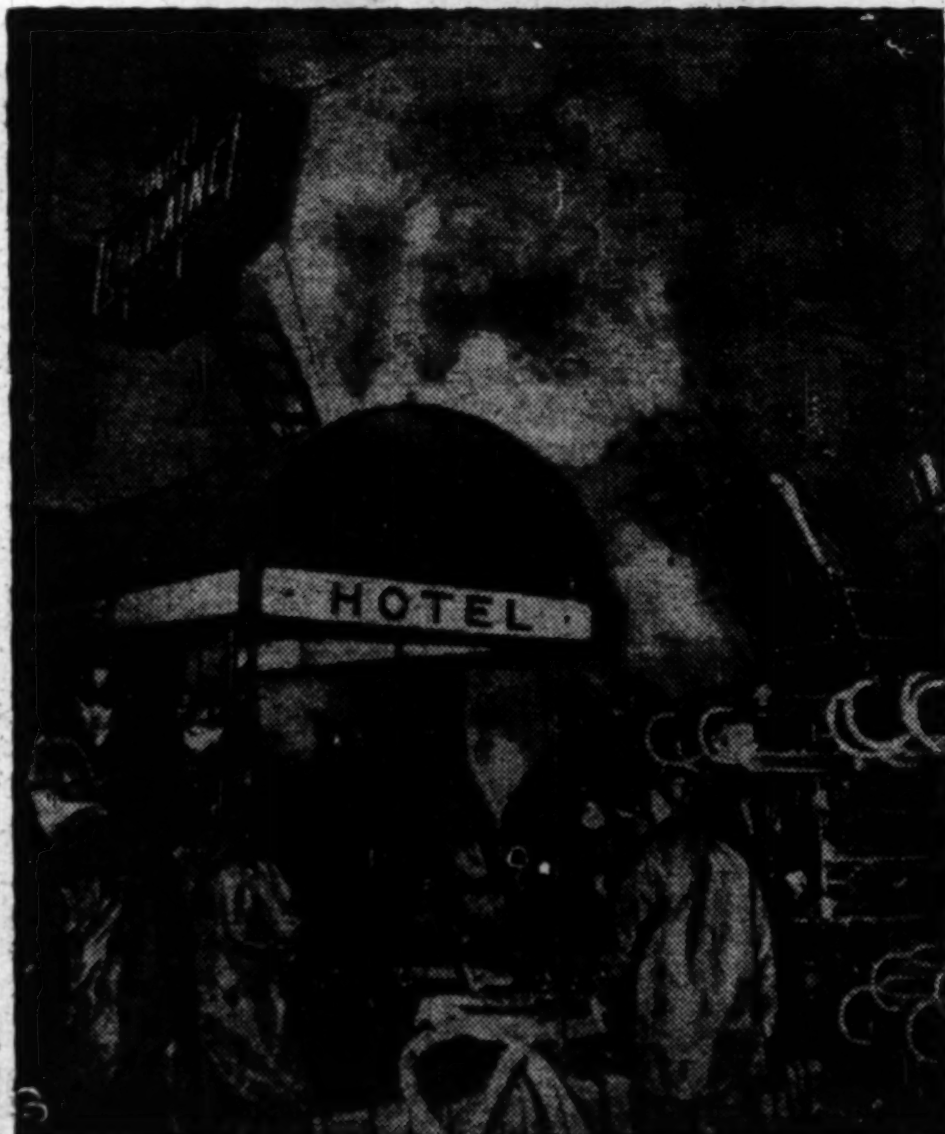
Dean Cook's newspaper article, aimed at putting speed-up conscious workers to sleep, made all sorts of promises. Biggest joke of all was talk of "smoking rooms for the students." Wamsutta's students are so sped up and overworked that even if smoking rooms were installed, workers would have no time to use them.

Wamsutta's students—all but a handful of teachers' pets—weren't taken in by company baloney. They got ready last week to fight more speed-up and to fight through on the 10-cent wage demand. And they were studying a text-book that wasn't published at Wamsutta College.

HUNDREDS OF THEM were reading the Communist Party's new pamphlet on textile. Written by Emanuel Blum and Joseph Figueiredo, the C. P. pamphlet answers textile workers' questions and provides a fighting program of action to win workers' demands.

It doesn't talk about colleges and professors and students. It talks in terms of bosses, workers, wages, speed-up, new machinery, and lay-offs. Communists aren't interested in "school spirit" for the textile workers; they're a lot more interested in winning a decent living from the profit-glutted manufacturers.

## 5 FIREFIGHTERS OVERCOME



THREE HUNDRED GUESTS FLED into sub-freezing weather when fire swept the Lorraine Hotel in downtown Chicago. Four firemen and a battalion chief were overcome by the dense smoke which poured from the basement where the fire started.

Communist Party  
On the Air  
Sunday—1:30 P.M.  
WSAR, Fall River  
1480 kilocycles

Union Health Plans  
More than three million workers were covered by some kind of health, welfare or retirement fund plan under collective bargaining contracts in 1947, more than twice the



Oscar Johnson, 17-year-old student from Los Angeles City College, was the young netter who cracked the longtime USLTA jimcrow ban. Johnson was also the first Negro to win a national junior tennis title, when he copped the finals at Griffith Park in LA last summer. Playing with white partners, Johnson also went to the semis in both the mixed and men's doubles title matches.

Young Oscar Johnson is now the second. Whether or not this presages a general tumbling of the jimcrow barriers in tennis, remains to be seen. But it is interesting to cite the case of Richard (Pancho) Gonzales. His being chosen the No. 1 amateur player by the USLTA marked the first time that any American player of Mexican origin (Gonzales hails from the poor Mexican community of Los Angeles) was ever designate for No. 1 ranking by the snooty ultra-fashionable USLTA. Of course, Gonzales' winning the singles title at Forest Hills last September had something to do with it, too, but it did mark the first time somebody off the customary pink-tea track was allowed to flash his natural potential and go to the top of the heap with it.

Another thought on the recent wedges driven into the USLTA discrimination is that it stems out of the successful end-jimcrow fight recently waged against another of the so-called "special" sports—professional golf. Golf and tennis had long been considered by some as the two sports arenas where allegedly jimcrow "would never be cracked." But the militant fight waged by Negro golfers like Ted Rhodes, Bill Spiller and Madison Gunther—and this paper—forced the PGA to backtrack and pledge a discontinuance of its color ban.

The only way to find out whether or not the USLTA's policy has finally been revised is for more and more qualified Negro netters to apply at USLTA

tourneys. And whatever comes out of that will afford progressive sports fans a clearer line as to whether or not another jimcrow wall has come tumbling down in sports.

C. . . of course, of  
Ken . . . didn't have one  
of his better nights in the defeat of

eskey, Macauley, Lerner, Cousy and Kaftan, Chollet, Sinicola, Faust, Donovan, O'Shea. . .

Elaborating on the case of Feller Veeck said that Feller's straight-salary contract would not be cut.

**By Bill Mardo**



**IT'S NOTHING** new—New Year's time on the sports sections—to list those particular events of the outgone year that gave a scribe his biggest kicks. But one's memory being what it is . . . and the fact that there were more events deserving of honorable mention than space here permits . . . makes us hope you'll allow for whatever omissions do crop up in the finished version. Hm?

The sighs that echoed through the cavernous Yankee Stadium when Walcott dropped Louis in the fourth round . . . the unbelieving groans as Louis plodded after Walcott round after round with no success, unable to uncoil . . . the faint spark of hope that struck simultaneously with Louis' first authentic left hook in the ninth round—these were sighs and groans and hopes shared by millions the world over . . . what Louis has come to mean. . . . And when Joe's hooks were parlayed into softening-up weapons in the 10th and 11th rounds that set Walcott up for the electrifying barrage in the 12th. . . . Walcott crumbling in a heap at Louis' feet . . . the howls and shrieks and back-pounding that filled the Stadium and the choking relief that surged through everyone to a man—well, that's Number One on my 1948 Memory Parade. Your's too, I imagine. . . .

**LET'S SEE**, now, what else? How about the early-summer debuts of Roy Campanella and George Shuba which got the Dodgers back into the running? Campy's almost Frank Merriwell heroics in his first few games . . . hitting like a demon, two homers in one game, . . . Shuba fielding and clutch-poking with rare style for a 21-year-old making the big jump out of nowhere. . .

DiMaggio's tremendous season under physical duress. . . . Stanley Musial of Donora, Pa. . . . his phenomenal feats leaving little question but that he is the logical successor to DiMag as the game's greatest. . . . Why, the NL batting champion was SO spectacular that the Cards had to give him a '49 contract which calls for his first decent paycheck since Star moved up from Rochester in 1941! . . .

How about Sandy Saddler and Marcel Cerdan rising to the fistie heights this past year? Skinny Saddler demolishing the once-great Pep with ridiculous ease. . . . Cerdan flashing all the stuff against Zale that made European fight-observers call him an incredible fighting machine these past 10 years . . . years that Cerdan never spent on these shores . . . and wouldn't it have been something to have seen him then? . . .

Hey, will anyone who was there ever forget the eerie feeling of Leo Durocher's first night at Ebbets Field in Giant uniform? And Leo not barging out of the dugout once to do battle with the umpires for reasonable reluctance to discover what a manner of greeting his former compatriots in the stands had waiting for him? . . .

What about old Barney Ewell's amazing showing in the Olympic sprints, twice missing a "first" by scant inches against younger spectacular worldwide competition that figured to trim the 32-year-old veteran. . . . Harrison Dillard's ironic triumph in the 100-yard sprint after having failed to qualify in the AAU finals in his high-hurdle specialty. . . .

Yes, and that 4:5.3 mile Gil Dodds ran in the Garden mile just before the mumps knocked him off the track and out of the Olympics.

The spine-tingling duel between Feller and Sain in the Series opener. Rapid Bob rolling back the years and the season's slump with a sweep and cunning and flashes of olden power that left one gasping. The walk to Salkeld which set the stage in the bottom of the eighth . . . that hairline pickoff play which the umps called wrong and which could have kept Feller and Sain pitching scoreless innings till today.

Larry Doby's coming of age . . . a great series for the greatly promising DiMaggio-type sophomore . . . The Cleveland signing of Satchel Paige . . . his low-hit triumphs when the Tribe began to use him as a starter before record-breaking crowds in Chicago and Cleveland. . . .

Oh so much more . . . and no space left stall. Sure was a busy  
it, year in sports, wasn't it?





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### NAZI BIG SHOT—STILL GOING STRONG

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## Fateful 15 Days

—An Editorial—

FIFTEEN days remain before the trial of the 12 Communist Party leaders opens in New York City on Jan. 17.

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# 'Faster!' Cry Mooney and Gosser

## WILLYS-OVERLAND WAGES TIED TO COMPANY SPEEDUP

By Joe Sokol

TOLEDO, O.—Now that UAW President Walter Reuther has announced that the auto workers will demand a 15c wage increase in the coming fourth round of wage negotiations, Willys-Overland workers are wondering if their Gosser-led union heads will dare propose still higher production quotas.

There is real concern over the statement by Richard Gosser, vice president of the international, in his recent Union Journal column where he had the gall to assert that while there will "have to be a fourth round of wage increases" it is more important to have "price stabilization" based on "production and more production."

Willys was the only important UAW unit in Toledo where Gosser was able to put over the company plan of tying wage increases to productivity increases (speed-up) during the past three rounds of wage negotiations.

THUS, last year the workers at Champion received 13c straight across the board after defying Gosser and taking a strike vote. Auto-

lite workers had 13c added to their base rates as did the De-Vilbiss workers. Production workers at Spicer obtained 8c across the board.

As for Willys production workers, they simply were granted the "privilege" of increasing the speed-up to enable themselves to make from 6 to 13c more take home per hour.

Take a few examples: Before the so-called "increase" workers in Dept. 165 put out 382 jeep motor blocks to make their \$1.77 per hour. After the "increase" they had to jump to 409 blocks to make \$1.90.

In Dept. 190, body finishing, the men were required to speed up their production from 16 to 20 panel trucks, an increase of 20 percent, to make their 13c "increase." Or Dept. 122, punch press, where most base prices remained the same and the workers had to step up their production in order to make 7c more.

LITTLE WONDER then that last week Willys Corp. their net profits had doubled, going from \$3 millions last year to 6 millions. But what management did not make



**JAMES D. MOONEY**  
Willys-Overland Board Chairman  
"We have had a 10 percent increase in productivity due to an improved attitude on the part of our employees."



**RICHARD GOSSER**  
United Auto Workers Vice-President  
"Production and more production should result in lower prices, because by increased production the unit cost is lowered."

public was that the return to the stockholders more than doubled.

For each individual share of preferred stock held by a rocketed to 36.39, an in-coupon clipper the return sky-crease of 150 percent from the previous year's \$15.02.

Management has been frank to admit that these profits were made possible by uncalled for price increases and the speed-up. Said James D. Mooney, chairman of the board: "We have had a 10 percent increase in productivity due to an improved attitude on the part of our employees."

That "improved attitude," thrust on the workers by Gosser, has resulted in the most backbreaking speed-up line in Toledo.

REBELLION against the Gosser-Mooney alliance is beginning to flare up. Workers who were nominated for the Ohio CIO convention rejected private "requests" by the Gosser-Ballard-Avery clique that they decline their nominations.

Roy Sautter, one of the committeemen is being put on the spot as he also "happens" to run the exclusive Willys sales agency in Maumee, Ohio (on the side, you know).

Bob Cousino, welfare committee head, is being taken

over the coals for serving the company as an operator of a spying agency that reports on the sick leaves of workers.

To top it all, 125 workers of the mail order department, tired of being stalled, recently took the initiative on their own and stormed the committee room demanding action on a wage adjustment.

And they got it from the shocked committee members and personnel department.

THERE IS another evil flowing from the speed-up in addition to physical exhaustion. Any experienced factory worker can testify that the speed-up hastens unemployment. Toledo, like other Ohio cities, is showing signs of the inevitable period of joblessness.

The old days of relief lines are beginning to appear in the restless dreams of the workers.

They realize that the system of capitalism, kissed with a dog-like devotion by Gosser, carries with it hardship, poverty and insecurity. But the working class of this city, which has demonstrated its ability to fight, is stirring and moving in a direction that will make the union theirs and not the property of lick-spittles who promote the bosses' idea through the workers' organization.

## 'No' Vote at Alcoa Can Defeat Anti-Union Plot

CLEVELAND, O.—This is the hour of decision for the workers at the sprawling Harvard Avenue Works of the Aluminum Co. of America. The gigantic corporation, through a handful of renegades and disrupters, is asking the men and women in the shop to abandon the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, CIO, and place themselves at the mercy of a group that plays the bosses' game.

This one time stronghold of the open shop, brought to its knees for the first time in 1941 by the workers under the leadership of the late Alex Balint, is licking its chops with the hope that its latest union-busting plan may succeed.

The issues are simple. In the National Labor Relations Board election a "Yes" vote will mean: Turn the union over to Kenneth Eggert and James Miller, drop the fight to settle grievances, worry about the profits of the corporation instead of the wages, abandon the construction of Negro-white unity and do nothing whatsoever about layoffs.

A vote "No" means to preserve the union that was built through the sacrifice of the workers, a renewal of the demand for higher wages, strengthening of the fight against discrimination, and a union controlled by the workers.

The very fact that the Cleveland newspapers are whooping it up for a "yes" vote is ample evidence that Alcoa has commanded these sheets of anti-Roosevelt infamy to pour out the propaganda to confuse and divide.

The workers at Alcoa have not been asleep. They have slowly but surely been rebuilding their union. The company having signed the agreement had no choice but to

### Stranahan Bars Negro Champions

TOLEDO, Ohio.—R. A. Stranahan, chairman of the board of the Champion Spark Plug Co., not only believes in barring Negro people from his shop but in excluding them from his "Dinner of Champions."

Twenty-five leading sports figures were guests at the dinner at the Commodore Perry hotel—champions in baseball, billiards, football and fencing.

But R. A. "Jim Crow" Stranahan, with his lily white ideas, lacked the decency to invite such popular figures from Ohio as Larry Doby, Satchel Paige or Marion Motley who have achieved nationwide recognition.

### Galion Jobs Drop

GALION, Ohio.—For the first time in seven years unemployment has hit this small industrial center. Three hundred and fifty are out of work and 300 are working half time or even less. Overproduction is given as the reason.

recognize the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

A substantial number are paying dues on the check-off. Grievances which the Eggert group in power the year before—had left unsettled, are now being settled satisfactorily for the workers.

### Progressives Back Strike

COLUMBUS, O.—Ask any striker at the American Zinc Oxide Co. near here who has been his best friend during the four-month-long strike, and without hesitating he'll answer: "The Progressive Party."

The Progressives have contributed food from the beginning of the strike in August. But in recent weeks they have stepped up their activity. A high point was reached at a mass meeting for strikers arranged by the Progressives in cooperation with the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, the League of Women Shoppers, and the Columbus Civil Rights Committee.

The Rev. John D. Walker, state secretary of the Progressive Party, made headlines with telegrams appealing to city, county and state officials to stop using police as strike-breakers.

The Rev. Walker's appeals to other prominent citizens stimulated some of the minto action. Dr. Donald Timmerman, head of the Columbus Council of Churches, offered his services as mediator.

### Still No Homes

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Private enterprise in housing has so utterly failed in Cleveland that 10,000 veterans are still seeking homes.

### Fessenden May Succeed Lavelle

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Paul Fessenden of the Akron CIO Council was reported to be the choice of the right wing to succeed William Lavelle as secretary of the Ohio CIO Council.

Jack Kroll, state council president and national PAC director, is reported to have given the nod to Fessenden's candidacy which will be put forward at the Cleveland convention.

### Coston Goes Free As Protest Swells

LORAIN, Ohio.—The case of Ira N. Coston, first brought into the limelight with his illegal kidnapping by the FBI, has been carried through to a successful conclusion.

Coston, a North Carolina Negro farmer, was being framed on an "attempt to rape" charge. Fleeing from Henderson county, N. C., he arrived in Lorain where he was arrested by the FBI working with the southern law authorities who wanted to return the farmer to the lynch community.

A series of legal actions halted the plan to return Coston.

Then in Lorain Municipal Judge Malcolm Thomson freed Coston with the declaration that no evidence was submitted to back the charge.

It was viewed as significant that the release of Coston came after a broad defense committee was formed in Lorain including representatives from the politically powerful steel union at National Tube, ministers of local churches and other community organizations.

Coston, who announced that he would make his home in Lorain, had a narrow escape from the Dixiecrats. After the FBI and other authorities in Cleveland conspired for his seizure and turned him over to a Carolina deputy, he was rescued by means of a court writ at Cincinnati just as he was about to cross the Ohio line.

### Rich Splurge As Toledo Jobs Dwindle

TOLEDO, O.—Toledo workers are getting their first taste of the old unemployed days again as layoffs begin to spread.

Swartzbough Mfg., an electrical appliance concern, laid off half its working force "until we get Marshall Plan or defense orders." Spicer, with 2,000 off, is still dropping workers with the bulk of the layoff slips in Depts. 30A and 30B.

DeVilbiss has been laying off steadily for three months. And now Auto-Lite has announced that it must reduce its working rolls.

Meanwhile old Charlie Dana of Spicer is reported gadding about his big Connecticut estate and George Ritter, vice president of Willys, has bought a beautiful 40-acre estate on Forestview Dr. running well over \$100,000.

Champion Spark Plug's R. A. Stranahan is still making the golf headlines as he tours the courses in the warmer climates. And sporty Royce Martin who married the daughter of the boss (Walter Chrysler) to become head of Auto-Lite brags about his racing stables and his horse "Halt" which recently ran third in one of the derbies.

### Jobless Increase

CLEVELAND, O.—There has been an increase of more than 30 percent in new claims for unemployment insurance here during the month of December, according to B. C. Seiple, manager of the local office of the Ohio Employment service.

Throughout the state the applications jumped one fourth for November as compared with the previous month. The December state figure is expected to be much higher.



## Buckeye Briefs

By JEAN KRCHMAREK

RECENTLY the Yugoslav reactionaries in Cleveland staged a "Stepinac Day," to honor the Nazi collaborator now serving a sixteen year sentence. One of the speakers was Stepanic's former secretary, Lackovic.

The meeting was held in the ballroom of the Public Auditorium, which holds fifteen hundred people. Much to the chagrin of the sponsors of the meeting, only a handful of people turned out. One of the main speakers, pointing an accusing finger at the audience, said in bitter indignation, "I count 100 people here. Where are the rest?" In his best hall and damnation accents he continued, darkly, "They went to the Communists. And," he threatened, "You will go, too."

It appears even the fascists can read the handwriting on the wall.

THE SHRINE and the Knights of Columbus held their annual joint meeting at the Hotel Hollenden in Cleveland recently. The gathering was addressed by John E. Swift, who holds a lifetime appointment to the Superior Court bench in Boston, and who is supreme knight of the K. of C. In his speech, he cited the current disclosures of spy activities and theft of government documents as indication of a trend which "makes us all think deeply of the future of America." Warming up to the subject, he classed divorce along with communism as modern trends which are perils to the American democracy.

I suppose hiszoner declares the plaintiff a party member when he writes the final decree?

Inflation Note; or, What This Country Needs Is...  
One, two, three, four, five, six, seven,  
All good children go to heaven;  
When they get there they shall have a  
Good old cup of five cent java.

AT THE Warner & Swasey factory restaurant, one of the management's bright boys keeps putting company slogans on the menu under the title, "Food For Thought." These are coy captions, such as "There is nothing wrong with capitalism that Communism can cure," the idea probably being that the employees will take grateful note of them and spend their lunch hour reflecting on the joys of working for Warner & Swasey. However, recently, shop workers carefully clipped the title, "Food For Thought" from a menu, stuck it on the bulletin board, and attached below it an account of a strike in a Chicago plant against speed-up.

NOW THAT the U.S. armed forces research scientists say it is possible to fly to the moon, two Akron men want to stake their claim to it. They wrote Congressman Walter Huber of Akron that since no one has laid claim to the moon, they think they would like to claim ownership.

... Isn't this carrying imperialism a bit too far?

CHRIST LEWIS, for many years a militant fighter for Cleveland's working class, has some kind words for Louis Hahn and Norman Beriman of the Progressive Party. When Lewis was ill in the hospital during the busy November election campaign, they found time to visit him.

NOTHING LIKE starting the New Year out right, and we think you will enjoy the following letter from a couple who will always be young:

"Hello Gus:

Our activities here are just so-so; we seem to have an attack of Pumpkin Fever. My wife says it's a "blight." It need not be fatal, and may prove to be a strong stimulant.

I am sending five dollars and five selected names for The Worker. Three of them are of the older class, and two are fine young men.

"We send you our greetings."

IN WHEELING, W. Va., the Wheeling Intelligencer (morning paper) and Wheeling News-Register (afternoon paper)—both under the thumb of Austin V. Wood, whose life seems to have been devoted to battling everything progressive—granted a fair amount of space to the Progressive Party during the election campaign. Everyone was amazed at this sudden switch to what seemed to be honest journalism.

But the motive was revealed shortly after the campaign. One of the editorial bigwigs had a conference with a Wallace leader, explained that the papers have been very "decent" and then proposed that she pay off by assisting in the preparation of an expose of the Communist Party and the relationship of its members to the campaign.

PS. He got the same answer you would give.

MORE than 150 Oberlin students—a standing room only crowd—turned out to hear a speech and question and answer period with Gus Hall. The session lasted from 4:15 to 6:30 and would have run on into the night if the students had their way.

The affair was arranged by Bill Haber of CRC. The group voted unanimous adoption of a resolution protesting the indictment of the twelve. The meeting was sponsored by Young Progressives and the YMCA.

Gus told two girls from Washington, D. C., whose fathers are in government service, that perhaps they shouldn't sign a petition addressed to Tom Clark and Truman. "Oh no," they replied, "that's exactly why we should sign."

## No Base Pay for Moulders

CANTON, Ohio.—Full strike preparations are being made by workers at the Canton Malleable Iron Co. as the local opened negotiations with the management.

The union president last year turned out to be a company man and sold the workers down the river in the contract. With no base rate established in the contract, a moulder can work an entire eight hours and not make a penny.

The moulders are paid only on the number of moulds they make.

If the boss declares all the moulds defective, the moulder makes nothing. The primary contract objective this year is a base rate.

The union also will demand that the system of favoritism be abandoned for a strict seniority system. The higher paying jobs go now to the bootlickers and anti-union men.

Although the contract does not expire until April, the workers have established a strike kitty and are mobilizing the entire shop for a struggle in behalf of their de-

# Ohio Can Win FEPC in 1949

CLEVELAND, O.—The fight for an FEPC ordinance in Cleveland forshadows the kind of struggle we are going to face in order to bring about the passage of an FEPC law by the Ohio State Legislature.

Therefore, it is particularly necessary at this time to sound the alarm to all forces of progress in our state—labor, Negro and Jewish people and other minority groups—to move with speed and really organize their forces in a united fashion in order to actually bring into reality this tongue-in-cheek election campaign promise made by both parties of Big Business.

It is a patently clear that we must not be lulled to sleep by the pious, honeyed words of the big business press and the Chamber of Commerce big wigs, who after all these long years have finally agreed that discrimination exists in employment.

Where have these gentlemen been these many years? Obviously, they have been so busy maintaining the discrimination they invented that they failed to reckon that the forces of progress would muster enough strength to make this a No. 1 issue of the day.

This is the meaning of the last ditch fight now being waged by the Chamber of Commerce clique with their so-called "Voluntary Educational Plan" to eliminate discrimination in employment.

In the city council hearings in Cleveland in December, business and industry protested that they did not come to filibuster but were coming forward with "clean hands" to offer something constructive.

Actually, they came forward with a plan to put down the united movement of the progressives to outlaw this barbaric practice of denying a man the right to work because of color, creed, etc. This was a clever move for certain liberals fell into the trap which was greeted by Mayor Thomas Burke and a number of councilmen looking for an "out."

And the Cleveland Herald, GOP sheet that trumpets the "virtues" of Congresswoman Bolton, promptly deserted the Negro people to the mercy of the Chamber of Commerce.

This Uncle Tom sheet said in part:

"The presence of Chamber representatives in the council committee rooms bearing in their hands this newly planned policy is at least a strong indication that they have undergone a change of heart and are ready to go along with the general Cleveland liberal civic pattern."

THE CLEVELAND C. of C. is following its class interests with the "voluntary" plan. Capitalists desire and need discrimination. It is an aid to profit making. That fact must be realized by those who earnestly seek a FEPC ordinance.

The working class, the most vigorous enemy of capitalism, must carry the ball in this campaign. And it must be carried down below in the shops where Jim Crow can be shown to be a wage reducer and a strikebreaker.

The various nationality groups must particularly play a prominent role in this struggle since discrimination is not limited to Negroes and Jewish people alone but includes many foreign born.

Every effort must be made through struggle to expose the leaders of the Chamber through publicizing their acts of discrimination at such places as the Illuminating Co., the Lincoln Electric and Fisher Brothers.

Adequately carried through, these actions can be the decisive factor in influencing the state legislature.

## The Chamber's Plan



## Veteran Forced Toward Crime

HUBBARD, Ohio.—A desperate war veteran, unable to support his English bride and two small children, was arrested here on a charge of carrying concealed weapons and readily admitted that he was planning robbery to aid his family.

The veteran, James Jeswald, said that his four days work a week at the Youngstown Steel Door Co., did not bring him sufficient income. He is living in a trailer near Austintown.

At jail he refused to eat breakfast "because my family doesn't have anything."

## General Apes Hitler Line

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The reactionary outlook of the military was thoroughly exposed in an interview with Lt. Gen. Leslie Groves by Joe Hudson, a reporter for the Reserve Tribune, student publication at Western Reserve university.

Groves, who was in charge of atomic bomb development during the war, was brought here as a speaker in the McBride lectures series.

Here are some extracts from the interview with the general:

"Nobody really enjoys working for the company like twenty years ago."

"It's wonderful to be around Negroes in the South, where they are Negroes and don't forget it."

"We all want peace, but the United States is not selfish enough for our own good—especially, I'd say, American college students."

## Reject 5% Offer

AKRON, Ohio.—Maintenance workers, offered a five percent increase by President H. E. Simmons of the University of Akron, have decided to place their demand for an 11 percent raise before the board of directors.

## Homes Wanted

DAYTON, Ohio.—With home building on the decline, this county stands in need of 7,000 more dwellings to meet minimum requirements.

## Discrimination Endangers Toledo Union

TOLEDO, O.—What the leadership of Local 12, UAW-CIO, thinks of fair employment practices in the shops of Toledo can be seen from the fact that when the first meeting of the local's FEPC committee was held the chairman, a Dick Gosser appointee, didn't even attend.

This chairman is William Healey who explained that he was "occupied with other matters."

It's nothing unusual for Harold Dean or Randy Gray, who run the union hiring hall, to tell a whole hall of men looking for job assignments: "You Negro workers may as well go home today. We have jobs for whites only."

Another practice is to reserve the machine operator jobs while sending the Negro workers to sweeper or material handler jobs.

Recently this blew up in their faces. Three Negro workers, all machine operators laid off at Spicer, grew indignant when the hiring committee offered them sweeper jobs at Willys. They had just seen a whole line of men taken in as operators.

They simply told the hiring committee where it could be heard and burst directly into the office of the district director, Charles Ballard, demanding their rights as union members. Ballard heard their demands and ordered them placed on union jobs.

Progressives are urging that the local clean up its own practices, and then do a job on the corporations in Toledo. These corporations are stepping up discrimination practices. The latest example is Auto-Lite which has refused to hire any more Negro workers.

The scheme is obvious. It is to alienate the Negro workers from the unions and, as the period of layoffs begins, utilize them to depress conditions and wages.



# Negro Netter Serves Up 'Ace' vs Jimcrow

Another sports jimcrow wall was wedged in St. Louis this week, when for the first time, a Negro tennis player competed in the National Indoor Junior Championships annually sponsored by the lily-white United States Tennis Association.

Oscar Johnson, 17-year-old student from Los Angeles City College, was the young netter who cracked the longtime USLTA jimcrow ban. Johnson was also the first Negro to win a national junior tennis title, when he copped the finals at Griffith Park in LA last summer. Playing with white partners, Johnson also went to the semis in both the mixed and men's doubles title matches.

Ever since its inception, the USLTA, daddy of all "amateur" tennis tourneys, has been a jimcrow outfit. Topflight Negro tennis players have long been compelled to play in a jimcrow league. It wasn't until Dr. Reginald Weir, Harlem physician, had his application accepted for the National Indoor Senior Championships last January, that a Negro netter ever succeeded in cracking the USLTA's color ban.

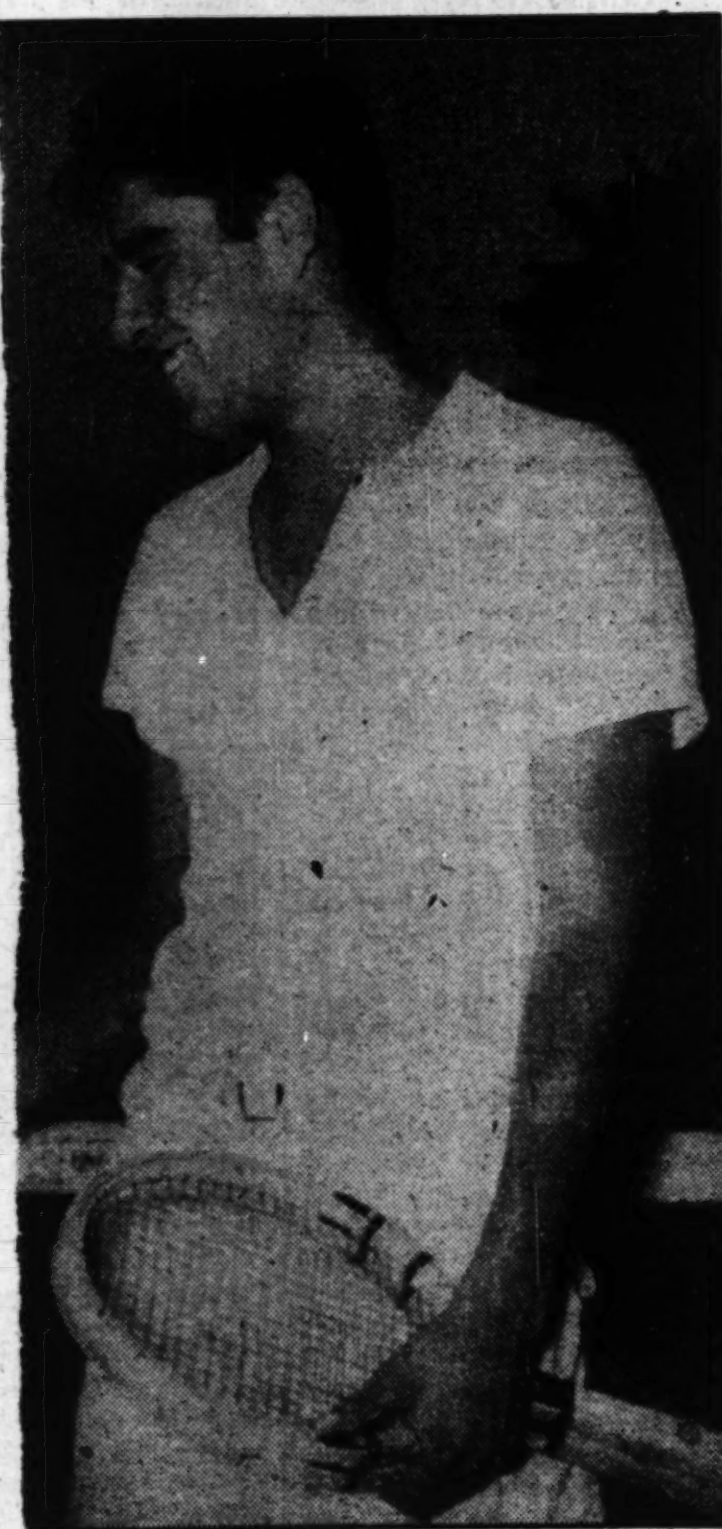
Young Oscar Johnson is now the second. Whether or not this presages a general tumbling of the jimcrow barriers in tennis, remains to be seen. But it is interesting to cite the case of Richard (Pancho) Gonzales. His being chosen the No. 1 amateur player by the USLTA marked the first time that any American player of Mexican origin (Gonzales hails from the poor Mexican community of Los Angeles) was ever designate for No. 1 ranking by the snooty ultra-fashionable USLTA. Of course, Gonzales' winning the singles title at Forest Hills last September had something to do with it, too, but it did mark the first time somebody off the customary pink-tea track was allowed to flash his natural potential and go to the top of the heap with it.

There are ways of freezing out even lads like Gonzales, if the USLTA had been of such a mind. The hitherto unbroken ban against Negro netters is what we mean.

Another thought on the recent wedges driven into the USLTA discrimination is that it stems out of the successful end-jimcrow fight recently waged against another of the so-called "special" sports—professional golf. Golf and tennis had long been considered by some as the two sports arenas where allegedly jimcrow "would never be cracked." But the militant fight waged by Negro golfers like Ted Rhodes, Bill Spiller and Madison Gunther—and this paper—forced the PGA to backtrack and pledge a discontinuance of its color ban.

Perhaps the USLTA, which hasn't pledged anything yet, felt slightly shamed by the belated democracy in the PGA—and thus opened the doors to Oscar Johnson, the 17-year-old wow from LA.

The only way to find out whether or not the USLTA's policy has finally been revised is for more and more qualified Negro netters to apply at USLTA



RICHARD GONZALES, the nation's number one singles player, is "something new" to the ultra-fashionable tea-and-biscuit tennis set. Gonzales comes from the slums of the Mexican community in Los Angeles. Has his rise to the top been one of the factors in causing the lily-white USLTA to lower its doors slightly to Negro players?

tourneys. And whatever comes out of that will afford progressive sports fans a clearer line as to whether or not another jimcrow wall has come tumbling down in sports.

## In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



### A FEW OLD YEAR MEMORIES . . .

IT'S NOTHING new—New Year's time on the sports sections—to list those particular events of the outgone year that gave a scribe his biggest kicks. But one's memory being what it is . . . and the fact that there were more events deserving of honorable mention than space here permits . . . makes us hope you'll allow for whatever omissions do crop up in the finished version. Hm?

Alright now. First I must confess that nothing, absolutely nothing gave me a bigger bang than Joe Louis' dramatic knockout of Jersey Joe Walcott, with time running out on the most magnificent fighter who ever stepped into a ring, with Walcott only four rounds away from gaining a pathetically one-sided decision and the title. . . .

The sighs that echoed through the cavernous Yankee Stadium when Walcott dropped Louis in the fourth round . . . the unbelieving groans as Louis plodded after Walcott round after round with no success, unable to uncoil . . . the faint spark of hope that struck simultaneously with Louis' first authentic left hook in the ninth round—these were sighs and groans and hopes shared by millions the world over . . . what Louis has come to mean. . . . And when Joe's hooks were parlayed into softening-up weapons in the 10th and 11th rounds that set Walcott up for the electrifying barrage in the 12th. . . . Walcott crumpling in a heap at Louis' feet . . . the howls and shrieks and back-pounding that filled the Stadium and the choking relief that surged through everyone to a man—well, that's Number One on my 1948 Memory Parade. Your's too, I imagine. . . .

ANOTHER ITEM I'll not easily forget—although strangely enough I didn't see this one in the flesh—was Rex Barney's 10-hitter fashioned in the rain against the Giants. 'Twas the night of the scheduled Wallace rally at Yankee Stadium and for this writer it came ahead of any baseball games. . . . But upon arriving at the Stadium, with the rains falling heavily, the rally postponed till the next night, and never for a moment thinking of the Polo Grounds lights visible from the Stadium meant the Giant-Dodger game might still be played in that downpour, this weary traveler took the long voyage back to Brooklyn. Getting home, flicking on the radio for a news report—turning the dial and imagining to hear the familiar voice of the Dodger announcer, dismissing it as a case of too much rain on the head, continuing to turn the dial, no news report, a needling hunch to twist the dial back to the Dodger station and putting my imagination to the test. . . . They were playing ball at the Polo Grounds and from the tense tones of the announcer one automatically knew something extraordinary was happening out there on Coogan's Bluff. . . . Hanging on with every pitch of Barney's, cursing one's luck (how many games had we sat through wherein Rex' bid for no-hitters suddenly blew up in the late innings?) and sticking with it until that last final out when the young handsome kid from Omaha, Nebraska, crashed into baseball's Hall of Fame! Sure, memories of a no-hitter not witnessed by the writer, but because we sort of backed into that one under unusual circumstances . . . well, nobody's gonna forget that night at the radio. . . .

LET'S SEE, now, what else? How about the early-summer debuts of Roy Campanella and George Shuba which got the Dodgers back into the running? Campy's almost Frank Merriwell heroics in his first few games . . . hitting like a demon, two homers in one game. . . . Shuba fielding and clutch-poking with rare style for a 2½-year-old making the big jump out of nowhere. . . .

That grand race in the American League with the loop's only interracial team finally nosing out the Bosox in a playoff . . . by and large it was a great year for baseball, wasn't it?

DiMaggio's tremendous season under physical duress. . . . Stanley Musial of Donora, Pa. . . . his phenomenal feats leaving little question but that he is the logical successor to DiMag as the game's greatest. . . . Why, the NL batting champion was so spectacular that the Cards had to give him a '49 contract which calls for his first decent paycheck since Stan moved up from Rochester in 1941! . . .

How about Sandy Saddler and Marcel Cerdan rising to the fistie heights this past year? Skinny Saddler demolishing the once-great Pep with ridiculous ease. . . . Cerdan flashing all the stuff against Zale that made European fight observers call him an incredible fighting machine these past 10 years . . . years that Cerdan never spent on these shores . . . and wouldn't it have been something to have seen him then? . . .

Hey, will anyone who was there ever forget the eerie feeling of Leo Durocher's first night at Ebbets Field in Giant uniform? And Leo not barging out of the dugout once to do battle with the umpires for reasonable reluctance to discover what a manner of greeting his former compatriots' in the stands had waiting for him? . . .

What about old Barney Ewell's amazing showing in the Olympic sprint, twice missing a "first" by scant inches against younger spectacular worldwide competition that figured to trim the 32-year-old veteran. . . . Harrison Dillard's ironic triumph in the 100-yard sprint after having failed to qualify in the AAU finals in his high-hurdle specialty. . . .

Yes, and that 4:53 mile Gil Dodds ran in the Garden mile just before the mumps knocked him off the track and-out of the Olympics.

The spine-tingling duel between Feller and Sain in the Series opener. Rapid Bob rolling back the years and the season's slump with a sweep and cunning and flashes of olden power that left one gasping. The walk to Salkeld which set the stage in the bottom of the eighth . . . that hairline pickoff play which the umps called wrong and which could have kept Feller and Sain pitching scoreless innings till today. . . .

Larry Doby's coming of age . . . a great series for the greatly promising DiMaggio-type sophomore. . . . The Cleveland signing of Satchel Paige . . . his low-hit triumphs when the Tribe began to use him as a starter before record-breaking crowds in Chicago and Cleveland. . . .

Oh so much more . . . and no space left at all. Sure was a busy year in sports, wasn't it?

## Worker Salutes Top Out-of-Town Cagers

If someone asked The Worker which of the visiting firemen to play against New York teams in the Garden impressed you, we would have to look back at the schedule and start listing:

SHARE, of Bowling Green, a 6-10 man who wrecked LIU. OTTEN, and the little speedster LONG of the same team.

WALTHER of Tennessee, a slim one-man show, against St. John's in a losing cause, a real scorer.

BANDERWEGHE of Colgate, a great star with a pro future. He was the hub of the victory over NYU.

BORYLA of Denver, an amazing shot, 6-5 star who scored 30 though St. Johns beat his team.

BROWN of SMU, a fast, floor-wise sophomore who played the key role in the upset of CCNY.

HARRIS of Oklahoma A&M, a rugged, skillful center who carried the load against LIU.

MARTIN of Texas, a tremendous one-hand shot and hustler who stuck it to NYU.

UNKRUSH and MANN of the terrific Bradley Tech team from Peoria which staved off Manhattan.

GROZA and JONES, of course, of Kentucky. BEARD didn't have one of his better nights in the defeat of

St. John's, but how can you go without listing him?

NOLAN of Georgia Tech, who showed something while his team was trimmed by LIU.

COURTY of Oklahoma, a star in defeat against CCNY.

O'BRIEN of Butler, a little man who scored big against LIU.

LAVELLI of Yale, a great scorer, and Anderson, a fine all round player on the same team.

As we write this we are on the verge of seeing Utah, and you can bet we would add GARDNER of that team to the list.

Pick an All-Visiting team from this list? Are you mad? And we still have Duquesne, North Carolina State, St. Josephs, St. Louis, West Virginia, Temple, Syracuse, De Paul, Holy Cross, Canisius, Seton Hall, Niagara, La Salle, Muhlenberg and Notre Dame to go. Just off-hand they include Cooper, Dickey, Seneskey, Macauley, Lerner, Cousy and Kaftan, Chollét, Sinicola, Faust, Donovan, O'Shea. . . .

## BILL VEECK PREDICTS:

Bill Veeck, president of the world champion Cleveland Indians, this week said his club would win the '49 American League race by at least 10 games—and then went on to predict:

Bob Feller would have his greatest season on the mound next year.

Satchel Paige, the aging Negro hurler, was good for at least two or three more years in the majors—possibly could hurl there indefinitely.

Stanley (Bucky) Harris, deposed manager of the New York Yankees, signed by Veeck to manage the San Diego Padres next year, would make his way back to the major leagues.

Larry Doby, the fine young Cleveland Negro outfielder, would become the greatest outer-gardener in the big time.

That his organization, with the proper cooperation from the San Diego executives, would make the Padres a pennant threat in the Pacific Coast League.

Don Black, the ill-fated Cleveland hurler, never would pitch another game of baseball.

Steve Gromek would win more games than any other Cleveland hurler in 1949.

Elaborating on the case of Feller, Veeck said that Feller's straight-salary contract would not be cut,





# A Happy New Year



## Minnesota-Dakotas The Edition Worker

Vol. XIV, No. 1 January 2, 1949  
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### NAZI BIG SHOT—STILL GOING STRONG

In the heyday of Hitler, satellite Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Reichs administrator of Hungary was known as—the strong man of Hungary. Other Nazi dictators have come and gone, but Admiral Horthy, though no longer a "strong man," still lives a comfortable existence. He lived in Bavaria since 1945. Last month he traveled to Switzerland with his family. He and his wife are shown shaking hands with friends from the train at Munich in the U. S. Zone.

## Fateful 15 Days

—An Editorial—

FIFTEEN days remain before the trial of the 12 Communist Party leaders opens in New York City on Jan. 17.

In these 15 days, the democratic public of our country has the duty of raising a protest so vigorous that the Truman administration will be compelled to dismiss the infamous indictments against the Communist leaders.

We say this because it is not only the 12 Communist individuals who will face trial on frame-up charges; the very constitution of the USA, with the precious Bill of Rights, will be in the dock.

For this coming Jan. 17 is the trial of a political party. It is the trial not of men charged with having done certain things, but of men charged with believing and thinking certain things. The charge against them is that they formed a political party in 1945 based on Socialist principles of Marxism-Leninism.

It is the right of the American people to judge for themselves the rightness and wrongness of the Communist Party's views. If the American people lose the right to judge this issue for themselves, they will lose the right to judge any and all issues for themselves.

An aroused public opinion, therefore, must not permit this trial to take place.

We urge that every reader of this paper dedicate himself within the next 15 days to a practical plan of action:

- Wire or write to President Truman at the White House, and to Attorney General Tom Clark, Department of Justice, Building, Washington, D. C., demanding the dismissal of these "thought control" indictments as a violation of the Bill of Rights.
- Organize similar messages in your house, neighborhood, school, church, etc.
- Visit all community groups, churches, unions, etc., to alert their members to this coming trial and urge them to send messages of protest to the President and Attorney General Clark, as stated above.

## The New Congress

# ELECTION PROMISES FACE BETRAYAL

— See Pages 3 and 5 —





## CHARLIE'S CAFE SUED FOR DISCRIMINATION CHARGE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Charlie's Cafe, the French chateau with the nude statue on Seventh and Fourth Avenue South, is up to its old tricks of discrimination again.

Carroll Peery, Negro YPA leader, and Charles Rowland were refused service there at 5 p.m. in the afternoon, although the dining room was empty and the restaurant does not accept reservations in advance.

This is the last in a long series of insults to the Negro and Jewish minority by Harold Allman, manager of Charlie's. Former Mayor Hubert Humphrey, in an attempt to whitewash an earlier charge against the restaurant, dined there with Mr. Seaborn of the Urban League. The former Mayor, never one to miss a chance at demagoguery, saw to it that photographers from all the leading local papers recorded the historic event.

Douglas Hall, attorney for Peery and Rowland, will file criminal charges against the cafe's management. Conviction on the charge draws a fine of \$1,000, ninety days in jail or both.

## UE Elections Show Workers Want Progressive Leadership

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Elections in UE locals here demonstrated to reactionary labor leaders that the majority of union members want a fighting wage policy, protection against speedup and layoffs and a united CIO free from red-baiting.

In five contests, left-progressives won three by a three to one majority. They won in Locals 1138 and 1146, Minneapolis-Moline implement plants, and 1139, an amalgamated local.

Reactionaries maintained control in 1140, an amalgamated local, and 1145, Minneapolis-Honeywell.

The daily press, along with ADA and other CIO phonies, tried to sell the workers the idea that only control of the UE building and union treasuries were at stake in the elections.

However, outside forces were too concerned for an election involving only a building and local treasuries. Employers, always profit-conscious, allowed workers an hour on company time, in some instances, to vote the reactionary ticket.

During electioneering, reactionary leaders churned out a program based on ousting left-progressive officers.

Intimidation and threats were directed at rank and file members, and George McDonald, UE international representative was subjected to physical violence.

Local 1140 elections showed clearly the workers mood to fight on issues.

During 12 years, under leadership of Steve Pasco, president, and Howard Fortier, secretary, a persistent red-baiting campaign has been developed in the local. The local was active in the expulsion of left-progressives from state board offices and has stooped to pleading the employer's cause in negotiations.

In the past three years, the local of some 4,000 members had a yearly average membership meeting attendance of about 40.

In meetings and in shops, left-progressives constantly raised the issues of speedup, wage policies and layoffs.

Because of boss rule and seeming discouragement among members, they were unsuccessful in putting over a positive program.

In last year's election but 375 members participated.

Of the 4,000 eligible in this election, 2,186 voted. Over 1,200 votes were cast for Wes Bjork, progressive candidate, elected as one of

the three business agents.

Although the left - progressive slate lost, excepting Bjork, over 700 voted for the slate. This shows reactionaries were unable to destroy left-progressive leadership as they hoped.

Reactionaries find themselves confronted with growing activity among members and will be obliged to deliver a constructive program.

Results of 1140 elections constitute a rebuke for the reactionary boss-clique. For their victory it became necessary to rely on the daily press and the boss' helping hand.

From an examination of the results, it is clear that left-progressives, by bringing forward a clear program to the membership, were able to create conditions of struggle in the local.

As the left-progressives continue to wage a day to day fight on wages, speedups and layoffs, the membership in all locals will learn that left-progressives have workers' interests constantly in mind and will not sell out to press or boss.

## Funds for Schools Key Issue In Minneapolis Election

By Carl Ross

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—On the eve of the city election tussle which opens in earnest in the next few weeks, Dr. H. B. Bruner, local superintendent of schools, has proposed that if increased school funds are not made available especially through increased state and

ator-elect, Hubert H. Humphrey, to which the people looked with high hopes when he first took office four years ago.

Repeatedly former Mayor Humphrey offered solutions to this chronic municipal crisis that were acceptable only to the big business interests and Cowles press monopoly of this city.

Three times in the last year in special elections labor and the people have overwhelmingly repudiated Humphrey's proposals.

They rejected the infamous one-cent "payroll tax" on workers pay checks sponsored by Humphrey and the GOP state administration, voted down the proposed increased millage rate on property taxes which already are highest in the nation, and slapped down the draft City Charter presented by the Mayor's Charter Commission and designed to strengthen the grip of big business on city government and to pave the way to local sales taxes.

During these same years the labor movement, as a result of the present 13 to 13 lineup between pro-labor and reactionary aldermen in the city council, has lost its tradition majority in that body.

Its majority in the school board is being threatened and labor faces a loss of influence in city affairs to big business interests and the ambitious clique of ADA's who surround Humphrey.

The city also needs rapid development of a local low cost public housing and slum clearance program.

At the root of these problems lies the failure of the administration of former Mayor, now Sen-

## Progressives Barred as State CIO Scraps Unity

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Right-wing elements of the Minnesota state CIO reneged on their pledges of unity made at the 1947 state convention. At that convention, delegates gave the state body a mandate to maintain unity and follow a course geared to advance the interests of the CIO membership.

The 1948 convention, held in Winona Dec. 11 and 12, culminated a year in which the reactionary state officers threw out the mandate. This culminated a year in which the reactionary leadership sabotaged the 1947 unity program and at the same time attempted arbitrarily to rule left-progressives from the state board. This even though the left-progressives were convention elected.

A rubber stamp of national CIO policy, the state program does not incorporate three major struggles facing Minnesota workers today. For this the elected leaders bear full responsibility.

These struggles revolve around the fight for a fourth round of wage increases, repeal of Taft-Hartley and creation of a united CIO to ward off the onslaught of reaction.

HAD THE PROGRESSIVES been present in full force, the character of the convention could have been altered. However, a number of these unions were barred illegally, others simply ignored the call, and the few progressives attending were not sufficiently articulate to make their weight felt.

Despite this, complete harmony did not prevail at the convention. The United Public Workers succeeded in getting floor recognition following a bitter attack on their union by Fullerton Fulton, CIO regional director.

Rex Kildow, UPW business agent, denounced Fulton and was cheered by the delegates.

In the Packinghouse Workers' caucus, Local 167 was challenged and its right to have delegates seated became a floor fight. The local had withheld per capita from

the international and tried to wage a campaign to have other locals do the same.

THE CHARACTER of the convention could be gleaned from lobby and washroom conversations. During sessions delegates dined through the formalities of approving pre-agreed-upon officers and programs. Off the convention floor, resentment and contempt of the dictatorial methods employed were expressed.

One Auto Workers' delegate demanded to know why controversial matters were not brought before the convention but settled in hotel rooms. He was quickly silenced.

The convention was looked to by reactionaries in the CIO to silence forever the voice of the left-progressives. That instances occurred where the reactionaries, in the saddle, were not able to stymie expressions of resentment shows that they have failed.

In fact, the left-progressives are

still a factor in the state CIO although they were barred from the convention.

IT IS NOW the job of the left-progressives to come forward and give guidance as they have done in the past. This is the job of the left-progressives as well as left-progressives in reactionary-controlled unions.

Left-progressives must lead the fight for a fourth round of wage increases, the struggle for outright repeal of Taft-Hartley and they must pave the way for a united CIO.

From the standpoint of left-progressives, the shortcoming of the convention was that there was no alternative program to the reactionary appeasement program.

But, with 1949 marked as a year of struggle, it will also mark a year where left-progressives through public statements and other means, present their program and give leadership to the rank and file CIO membership.

## Union Fights Speedup in Minneapolis-Moline Plant

MINNEAPOLIS.—A new tractor Z has been unveiled by the Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Co. It has new, power, new features, a new look.

One feature not mentioned in Moline advertisements is that it also carried a wage cut for the employees.

With the new model came retiming of piece work. Approximately half of the employees are now on a piece work basis. The new model has not only resulted in smaller paychecks but has brought intensified speed-up. The foremen are

pushed for greater production, faster production. The pressure on the foremen is passed on to the men on the bench, on the assembly line.

One worker told this correspondent: "You have to spend at least a few hours in the plant itself to get the feel of this thing. But one thing is clear to me and everyone else—that when the eight hours are up, you're more tired than when you were working on the old model. You're working faster and under greater pressure."

"You're trying to make the rate of pay you did when you were working on the old model tractor. But that pay is like the carrot that dangles in front of the donkey. No matter how fast you work, the carrot is still the same distance away."

"When pay day comes your new model check is less than the old model check and yet you have worked harder, faster."

The company is setting procedure and piece work rates on the new model that give the workers a definite wage cut.

"No matter how many figures the company throws at us to prove that it is fair," added another worker, "there is one figure that can't be argued about, that is the figure on my check and that figure is smaller and I'm a helluva lot more tired when I get home than I ever was before."

"When we protest and the union takes it up with management, the company tries to stall and delay the question of lowering the number of pieces required per hour or day until that particular operation is completed and the union has to fight for backpay settlement on the grievance."

The progressive leadership of the union, UE Local 1146, representing the workers in the plant, who have a militant tradition, is going to bat for the workers against this increased exploitation that is characteristic of the reactionary program of monopoly everywhere in the country.

## War Stocks Higher

So-called "war" stocks, investments in companies closely linked to arms production, were selling for 25 percent higher in November 1948 than they did in their May 1947 low.

## Minnesota-Dakotas Edition Announced

This is the first issue of the Minnesota - Dakotas edition of The Worker. It will appear once every month. Its success will depend on the articles we get from the shops, the farms, the communities. Your comments and suggestions are welcome.

Subscribe to The Worker. A special offer of \$2 for the year (52 copies) expires on Jan. 15. Get in your sub or renewal now. Address: The Worker, 301 Northwestern Building, Minneapolis 1, Minn.



## From Plants And Prairies

TO THE REAR, MARCH! Fanning up the "right-wing, left-wing" fight in their labor movement, and upholding the bosses' view point against all labor is the chore to which the Ridder Brothers publishing chain has assigned Kenneth Crouse. Day to day devotion to this task has earned the St. Paul Pioneer Press labor writer the enmity of the Minnesota's labor movement.

The conservative St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly on Nov. 26 condemned Crouse for his anti-union bias and Taft-Hartley outlook, and barred him from future meetings of the AFL central body. A similar ban voted two years ago by the St. Paul CIO Council has never been lifted.

To this same Kenneth Crouse after the Portland CIO Convention went an editorial orchid from CIO Publicity Director Allan L. Swim, praising the accuracy of his predictions that the CIO would be purged of progressives—a sorry reflection of the backward march of CIO leadership!

THINGS ARE PRETTY SHAKY. The CIO convention tried to kick out the reporter from the *Midwest Guardian*... labor newspaper... Stoooges for the dailies were welcome.

It was all explained though. A sergeant at arms said, "We have to be awful careful... the press misquotes us."

Yup, things are pretty shaky.

Hubert Humphrey has been nicknamed "The Voice." Let's listen real careful like and see if The Voice is heard protesting discrimination in the capitol any louder than "The Whisper" of Minneapolis.

UNION DEMOCRACY. In Minneapolis there's a union that holds these kinds of elections.

No nominations from the floor. No chance to know who's on the ballot 'til you go to vote.

As a member you can 'elect' fellow members to the nomination and election committee. They finalize all plans and 'elect' nominees.

When you go to vote, you find a ballot with all names needed for each office. But below each name, there's a blank where you can 'write in' an opposition candidate.

You guessed it... it's tough to change officers. Especially when you don't know who's running for office.

## THE LIGHT THAT FAILED

MINNEAPOLIS.—For more than a year efforts have been made to get the city to install a street light in front of the Elliot Park Neighborhood House. It still continues to be ink black in front of the community center used nightly by children and adults of the neighborhood. But there is no darkness in the spirit of the community, and residents are determined to get that light.

A hilarious skit dramatizing the campaign for a street light marked a gathering celebrating the year-long fight. To the tune of "Hair of Gold, Eyes of Blue," the chorus sang: "Black as pitch, broken bones—Almost every night; Please Mr. Alderman, you can say, 'Let there be a light!'"

The main character in the skit was the street light that wasn't there, portrayed by an actor hanging his head in shame. This is more than can be said for aldermen, commissioners and former Mayor Humphrey, who turned a deaf ear to pleas for light in a dark situation.

A Neighborhood Affairs Council was formed last year and 600 signed postcards demanding a street light were sent to the eighth ward alder-

# Midwest Farmers Launch Fight Against Threat of Bankruptcy

## \$700 Raised To Defend '12' At CRC Dinner

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Over \$700 was raised in defense of the 12 indicted Communist Party leaders here on December 19. The money was donated by 150 persons at a dinner sponsored by the Minneapolis chapter of the Civil Rights Congress.

Gil Green, chairman of the Illinois Communist Party and one of the 12 indicted, was the main speaker. He denounced the indictments and warned that it was not the 12 Communists on trial but the freedom of the American people.

Green declared that when the 12 leaders go into the courtroom in January, they will be the accusers and not the accused.

Walter Frank, Minneapolis AFL leader compared present trends in America to those in Germany which lead to Hitlerism.

Judge Edward P. Totten, consistent fighter for the civil rights of mankind was chairman. Meridel Le Sueur, well-known writer, also spoke.

## Packinghouse Workers Win Reinstatement

NEWPORT, Minn., Local 55, United Packinghouse Workers, and the Cudahy Packing Co. negotiated an agreement providing for 41 employees to return to work.

The 41 employees had been discharged by the company as an outgrowth of the strike last spring.

Meanwhile, official word has been received from J. J. Healy, arbitrator in a case involving 13 Swift employees in South St. Paul.

Healy ordered reinstatement of 10 of the employees with varying amounts of back pay. He upheld the discharge of three.

The union and the workers were represented in these cases by Douglas Hall, Minneapolis attorney.

There were 31 cases involved in the Swift case and 18 remain to be heard by Healy.

SIoux FALLS, S. D.—A year ago grain, livestock, produce buyers and farm papers were loudly proclaiming the Marshall Plan as the guarantee of years of farm prosperity.

The sharp decline in grain and livestock prices is exploding the fallacy of this propaganda. Now, hundreds of meetings of farmers are demanding Congressional action to support farm prices.

It took farmers a couple of months to realize what the provisions of the Aikin bill passed by the 80th Congress would do to farm prices. Gradually it dawned on them that this meant \$1 wheat and 50c corn, barley and oats, while monopoly-fixed prices of everything which farmers buy remained sky high.

In dozens of meetings of Farmers Union farmers in South Dakota, they demanded support prices at

nothing less than 100 percent of parity. Three district conventions representing nearly 10,000 farmers did likewise. The state convention echoed the same demand, as did the North Dakota and Minnesota state conventions.

In spite of opposition from certain leaders, the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association and the Livestock Association meeting in St. Paul the week of Dec. 13th to 18th with over 3,000 farmers present adopted the same demands. This session was taken in spite of Senator Aikin's plea that President Truman wanted flexible price supports.

THE DECLINE IN FARM PRICES within the past year already total almost the same amount as took place in the 1930's and plunged farmers into a major farm crisis. Statistics do not register the full impact of the decline. Farm prices are not maintained at 90 percent of parity. Corn sells for less than 80 percent of parity, barley and oats less than 70 percent, eggs at less than 80 percent. Businessmen in the countryside are expressing dismay at the decline of buying by the farmers.

Farmers face a stiff fight to gain their demands for 100 percent parity price supports. In the present situation they cannot rely upon the so-called farm leaders. Grange and Bureau leaders already are opposing them. Congress will have to hear from the grass roots.

## North Dakota Election Victory Opens Way For Legislative Gains

BISMARCK, N. D.—Aroused by the attacks upon the cooperatives and the labor movement, a coalition of labor, the Farmers Union Progressive Alliance and the Non-Partisan League was formed a year ago within the Republican Party has made political

history by gaining control of the lower house of the state legislature, defeating a reactionary Congressman, and electing a number of additional coalition-backed state officers.

However, the reactionary Republican Organizing Committee control the State Senate and Governor's chair, and progressives have only a precarious hold on the House. With the reactionary labor laws still in force, with many urgent issues before the people, such as financing the soldiers' bonus, aid for education, public power districts, danger of more sales taxes, housing for veterans, graduated land tax and other state and national issues, there is little for the people of North Dakota to be complacent about.

The fighting political experience of North Dakota farmers has demonstrated again and again that unity and action are the only weapons which will defend the common people's interests and win legislation in their behalf.

Yet, there are some tendencies present in progressive political circles in North Dakota to forget the lessons of their own experiences. The present coalition arose out of necessity to defend the very existence of the people's organizations. There is a tendency to remain on the defensive. The coalition conducted an energetic campaign in the Republican primary. They showed they had enough votes to nominate and elect a majority in all branches of the state government. But, in the fall election, they allowed their traditional enemy to split their forces between the two old parties.

The reactionary Republican Organizing Committee forces thus won in the final election a number of strategic positions of power, from which to block a people's program.

WITH THESE EXAMPLES of the success of the reactionary ROC forces, and the knowledge of the adaptiveness of reactionary politicians in using the tactic of "divide and conquer" before them, it is urgent that the progressives act now to mobilize, unite and activate their forces for the battle over issues in the coming session of the legislature.

Not enough has been done to bring about a discussion and agreement of broad representation of labor, Farmers Union Progressive Alliance, the newly formed Progressive Party, Non-Partisan League, Townsend Clubs, and other forces

that joined in an election coalition to now present joint demands to the legislators. Such a mobilization of forces, both statewide and local, and unification of demands for action could prevent the adoption of a reactionary ROC program in the coming session of the legislature and win gains for the people.

Moreover, it could serve to unite and activate the forces of the coalition to insure that in the coming

1950 election campaign the progressive forces can elect a legislature and a state administration which will serve the cause of the common people of the state and not the interests of the big banks, railroad companies, insurance companies, power trust and other big monopolies who still plunder the people of the state.



During the struggle against compulsory ROTC on the U. of Minnesota campus in April of 1935 nearly a third of the student body turned out to hear Farmer-Labor Governor Floyd B. Olson. This remains the largest demonstration of its kind ever held at Minnesota.

## Students Buck Brass On Compulsory Drill

By Charles D. Rowland

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—It was in 1935, as Helen Grant, University of Minnesota Class of '36 tells it, that militant students achieved a total victory over the brass hats and University president Lotus D. Coff-

man's reactionary campus administration. In that year ROTC, which had been compulsory for all male students since the founding of the University of Minnesota, became optional.

Today Minnesota students face the necessity of defeating the even more reactionary policy of President James Morrill who advocates expenditure of thousands of dollars to (1) expand the military facilities of the University and (2) reinstitute compulsory ROTC.

In addition Morrill favors a National Service Law to impose

fascist "order" upon the youth of the entire nation.

Helen Grant with other more politically advanced students of the time, such as members of the University Chapter, American League Against War and Fascism, initiated and led two years of struggle on the campus which resulted in the reversal of policy now cherished by Morrill.

"Just as we fought to prevent World War II by defeating fascism in its earliest stages," says Mrs. Grant, "students today must do everything in their power to prevent World War III."



# Negro Netter Serves Up 'Ace' vs Jimcrow

Another sports jimcrow wall was wedged in St. Louis this week, when for the first time, a Negro tennis player competed in the National Indoor Junior Championships annually sponsored by the Lily-white United States Tennis Association.

Oscar Johnson, 17-year-old student from Los Angeles City College, was the young netter who cracked the longtime USLTA jimcrow ban. Johnson was also the first Negro to win a national junior tennis title, when he copped the finals at Griffith Park in LA last summer. Playing with white partners, Johnson also went to the semis in both the mixed and men's doubles title matches.

Ever since its inception, the USLTA, daddy of all "amateur" tennis tourneys, has been a jimcrow outfit. Topflight Negro tennis players have long been compelled to play in a jimcrow league. It wasn't until Dr. Reginald Weir, Harlem physician, had his application accepted for the National Indoor Senior Championships last January, that a Negro netter ever succeeded in cracking the USLTA's color ban.

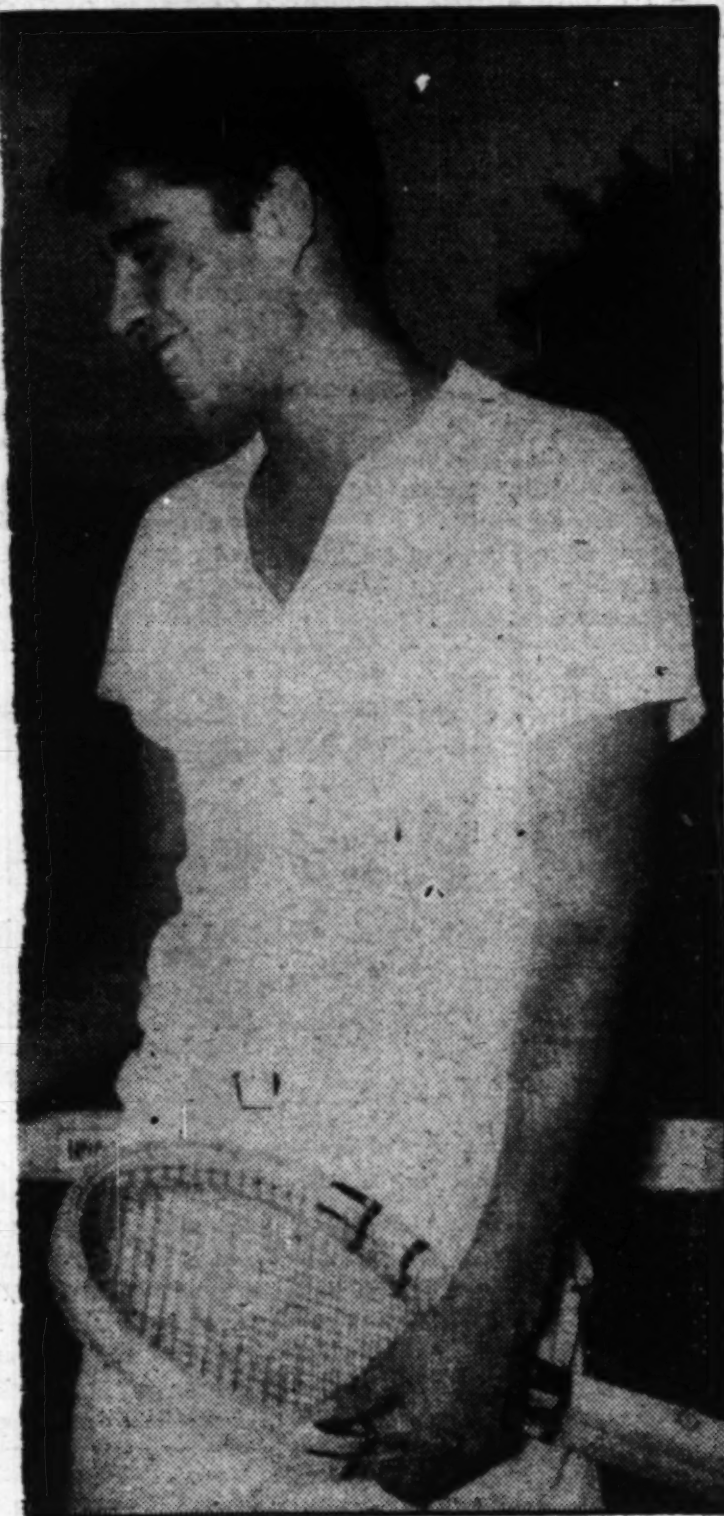
Young Oscar Johnson is now the second. Whether or not this presages a general tumbling of the jimcrow barriers in tennis, remains to be seen. But it is interesting to cite the case of Richard (Pancho) Gonzales. His being chosen the No. 1 amateur player by the USLTA marked the first time that any American player of Mexican origin (Gonzales hails from the poor Mexican community of Los Angeles) was ever designate for No. 1 ranking by the snooty ultra-fashionable USLTA. Of course, Gonzales' winning the singles title at Forest Hills last September had something to do with it, too, but it did mark the first time somebody off the customary pink-tea track was allowed to flash his natural potential and go to the top of the heap with it.

There are ways of freezing out even lads like Gonzales, if the USLTA had been of such a mind. The hitherto unbroken ban against Negro netters is what we mean.

Another thought on the recent wedges driven into the USLTA discrimination is that it stems out of the successful end-jimcrow fight recently waged against another of the so-called "special" sports—professional golf. Golf and tennis had long been considered by some as the two sports arenas where allegedly jimcrow "would never be cracked." But the militant fight waged by Negro golfers like Ted Rhodes, Bill Spiller and Madison Gunther—and this paper—forced the PGA to backtrack and pledge a discontinuance of its color ban.

Perhaps the USLTA, which hasn't pledged anything yet, felt slightly shamed by the belated democracy in the PGA—and thus opened the doors to Oscar Johnson, the 17-year-old wow from LA.

The only way to find out whether or not the USLTA's policy has finally been revised is for more and more qualified Negro netters to apply at USLTA



**RICHARD GONZALES**, the nation's number one singles player, is "something new" to the ultra-fashionable tea-and-biscuit tennis set. Gonzales comes from the slums of the Mexican community in Los Angeles. Has his rise to the top been one of the factors in causing the lily-white USLTA to lower its doors slightly to Negro players?

tourneys. And whatever comes out of that will afford progressive sports fans a clearer line as to whether or not another jimcrow wall has come tumbling down in sports.

## Worker Salutes Top Out-of-Town Cagers

If someone asked The Worker which of the visiting firemen to play against New York teams in the Garden impressed you, we would have to look back at the schedule and start listing:

**SHARE** of Bowling Green, a 6-10 man who wrecked LIU. **OTTEN** and the little speedster **LONG** of the same team.

**WALTHER** of Tennessee, a slim one-man show, against St. John's in a losing cause, a real scorer.

**BANDERWEGHE** of Colgate, a great star with a pro future. He was the hub of the victory over NYU.

**BORYLA** of Denver, an amazing shot, 6-5 star who scored 30 though St. Johns beat his team.

**BROWN** of SMU, a fast, floor-wise sophomore who played the key role in the upset of CCNY.

**HARRIS** of Oklahoma A&M, a rugged, skillful center who carried the load against LIU.

**MARTIN** of Texas, a tremendous one-hand shot and hustler who stuck it to NYU.

**UNRUSH** and **MANN** of the terrific Bradley Tech team from Peoria which staved off Manhattan.

**GROZA** and **JONES**, of course, of Kentucky. **BEARD** didn't have one of his better nights in the defeat of

St. John's, but how can you go without listing him?

**NOLAN** of Georgia Tech, who showed something while his team was trimmed by LIU.

**COURTY** of Oklahoma, a star in defeat against CCNY.

**O'BRIEN** of Butler, a little man who scored big against LIU.

**LAVELLI** of Yale, a great scorer, and Anderson, a fine all round player on the same team.

As we write this we are on the verge of seeing Utah, and you can bet we would add **GARDNER** of that team to the list.

Pick an All-Visiting team from this list? Are you mad? And we still have Duquesne, North Carolina State, St. Josephs, St. Louis, West Virginia, Temple, Syracuse, De Paul, Holy Cross, Canisius, Seton Hall, Niagara, La Salle, Muhlenberg and Notre Dame to go. Just off-hand they include Cooper, Dickey, Seneskey, Macauley, Lerner, Cousy and Kaftan, Chollet, Sinicola, Faust, Donovan, O'Shea...

## BILL VEECK PREDICTS:

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**Bob Feller** would have his greatest season on the mound next year.

**Satchel Paige**, the aging Negro hurler, was good for at least two or three more years in the majors—possibly could hurl there indefinitely.

**Stanley (Bucky) Harris**, deposed manager of the New York Yankees, signed by Veeck to manage the San Diego Padres next year, would make his way back to the major leagues.

**Larry Doby**, the fine young Cleveland Negro outfielder, would become the greatest outer-gardener in the big time.

That his organization, with the proper cooperation from the San Diego executives, would make the Padres a pennant threat in the Pacific Coast League.

**Don Black**, the ill-fated Cleveland hurler, never would pitch another game of baseball.

**Steve Gromek** would win more games than any other Cleveland hurler in 1949.

Elaborating on the case of Feller, Veeck said that Feller's straight salary contract would not be cut.

## In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



### A FEW OLD YEAR MEMORIES...

IT'S NOTHING new—New Year's time on the sports sections—to list those particular events of the outgone year that gave a scribe his biggest kicks. But one's memory being what it is... and the fact that there were more events deserving of honorable mention than space here permits... makes us hope you'll allow for whatever omissions do crop up in the finished version. Hm?

Alright now. First I must confess that nothing, absolutely nothing gave me a bigger bang than Joe Louis' dramatic knockout of Jersey Joe Walcott, with time running out on the most magnificent fighter who ever stepped into a ring, with Walcott only four rounds away from gaining a pathetically one-sided decision, and the title...

The sighs that echoed through the cavernous Yankee Stadium when Walcott dropped Louis in the fourth round... the unbelieving groans as Louis plodded after Walcott round after round with no success, unable to uncoil... the faint spark of hope that struck simultaneously with Louis' first authentic left hook in the ninth round—these were sighs and groans and hopes shared by millions the world over... what Louis has come to mean... And when Joe's hooks were parlayed into softening-up weapons in the 10th and 11th rounds that set Walcott up for the electrifying barrage in the 12th... Walcott crumbling in a heap at Louis' feet... the howls and shrieks and back-pounding that filled the Stadium and the choking relief that surged through everyone to a man—well, that's Number One on my 1948 Memory Parade. Your's too, I imagine...

ANOTHER ITEM I'll not easily forget—although strangely enough I didn't see this one in the flesh—was Rex Barney's no-hitter fashioned in the rain against the Giants. 'Twas the night of the scheduled Wallace rally at Yankee Stadium and for this writer it came ahead of any baseball games... But upon arriving at the Stadium, with the rains falling heavily, the rally postponed till the next night, and never for a moment thinking of the Polo Grounds lights visible from the Stadium meant the Giant-Dodger game might still be played in that downpour, this weary traveler took the long voyage back to Brooklyn. Getting home, flicking on the radio for a news report—turning the dial and imagining to hear the familiar voice of the Dodger announcer, dismissing it as a case of too much rain on the head, continuing to turn the dial, no news report, a needling hunch to twist the dial back to the Dodger station and putting my imagination to the test... They were playing ball at the Polo Grounds and from the tense tones of the announcer one automatically knew something extraordinary was happening out there on Coogan's Bluff... Hanging on with every pitch of Barney's, cursing one's luck (how many games had we sat through wherein Rex' bid for no-hitters suddenly blew up in the late innings?) and sticking with it until that last final out when the young handsome kid from Omaha, Nebraska, crashed into baseball's Hall of Fame! Sure, memories of a no-hitter not witnessed by the writer, but because we sort of backed into that one under unusual circumstances... well, nobody's gonna forget that night at the radio...

LET'S SEE, now, what else? How about the early-summer debuts of Roy Campanella and George Shuba which got the Dodgers back into the running? Campy's almost Frank-Merriwell heroics in his first few games... hitting like a demon, two homers in one game... Shuba fielding and clutch-poking with rare style for a 21-year-old making the big jump out of nowhere...

That grand race in the American League with the loop's only inter-racial team finally nosing out the Bosox in a playoff... by and large it was a great year for baseball, wasn't it?

DiMaggio's tremendous season under physical duress... Stanley Musial of Donora, Pa... his phenomenal feats leaving little question but that he is the logical successor to DiMag as the game's greatest... Why, the NL batting champion was SO spectacular that the Cards had to give him a '49 contract which calls for his first decent paycheck since Stan moved up from Rochester in 1941!

How about Sandy Saddler and Marcel Cerdan rising to the fistie heights this past year? Skinny Saddler demolishing the once-great Pep with ridiculous ease... Cerdan flashing all the stuff against Zale that made European fight observers call him an incredible fighting machine these past 10 years... years that Cerdan never spent on these shores... and wouldn't it have been something to have seen him then?

Hey, will anyone who was there ever forget the eerie feeling of Leo Durocher's first night at Ebbets Field in Giant uniform? And Leo not barging out of the dugout once to do battle with the umpires for reasonable reluctance to discover what a manner of greeting his former compatriots in the stands had waiting for him?

What about old Barney Ewell's amazing showing in the Olympic sprints, twice missing a "first" by scant inches against younger spectacular worldwide competition that figured to trim the 32-year-old veteran... Harrison Dillard's ironic triumph in the 100-yard sprint after having failed to qualify in the AAU finals in his high-hurdle specialty...

Yes, and that 4:53 mile Gil Dodds ran in the Garden mile just before the mumps knocked him off the track and out of the Olympics.

The spine-tingling duel between Feller and Sain in the Series opener. Rapid Bob rolling back the years and the season's slump with a sweep and cunning and flashes of olden power that left one gasping. The walk to Salkeld which set the stage in the bottom of the eighth... that hairline pickoff play which the ump's called wrong and which could have kept Feller and Sain pitching scoreless innings till today...

Larry Doby's coming of age... a great series for the greatly promising DiMaggio-type sophomore... The Cleveland signing of Satchel Paige... his low-hit triumphs when the Tribe began to use him as a starter before record-breaking crowds in Chicago and Cleveland...

Oh so much more... and no space left at all. Sure was a busy year in sports, wasn't it?



A Happy New Year



ILLINOIS  
EDITION

# The Worker

Vol. XIV, No. 1 January 2, 1949  
In 2 Section, Section 1 28 Pages Price 10 Cents

## Stevenson and A.T.&T.?

An Editorial

INTO the hand that Governor-Elect A. E. Stevenson raises on January 10 to take the oath of office will be dropped a hot potato.

That sizzling spud will be the Illinois Bell Telephone Company request for a 16 percent increase in rates. The decision is clearly up to the new governor to rule either for Illinois Bell, with its fantastic profits, or for more than two million Illinois phone subscribers.

Or to put the question another way—Is Stevenson willing to buck the biggest monopoly in the world, American Telephone and Telegraph, on behalf of the people who elected him to protect their pocket-books?

The Illinois Bell request for a rate boost is only a part of a general program of its parent body, A. T. & T., for increases in 29 states.

A. T. & T. has, according to its own figures released this week, added \$170 million to its annual profits since the war through rate increases. It is now seeking an extra \$250 million a year.

In Illinois, this largest privately-owned corporation in the world has a particularly gluttonous offspring.

Illinois Bell received just a year ago the second largest rate boost of any Bell System subsidiary in the nation. The Illinois Commerce Commission awarded it an extra \$25½ million per year. That was second only to the Pacific T. & T.'s boost of \$35 million.

Now again Illinois Bell has its hand outstretched for the one of the highest rate boosts in the country.

This is the corporation which just before Christmas announced a fourth-quarter dividend of \$1.50 a capital share. And Illinois Bell declared that this dividend was passed out to its shareholders in anticipation of winning the new rate increases.

Citizens of Illinois are entitled to know why the phone company feels so cocky. Is it because the incoming governor is a banker whom they consider especially sympathetic to their "problems?"

Stevenson has not yet uttered a word about the phone rate boost. He was undoubtedly hoping that the present "lame duck" commerce commission would decide the matter before he takes office.

Because of protests, it now appears that the old Green-appointed commission will not be able to grant the phone company the rate boost they want. The final decision will have to be made by the new commission to be appointed by the new governor.

Thus Stevenson already faces his first crisis. Right off the bat he will be forced to answer the question that will plague him all through his administration. Is he primarily a banker with big business connections and commitments? Or is he first of all a public servant pledged to protect the people from the ravages of the utilities and the other entrenched interests which have mulcted the people of this state under so many previous administrations?

The people who elected Stevenson can force him to make this phone rate decision in their favor.

The people and the organizations of the people will have to reach Stevenson immediately. Demand that he speaks out now against the rate boost. Demand that he appoint an Illinois Commerce Commission that will say "No" to Illinois Bell and to A. T. & T.

# ILLINOIS MUNDT BILL ORDERED BY THE LEGION

—See Page 2-A





## Gil GREEN

### Johnny Rossen Says There Really Are 'Shmoos' in America

(In reading the latest issue of Johnny's Newsletter, a publication issued by Johnny Rossen, Communist Party organizer in Southern Illinois, I came across a piece of writing that I must share with the readers of this column. It is called "The Shmoos and You." Here goes. What follows should be credited to Johnny Rossen.)

#### The Shmoos and You

Jack: Say, Joe, you been readin' 'Lil' Abner' lately?

Joe: Yeah—you mean about those cute little "shmoos" animals that lay bottles of milk, packages of eggs, butter, cheese and taste lik' porkchops fried, chicked baked, stead broiled—

Jack: And cost nothing for feed or upkeep—and die of happiness when you give 'em a hungry look—and their skins dried make wonderful lumber and their eyes good vest buttons—

Joe: And what a difference those shmoos made to the poor undernourished people of Dogpatch—rickety kids getting decent food for the first time in their lives—

Jack: Y'know, Joe, I was talkin' to the missus about that just last night. With prices so high now and layoffs and speedup startin' up real bad again—and so many folks needin' homes—and doin' without so many things they need—wouldn't it be a wonderful thing if there really was such a thing as a shmoos. Just think—everybody could have as much of everything as they wanted—all the food, shelter, clothing, luxuries—

Joe: Brother—what this country needs is a good five-cent shmoos!

#### There is no Santa Claus—But there is a shmoos

Now Jack and Joe may not know it, but the fact of the matter is that there is such a thing as a shmoos, in fact there are shmoos all over America and all over the world . . . real honest-to-goodness shmoos that could provide all humanity with more than enough of everything to eat, drink, wear, live in.

These shmoos are the wonderful factories, mines and mills that dot our land . . . the wonderful farmland, the rivers, hidden oil and minerals . . . and the newly-discovered atomic energy . . . yes, all the wonderful inventions and techniques that make it possible for the first time in the history of humanity to produce more than enough of everything to satisfy all the necessities and luxuries of all of humanity.

Listen to this:

If all the productive capacity of our wonderful country were put to work:

If all the latest inventions and scientific discoveries were utilized: Every family in the U. S. could get at least the equivalent of \$25,000 a year.

So—Why doesn't it actually happen? That's the \$64 question.

And the \$64 answer is that this wonderful "shmoos"—the fantastic productive capacity of our country, is the private property of a handful of Wall Street parasites . . . and they use it not to produce wealth and comfort and luxury for the people . . . but only for profits for themselves.

If that wonderful American "shmoos" were owned by the people . . . then we'd have production for use (socialism or communism) instead of production for profit (capitalism). Then we'd have no unemployment and no depressions . . . because factories would run just as long as necessary to supply the highest possible standard of living for all the people.

Remember in 'Lil' Abner' how 'J. Roaringham Fatback', the pig-faced meat trust head, ranted and raved about how 'subversive' and 'un-American' shmoos were—because he couldn't any longer soak people higher prices for his rotten meat?

Well, the silk-hat boys of Wall Street rant and rave the same way about production for use . . . about the newer, the better, the more sensible, the more humane system of socialism which would forever eliminate hunger and want. And that is why they are trying to convict and frame-up the 12 leaders of the Communist Party which stands for and which fights for this system of Socialism. And that is also why if you're not an economic royalist, you should learn more about Socialism.

## CHICAGO CELEBRATES

a quarter-of-a-century

of the

## Daily Worker

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SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 22

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Admission 84 cents

CHICAGO 6

ABRAHAM MILLER, Executive Director



### The Chicago Association of Dress Manufacturers

222 WEST ADAMS STREET  
CHICAGO 6

November 24, 1948

TO MEMBERS OF THE  
CHICAGO ASSOCIATION  
OF DRESS MANUFACTURERS

In order to avoid unnecessary and costly stoppages, it was mutually agreed between the Chicago Association of Dress Manufacturers and the Chicago Joint Board, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union as follows:

First, that there shall be no general demand for increased piece rates in the pressing craft for the 1948-1949 Spring season except to eliminate inequities that have not been adjusted during the last two seasons, and

Second, wherever dresses and lined jackets are in the line for the Spring

Yours very truly,

Abraham Miller  
Executive Director

This tell-tale letter sent by the Chicago Dress Manufacturers' Association to its members tells of a back-door agreement to hold down wages in the Chicago dress market. When The Worker obtained this letter, the association was asked to comment. They made no denial that it had been sent out of their offices.

# Chicago Garment Center Boils Over Wage Issue

By Gunnar Leander

CHICAGO. — "A presser puts in 180 minutes of work every hour."

In those words a young needle worker explained how the piece-work system operates in the ladies garment shops here—and why it is that even the "highly-paid" pressers are up in arms over wages.

The wage question today has the entire dress market boiling, deeply affecting workers in all the crafts, operators, finishers, cutters and pressers.

RETAIL prices of dresses have gone up steadily. The work an individual garment gets more complicated and time-consuming. But these factors are not reflected in the piece-work "prices" paid on each style to the workers.

This week, Market Street, center of the industry, seethed with excitement over the refusal of the dress manufacturers to make the upward wage adjustments which workers have counted on since the new agreement was signed last August.

Pressers were especially aroused over wage-chiselling by the manufacturers. The agreed piece-work scale for pressing the popular-priced dress is 47½ to 50 cents. However, many reported that they were working for 45 cents per dress and lower.

MOREOVER, the pressers were incensed by rumors of a "secret agreement" signed between the manufacturers association and the union that there would be no pay increases for the new season.

That "secret agreement" is no longer a secret. The Worker publishes (above) a copy of the letter which was sent by the association to its members.

The letter states plainly that the association has agreed with leaders of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union that "there shall be no general demand for increased piece rates in the pressing craft for the 1948-1949 Spring season."

CONFRONTED with a copy of the letter, leaders of the ILGWU issued heated denials of any such agreement.

Bob Fleck, assistant manager of

the ILGWU Chicago Joint Board told The Worker: "We have sent a protest to the manufacturers' association over this letter. We never made such an agreement."

"We called in the union business agent to help us get higher piece-work prices, but he said he couldn't help us since our hourly rate is above the minimum set in the two-year contract."

PRESSERS said that "we can make a living if there's enough work." However, they pointed to the seasonal nature of the work and that even during the season the supply of work is spotty and unpredictable.

"Maybe our union leaders did refuse to make such a deal, one presser declared, "but you can't prove it by our pay envelopes."

## HOW EARNINGS FALL IN NEEDLE TRADES

To the Editor:

Ever since the signing of the last agreement with our dress manufacturers on August 20, our working conditions started to go down and down.

When the rank-and-file demanded that a general wage increase shall be gotten for ALL crafts—including the piece-workers which the majority of the dress-makers are—that is the operators, pressers and finishers, our union officials told us that we do not need a general wage increase.

Instead they said that a clause in the agreement (of which no member of the union has a copy except the officials) provides that the piece-workers are guaranteed that they shall get no less than their earnings of the fall of 1946 which was the highest in our industry. (The agreement provided a small increase for the week workers.)

Now, when we begin to settle prices with our employers, we find that they have added a lot of work on the garments as compared with the previous seasons. They are selling the garments that were at one time sold for \$10.75 and \$12.75 now at \$19.75 and \$20.75, and we are still working for the same prices and every week our paycheck is smaller and smaller.

We call our business agents to settle prices. They side with the employer rather than with the worker, and they force us to accept the employers' offer. When some of us point to the fact that we are not getting as much as in 1946, we are told that it is better to make

less than nothing. As a result, many of the dressmakers are very disgusted with their jobs and try to switch to other shops.

But in the other shops they find the same conditions exist. Many workers are not even willing to come to work and work for nothing, so they stay home and come to the shop only for 2 or 3 days. Others come to the shop only for 3 or 4 hour a day. But the greatest majority work all day but still cannot meet the high cost of living.

Our officials tell us to fight for higher wages, but behind our backs they make secret agreements with the employers.

While in other garment markets the workers have received wage increases, as for example in N. Y., we in Chicago did not get any such increase. It's about time that we coordinate our system of settlements as other markets so as not to be outdone by both the employers and unexperienced business agents.

A GARMENT WORKER.



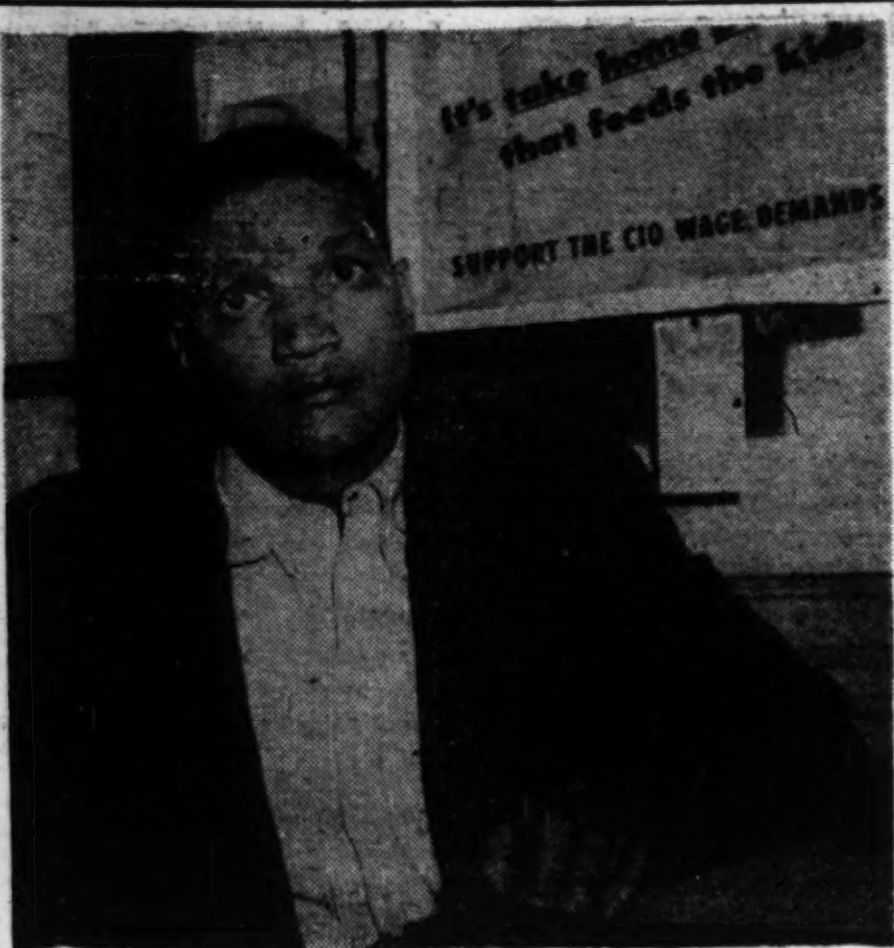
ILLINOIS EDITION

## The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to 246 N. Wells St., Rm. 201, Chicago 2, Ill. Phone RA 4-5540.

Editor: CARL MIRSCH





PACKINGHOUSE union leader Charles Hayes and his family this week face the typical housing problems of thousands of Chicago workingclass families.

## The Hayes' Case Is Typical . . .

CHICAGO.—When we read the other day about the city administration's generous order that there be no evictions "during the holidays or on any day when the temperature is below 20 degrees," we thought about Charles Hayes and his family.

By Monday, Jan. 3, Hayes, his wife Emma, and their two little daughters may be living on the street—provided, of course, that the temperature outside is at least 21 degrees!

We visited with the Hayes family Christmas weekend, and while the children played around the Christmas tree, Charles and Emma told us the story of their year-long fight for shelter.

They've lived in their 3½ room flat at 3715 S. Wabash since 1945, paying \$53.75 rent per month. "It really adds up to almost \$80 a month, counting the coal we've had to buy to heat this place," Emma said.

Last January, the building management notified the 24 tenants living in the privately-operated development that henceforth their leases would be on a month-to-month basis. Then in April they were informed that the buildings were for sale. The price was \$12,500 per unit of two 3½ room flats.

"Even if I had that kind of money," Hayes said, "I thought you'd have to be crazy to throw it away like that." I looked around at the thin walls and tiny rooms, and agreed with him.

"So we started looking," Emma said. "We found an ad in the paper promising an apartment within thirty days with a down payment of two months rent, \$130, in advance. We dug up the money, and turned it over to a Mr. Barkin.

"A month later Mr. Barkin had left the country, with some \$18,000 he got from other desperate people like ourselves. The State's Attorney said there was nothing we could do about it."

THE BUILDING they live in was sold, and the first time they appeared in Renters Court the Hayes' were given a 70-day stay which expires Jan. 3.

"Consider the tough time a white family has these days finding a place to live," Hayes remarked, "multiply that by a thousand, and you have an

idea what a Negro family like ours is up against when they're facing eviction."

"What'll you do if you're evicted?" we asked. Hayes answered after a long pause. "Store the furniture some place. Board the kids out, and try to find a room for me and my wife.

"Maybe I'd do just as well to sell the furniture," he added. "What hope have we got of being together again for a long time?"

Five-year-old Barbara Hayes dropped her new doll and moved closer to her mother. Her father's voice had become rough, and his words clipped. "It's not just me and my family. What gets me is that this same story is happening, or will happen soon, in thousands of homes.

"IF THE CITY Council and the Mayor can stop evictions for a few days, then they could stop them for longer than that. They could stop them for as long as there's a housing crisis. But it looks like the city fathers will never think of that on their own."

Hayes is a leader of the Wilson Local of the CIO Packinghouse Workers Union, and was dismissed by Wilson's for the militant part he played in the packinghouse strike last Spring.

"As workers we got the idea of sticking together a long time ago," he said. "Why can't we put the same idea to work as tenants?"

Emma nodded in agreement, and then told us that their attorney was trying to get a stay of eviction before Jan. 3.

"Then maybe we can get a jury trial case," she said, and added with a note of hope that she'd heard that members of the packinghouse union were planning to be in court to back up their fight.

"MAYBE that will help," she said, "maybe the judges and politicians will realize that tenants aren't fighting alone any more."

When we left, we promised we'd tell the story to readers of the Illinois Worker. We said we'd keep our readers posted on when the Hayes eviction case comes up in court.

We said we'd try to make our readers understand that Charles' and Emma's fight is really their fight too—that it would be a victory for every tenant, Negro and white, in Chicago if the Hayes family could be kept together under one roof.

# EXCLUSIVE: Legion Spawned Illinois 'Mundt Bill'

By Ruby Cooper

CHICAGO.—The witch-hunting Illinois Seditious Activities Investigation Commission and the repressive legislation it is proposing to the coming State Legislature have been spawned by the Illinois American Legion, it was learned exclusively this week by The Worker. Investigation reveals the local version of the infamous House Un-American Committee to be the creature of the Illinois Legion's reactionary hierarchy, which first conceived it and then cracked the whip to force its establishment by the last Republican-controlled Legislature.

Also revealed is that the legislation it is now proposing calling for a "little Mundt-Nixon" law and a state Gestapo over school teachers, originated in the Legion's Americanism Commission and was recommended by the last state Legion convention for adoption by the Legislature.

TO ENSURE its control over the witch-hunting body, the Legion hierarchy further practically hand-picked those named on the Commission. The State Senate, House and Governor Green—each appointing five members—were pressured into naming 8 prominent Legionnaires of the fifteen selected giving the Legion a clear majority on the Commission.

This tactic of operating through a state-established committee to carry out its reactionary program stemmed from a change in Legion announced by Elliodor Libonati, chairman of its state Americanism Commission, in a lecture given before the Legislature.

(Continued on Page 13)

## Why Is Sun-Times Mum on These Bills?

CHICAGO.—"Mum's the word." That seems to be the Chicago Sun-Times' guide when it comes to the witch-hunting state Broyles Commission.

Chicago's great "liberal" newspaper has yet to let out as much as a squeak on the Commission's announced legislation attacking teachers and civil rights generally. Except for one news story, the Sun-Times has maintained a frigid silence in the two weeks since plans for the state's most intensive witch-hunt have been disclosed.

Can it be that the Sun-Times is fearful of bucking the state American Legion hierarchy, which recently awarded the Sun-Times a testimonial?

Hollywood, a column of film news and comment by David Platt, appears daily in the Daily Worker and in the weekend Worker.

## Chicago Shorts

CHICAGO COMMUNISTS were somewhat startled this week to see an ad in the Tribune bearing the title: "YOUR BOSS IS ONE OF THE TWELVE!"

Further reading disclosed, however, that it was a wine company blurb urging people to buy a case of vino (12 bottles) and to give one bottle to their boss.

Sure, we'd like to get into this controversy over the comparative merits of the police departments of

Detroit and Chicago. Our sister paper, the Michigan Edition of The Worker, correctly points out that Detroit Police Commissioner Harry Toy has

"too many cops and the city has too much crime." But we'll have to come to Toy's defense on one count. What he said about Chicago's police department being stinko is 100 percent correct. Can Detroit equal in viciousness the Chicago "red squad," headed by a notorious one-time Czarist agent, or our own "labor detail," headed by Capt. Barnes? That's a challenge, Detroit!

You probably don't read the Chicago Tribune—which is just as well—but you're missing out on some really laughs. This column hereby volunteers to cull the best of the Trib's bone ticklers which, incidentally, do not appear in the comic pages. Here are this week's best:

The Trib carried a long story from Nanking about "bungling by Chinese Reds." If they're not careful, they're going to bungle the corrupt Chiang regime right out of existence!

And a Trib editorial this week lambasted "rent control, based on the greed of tenants." ! ! !

Attention, CTA: Last Sunday night, Mrs. Mary Griffing, 70, of 5917 Augusta, died of a heart attack.

## Symphony Patrons Get Protest on Nazi

CHICAGO.—Concert-goers responded favorably this week to the first step in a campaign to stop a Nazi from conducting the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Opening a drive

that is slated to grow in intensity, the Young Progressives of Illinois distributed protests at Orchestra Hall last Thursday against the signing of Herr Wilhelm Furtwaengler as maestro of the Chicago orchestra.

Hundreds of symphony patrons warmly received a group of Young Progressives, headed by Joe Markowitz, chairman of the YPI Arts Committee. They distributed hundreds of copies of a protest leaflet which cited the record of Furtwaengler as Hitler's top "court musician" and a leader in the Nazi regime.

MANY signed the protest directed to Edward L. Ryerson, head of the Chicago Orchestral Association stating:

"The 'Aryan' and racist ideas of the Nazis were fought by American boys on the battlefields. These ideas should not be introduced into Chicago through the Chicago Symphony Orchestra."

Markowitz reported that many had taken the protests with remarks of, "It's about time somebody did something about this," and other comments of encouragement.

One music student stopped to

## When You See These Labels, Don't Buy!

To aid its strike campaign, UE Local 1149 revealed that Belmont products are sold under the following brand names:

AIRLINE RADIOS (sold by Montgomery Ward & Co.).

CORONADO RADIOS (sold by Gamble-Skogmo Co.).

TRUE-TONE RADIOS (sold by Western Auto Supply Co.).

BELMONT RADIOS.

FRESHMAN and BELMONT-RAYTHEON TELEVISION SETS.



THREE hotel fires in two weeks is the Chicago record. A fireman (above) applies an oxygen mask to a victim at the Hotel Victoria where



# Convict Thompson Attacker; Wink at Political Motives

By Harry Raymond

When private detective Robert J. Burke was convicted in Queens County Special Sessions Court a week ago on two morals violations committed in the home of State Communist chairman Robert Thompson, Nov. 20, the criminal motives of Burke's acts were suppressed.

A month-long investigation by this newspaper has brought to light information, evidence and leads to other information strongly indicating Burke was acting as an individual in a secret conspiracy to commit crimes of violence against Thompson, his family and his co-workers in the Communist Party.

This information, compiled in a 13-page report to John Gates, editor of The Worker, was presented, Dec. 24, to Queens Assistant District Attorney Albert Short by Alan Max, this paper's managing editor, and this correspondent, with a demand that the entire matter be investigated further by a county grand jury.

Names and addresses of 29 witnesses, who told this paper of Burke's shady activities in the underworld of private sleuths, strike-breakers and labor stoolpigeons, were listed in the information. Yet, when Burke faced trial, Dec. 27, none of these witnesses were called. The defendant was convicted of two morals crimes against Thompson's 7-year-old daughter. He was exonerated on the most important charge—that of his illegal and forceful entry into the Thompson apartment to give Thompson "a hard time."

AT THE TIME of Burke's trial, Queens County District Attorney Charles Sullivan had in his possession information supplied by this paper, that a detective agency for which Burke admitted to have worked secretly, without credentials and in violation of the law, had a contract to "watch a house," possibly Thompson's, in a Long Island City neighborhood. The name of the agency and names of persons alleged to have been involved in the deal were given by The Worker to the District Attorney.

About Sept. 10, according to a friend of Burke's, interviewed by this paper, the manager of a leading New York City Detective Agency telephoned him (the friend). This friend of Burke's, who is also an operative for private detective agencies and lives outside of New York State, said the manager asked him to report in New York for a job.

"I reported the next day," the operative told The Worker. "Mr. ——— told me the ——— Agency had asked him to get him an out-of-town man."

The out-of-town operative said the detective agency manager who called him said a secretary of another agency, known for many years for its strike-breaking activities, had recommended him for the job.

"I went to see the man who had the job," the operative told this paper. "He told me he had a job to watch a house in Long Island City from 8 o'clock in the morning until late at night. The purpose was to learn when the man of the house left in the morning, when he returned at night and when the lights went out."

THE OPERATIVE said he did not take the job, but was certain Burke was associated secretly at the time with the agency which had the job. Other evidence submitted by this paper to the district attorney reveals Burke's close ties with the agency.

It was pointed out in this paper's report to the district attorney that the alleged house-watching job in Queens was being organized "only a few days before Robert Thompson was attacked near his home by three unknown assailants" in an assassination attempt Sept. 22.

In a later interview with private detective operative, The Worker was told that Burke worked with a man named "Freddie" on an anti-Communist job in Hartford, Conn., for a well-known "industrial protection agency." The dates Burke is alleged to have worked on this anti-labor job, the name and address of the agency and other information concerning the "job" were supplied by this newspaper to the Queens district attorney.

THIS SAME OPERATIVE told The Worker:

"I have known Burke for a long time, have worked with him as an investigator for private detective agencies. Burke had a big deal on the day before he was arrested, Nov. 20, for illegal entry into the Thompson home. I do not know what the deal was, but I am certain it had something to do with an attack on some Communist, probably Thompson."

This operative, whose name and address is now in the hands of the Queens District Attorney, said he was ready at any time to testify before a grand jury concerning Burke's activities. He added this statement:

"Burke considered himself a crusader against Communism. Burke told us the day before he entered the Thompson house that he was on his way to Brooklyn on a case that meant big money to him—five bills (\$500). It is possible this Brooklyn business had something to do with what happened later in Queens. I know Burke well. He is not the kind of guy that would smash into a house like Thompson's unless he was put up to it. Burke was working for somebody. He was getting paid to cause Thompson trouble. Of this I am certain."

THE REPORT by this newspaper to the Queens district attorney gave the name and address of the last man—another private detective—to have been seen with Burke before he smashed into the Thompson apartment.

It lists a series of agencies for which he worked as an undercover operative and guard: the Manzer Detective Service Bureau, William J. Burns Detective Agency, Supreme Detective Agency, John Shields Detective Bureau, Port Protective Agency and the Owens Detective Agency.

The report gives a detailed account of Burke's undercover "work" on the New York waterfront for the Shields Bureau and Port Protective, naming the ships on which he "worked" and the dates of his employment.

THE REPORT includes an official record of Burke's arrest in Troy, Dec. 22, 1946, for stealing \$115 from a sugar bowl in the home of his foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Greene, of Newronville, N. Y. Charged with grand larceny, Burke was not convicted for the theft when he agreed to make restitution of money.

A section of the report quotes from an interview with Mrs. Velma Schmidt, 161 E. 48th St., who was Burke's landlady from October, 1947, until he moved in last Spring with Richard McCauley, a Burns detective, living two doors from the Thompson house in Sunnyside, Queens.

Mrs. Schmidt said she had to get police to remove Burke from her rooming house after the "private eye" had brawled in the house and smashed a medicine cabinet mirror.

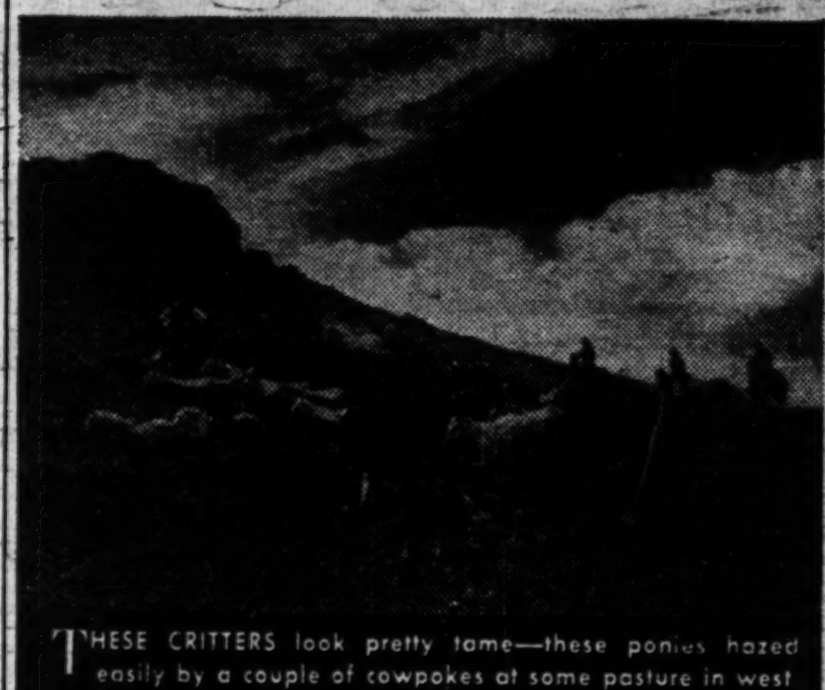
The report to the district attorney states:

"It seems that the forgoing information, along with statements made by Burke at the time of his arrest to police and assistant district attorney, statements by witnesses to police and assistant district attorney and any material bearing on the case in possession of the district attorney, should be presented to a Queens County grand jury."

"It is our belief that a thorough-going investigation by a grand jury into the Burke case, his friends, connections and activities will show that Burke's criminal actions on Nov. 20 were part of a criminal conspiracy to commit crimes of violence against Robert Thompson, his family, his home and his co-workers in the Communist Party. Such an investigation, it appears, could lead to solution of a criminal attempt to assassinate Robert Thompson by three unknown men near Thompson's home last September."

The report then lists the names of 29 witnesses and concludes with eight questions to be submitted to a grand jury.

## FUN TO WATCH



THESE CRITTERS look pretty tame—these ponies hazed easily by a couple of cowpokes at some pasture in west



But are they? In a stall the horse is a kicking, screaming rampaging demon. Out of the chute, it is dynamite



Huge Brahma bulls also look tame, on the range, that is. But did you ever try to stay on one during a rodeo ride?



Rodeos may be fun to watch, but brother, they separate the men from the boys, the wheaties from the chaffies!

## Boy Tells of Mistreatment at School

DENVER, Colo.—Despite jailings, red-baiting and a press blackout of facts, Coloradans are pressing their demands for investigation of the death of 14-year-old Ruben Garcia in the Golden Reform School for Boys and a clean-up of the school.

Thus far, Gov. W. Lee Knous—who was elected with labor support because of his reputation as a "liberal" has turned a deaf ear to demands for an investigation. When a delegation of 150 people, including many Mexican-Americans, filed his office, Knous merely stalled.

When about 60 of the delegation started picketing his house, Knous condoned the arrest of 20 pickets. The next day, Knous told a com-

mittee representing the Committee to Organize the Mexican People that he would not act until the committee presented "testimony" and "evidence."

Although it is clearly within the Governor's power to act, and although Knous has disregarded four pages of questions and facts already submitted to him, the Committee to Organize the Mexican People is proceeding to collect facts that promise to blow the situation at the Golden School sky high.

HERE ARE EXCERPTS from a sworn affidavit made by a boy now in the school. The boy's name is withheld:

"I was in the jail cells in Golden once for five days. All I got was two slices of bread and a bowl of milk in the morning, and the same thing at about 4:30 in the afternoon. The milk that I got during the five days I was there was always sour. It was about 10 days old.

"Two boys tried to get out of the cells. When they were caught, they got beaten. They got at least 50 lashes each on their bare bodies. They were beaten with wet towels, and the bruises all over their bodies turned black and blue.

"WHENEVER A BOY is returned to the school for a second term, he is put on the labor gang for 30 days. The boys call this the 'chain gang' bulldog. He doesn't know how to

The boys on this gang shovel snow, shovel coal, dig and clean ditches, and clean the sidewalks, instead of getting an education. Mr. George Reese is the guard in charge of the labor gang. Mr. Reese hits us with his fist. When he slaps a boy and the boy takes it without crying, then Reese hits the boy with his fist because he thinks the slaps don't hurt enough. Mr. Reese smells from liquor a lot of the time and swears at the boys. Boys are kept on the labor gang up to 30 days, and their folks can see them for only 15 minutes once a month.

"Mr. Walter Hopkins, one of the school teachers, is known as 'the bulldog.' He doesn't know how to

handle the boys, so he gets rough with them instead. He hits the boys on their heads with his fist. He plays 'dots and dashes' on the boys' heads with a heavy stick.

"Boys are not allowed to talk Spanish, or to write or receive letters in Spanish. Whenever boys are caught talking Spanish, the guards make them stop.

"Whenever visitors are expected, the guards set up ping-pong tables and make everything look nice. Whenever a boy in one of the dormitories breaks a rule, all the boys in that dormitory get punished. As a punishment, the boys sometimes are made to kneel on their knees for as long as five hours."



# Everybody Out for January 9 Press Sunday!

CHICAGO.—Jan. 9 will be an all-day "Press Sunday" in Chicago, with canvassers for subs for the Illinois Edition of The Worker ringing doorbells in all parts of the city.

Illinois Press Director Sara Hayden reported that each Communist Party section was mobilizing for the citywide canvass.

"Brooklyn got 4,000 subs in one day through that method," she said, "let's see what Chicago can do."

Canvassers will report at section stations for a "briefing breakfast," according to plans. Each one will be assigned a territory to cover and equipped with material.

As an added incentive, Mrs. Hayden pointed out that the national circulation department of The Worker has offered a radio-phonograph to the section which turns in the most subs.

The Jan. 9 mobilization will be followed by another on the 16th, both of which are expected to help put Illinois well up toward com-

pleting the 3,000-substate goal by Jan. 22.

Meanwhile, preparations were

being completed for the gala Daily Worker Anniversary Celebration here on Jan. 22 at Du Sable

Center.

Preceding this giant affair will be a banquet for those who have secured at least 12 subs in the drive.

The 12 subs will be the only

admission ticket to the banquet," Mrs. Hayden said, "and those who win one of these coveted banquet tickets will get a treat they'll never forget."

## HERE ARE THE STANDINGS IN THE ILL. PRESS DRIVE

Following are the section standings in the Illinois Press Drive as of Monday, December 27:

Section	Quota	Turned	Percentage
LIEBER	150	16	10
HAYMARKET	100	10	10
CAOCHIONE	175	64	36
WEST SIDE	250	49	20
9 NORTH	100	10	10
9 SOUTH	100	13	13
12th CONG.	100	31	31
ALBANY PARK	150	13	9
PARSONS	250	56	22
SOUTHEAST	145	5	7
SOUTHWEST	155	23	15
HYDE PARK	100	14	14
STEEL	150	72	48
YOUTH	100	6	6
STUDENT	50	0	0
2nd WARD	75	3	3
3rd WARD	100	4	4
4th WARD	75	3	3
20th WARD	50	10	10
PACKING	200	87	44
SOUTHERN	50	24	48
CENTRAL	50	12	24
JOHNSTONE	400	19	5
CRAFT	100	2	2
MISC. SECTIONS		301	
TOTAL		837	28

## Am. Legion Ordered Illinois 'Mundt Bill'

(Continued from Page 2-A)

hind closed doors to the American Legion College on Feb. 2, 1947.

Apparently mindful of the public hatred for the Legion brought on by its vigilantism in strikes, Libonati today the Legion College that "we must not take the law into our own hands."

HE PROPOSED instead that the Legion work closely with the House Un-American Activities Committee and the FBI to further its reactionary program.

Indications that the Legion drafted the bill setting up the state witch-hunting group and then forced its adoption were gleaned from a study of the legislature's proceedings at the time it was enacted.

After being hurriedly pushed through the State Senate, its sponsor, Senator Paul Broyles, a past commander of the Legion post at Mount Vernon, urged the House Appropriations Committee to comply with a phone call from Legion officials, urging speedy passage of the measure.

LATER, on the floor of the House, amendments to the bill calling for investigation of the Ku Klux Klan were fought by numerous legislators on the grounds that the Legion had carefully gone over the bill and that it should therefore not be amended in any way.

Four of the five members appointed from the Senate to serve on the Commission are prominent Legionnaires. Besides Broyles, they include Sen. Thomas Knox and Roland Libonati.

Knox is a member of the state Legion's Public Relations Committee and Libonati, who is the brother of Elliodor Libonati and has been

linked by the Chicago Crime Commission with the Capone syndicate, is a member of the Legion's Legislative Committee.

TWO state Representatives on the Commission are also Legion men and two of the five public members appointed by Governor Green are both members of its top hierarchy.

The latter are William P. Kleusken, state Legion commander in 1947, and Omar J. McMackin, formerly 1946 state commander and Defense Committee.

A third public member, Lowell D. Ryan, designated by Governor Green to represent the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, is currently inactive. Ryan is presently in Cleveland, leaving the Illinois Chamber of Commerce some six months ago to go there to become an executive of the Malleable Foundry Society.

AT THE LEGION'S recent state convention, the way was cleared for proposing the legislation the Commission disclosed it would introduce at the next Legislature.

Resolutions adopted urged continuance of the Commission by the new Legislature and spelled out the laws it should enact. These included establishment of a State Loyalty Commission and loyalty oaths to be signed by school teachers and public employees.

A separate statement by Elliodor Libonati foreshadowed the "little Mundt-Nixon" bill being introduced by the Commission. In a letter to all posts urging them to support the Mundt-Nixon Bill when it was before the U. S. Senate, Libonati declared that "this bill conforms to the long-established American Le-

gion policy of combating subversive influences."

LIBONATI further disclosed his definition of a "subversive" or "Communist" in a recent letter to all posts in connection with observance of Bill of Rights Day on Dec. 15.

"A Communist is always much concerned about lynching down South," he asserted.

Tipping off the posts further how to recognize a "Communist," Libonati added "that the American Communists were the foreign agents who called upon our country to open a second front in 1943. And then they cried out, 'Bring the Boys Home,' in 1946."

PERHAPS the clearest indication of the yardstick to be used by the witch-hunting Commission in its definition of a "Communist" is the stand taken by the 1947 state Legion convention on numerous issues.

It rejected then resolutions calling for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, passage of the Wagner-Elender-Taft Housing Bill, strengthening of state rent control, abolition of the House un-American Committee, and approval of former President Roosevelt's Executive Order on Fair Employment Practices.

By Legion standards, individuals or organizations favoring these measures will undoubtedly be considered "subversive" and can be expected to come under the scrutiny of the Legion-controlled Broyles Commission—unless sufficient pressure is brought to bear on the Legislature to see that it is discontinued and no funds are appropriated for it.

## FE Cites 'Merger' As Threat to Wages

CHICAGO.—What the "merge or else" ultimatum means to the members of the CIO United Farm Equipment Workers Union in terms of "paycheck dollars and cents" was spelled out this week in a bulletin issued by the FE's National Harvester Council.

In a hard-hitting exposure of the move to force the FE into the United Auto Workers, the council recited the factual history of the union's wage struggle and charged UAW leaders with:

- Failure to join with FE in presenting a united front to the International Harvester Co. on demands in behalf of workers represented by both unions.
- Attempting to undercut FE's wage fight by accepting lower wage settlements with management.
- Weakening FE's wage fight and "playing the employers' game by raiding a sister union."

THE FE National Harvester Council bulletin pointed out that in spite of all these facts, "this council has brought together the combined strength of all FE Harvester Locals representing some 40,000 workers for real action on wages, contract, and day-to-day grievance against the International Harvester trust."

Lashing the "power-hungry" Walter Reuther, the Council asked, "Where were these gallant saviors since 1938 when the Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee successfully smashed the open shop Harvester Combine?"

The Council bulletin then proceeded with a year-by-year recital of the union's struggles and gains.

"IN THE 1945-46 wage and contract negotiations, the FE-CIO Harvester locals spearheaded the drive for substantial wage increases and contract gains for all Harvester

workers and set the pace for the entire farm equipment industry.

"UAW-CIO leaders, far from the touch of the rank-and-file, avoided FE's call for a united program against the IHC and accepted in the winter of 1945 a 10 percent wage increase and many of the company's weakening contract proposals.

"FE-CIO rejected these offers and forced the company into centralized negotiations for a master contract covering all locals."

THE BULLETIN pointed out that the FE-CIO won the battle in April 1946 with an 18 cent general wage increase and other important gains. In May and in November 1947, the FE-CIO also won major wage and contract gains.

"In 1948, against all odds," the bulletin pointed out, "the FE led a move which brought the company to its knees after two days of strike. We kept our contract and won an 11-cent wage increase."

"Again UAW machine-men prevented a full-scale program of wage and contract unity against the company. And this time they blundered through a 16-day strike, with locals being knocked off one by one in separate negotiations in which the company succeeded in putting across many of its disastrous contract revision proposals."

The bulletin then presented a dramatic account of UAW efforts to raid and weaken the established FE-CIO organization at the Harvester's McCormick, Tractor and Canton Works and at the Caterpillar plant in Peoria and the John Deere Dubuque Works.

## Tenants Win Rent Victory

CHICAGO.—Tenants at 1212 Frontier Ave. on Chicago's near North Side rang in the New Year by wringing some concessions out of a gouging landlady.

They not only drastically cut the fantastic rentals in heat-less, bath-less and toilet-less apartments, but also forced the landlady, Mrs. Sadie Elardi, 865 W. Blackhawk, to pay back hundreds of dollars in rental overcharges.

The arrogant Mrs. Elardi was given notice that she would have to turn over a new leaf when tenants, led by Allen Whitaker and Herman Moore, filed suit against her.

However, she remained confident that the Chicago Rent Office was on her side since she was allowed to register increased rentals eight

weeks after the first suits were filed.

Families in the building were paying up to \$18 per week for one and two room flats without even the minimum facilities. Five families shared one toilet. There were no bath facilities and no heat apart from cook stoves.

However, tenants moved toward legal action, represented by attorney Irving G. Steinberg, who has made himself a reputation in defense of tenants and has been working with the 42nd Ward Progressive Party Housing Committee.

Steinberg started legal action and the astonished Mrs. Elardi soon began to realize that she was in trouble, with a trial set in federal court for March 4.

This week, Steinberg reported the first victory, with drastic cuts in the rental of several of the tenants and substantial rebates.

The Whitaker family received \$690. Their rent was cut from \$18 a week to \$10 a month for two rooms. The Charles Ruffins got \$195, and a rent reduction from \$10.50 a week to \$7 a month.

Moore, who lives in a basement room with his wife and two children had his rent cut from \$12 a week to \$6 a month—with \$447 in back-rent rebated.

"This is only the beginning," said Steinberg. "There are other tenants in the building whose rent hasn't been adjusted yet and this same woman owns four other similar buildings."

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# UE Fights T-H Law With Petitions, Delegations

CHICAGO.—Lay-offs, combined with speedup and attempts to undermine their union, put members of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union here into the forefront of the fight against the Taft-Hartley Act. Thousands of signatures were being collected here this week on petitions for full T-H repeal in the windup of a powerful union campaign.

Many shops had registered almost 100 percent in their protests against the "slave labor act," according to District Director Ernest DeMaio.

AT THE SAME time, every Chicago congressman was being contacted by the union to press its legislative program, particularly for Taft-Hartley repeal, restoration of the Wagner Act and the Norris-La Guardia anti-injunction act without crippling amendments.

"Almost all the Democratic congressmen say they are for us in this fight," reported John Bernard, UE legislative representative, "but they'll take close watching once the debate begins and the phony compromises are thrown in."

Democratic congressmen Sabath, Lineham, Chesney, O'Hara and Yates stated that they were fully behind the union's program on labor legislation.

HOWEVER, Rep. Buckley indicated that he may not go all the way on full Taft-Hartley repeal. Rep. Gorski told Walter Rogalski of UE Local 1150 that he may approve some of the amendments "since we are bucking the Southern Democrats."

Rep. Dawson also told the UE delegation that he was not entirely in favor of the Wagner Act. Rep. Jonas, a Republican, stated that he favored the Taft-Hartley Act.

Meanwhile, UE locals reported that the workers had enthusiastically received the petitions on the Taft-Hartley Act. Thousands this week were wearing "Repeal Taft-Hartley" buttons.

BERNARD McDonough, president of Local 1119, reported that several plant meetings had been held indicating strong feeling behind the union's legislative campaign.

Pat Amato reported that a number of shops in Local 1150 were nearing the 100 percent mark in the petition drive, including: Exide Battery, William H. Welsh, Jensen Radio, American Condenser and Wheelco.

At the Sunbeam plant, the petition drive was sparked by a sound truck and placards in front of the plant.

Local 1114 reported marked success with the petition campaign at Onsrude Machine, Alberg Bearing, Armstrong-Blum, Gagriner Scientific, Foote Brothers, Chicago Metal, Midwestern Tool and Service Tool.

Volunteer workers are needed at the Civil Rights Congress office. If you can serve, day or evening, please call ANdover 3-2551, Civil Rights Congress, 82 W. Washington St., Room 801.

## A NEW FEATURE

This is the beginning of a regular new feature in the Illinois Edition of The Worker—a page devoted to the problems of the workers in the Chicago electrical and allied industries.

Like other special pages on packing, steel, farm implement and auto, it will appear once a month.

We urge our readers who work in these industries to send us material from their shops in the form of letters or articles.

Also, we hope this feature will help you sell subscriptions for The Worker in order to bring this material to a growing body of Chicago workers.

## Belmont Is Hurting Bad--In Bankroll

CHICAGO.—Still solid going into its sixth month, the strike of CIO United Electrical Workers at Belmont Radio was hitting the anti-labor corporation where it hurts—its profits—and with evidence of more of the same to come.

A general "stop buying" campaign on Belmont radio and television sets is being stepped up to high gear and promises to stay there until the company grants strikers a living wage and agrees to bargain with UE Local 1149.

Christmas shoppers at all Belmont sales outlets last week were

receiving leaflets urging a ban on Belmont products.

TRADE UNIONS throughout the city were being drawn into the movement, with strikers addressing union meetings to secure pledges from members not to buy Belmont products and resolutions addressed to the company demanding it cease its strike-breaking, anti-labor policies.

Longest in the city next to that of the International Typographical Union, the Belmont strike has drastically reduced production of the company. Added to the company's general woes has been the big slump in radio sales during the Christmas season by which it had hoped to recoup some of its huge strike losses.

With the outlook that sales will dip even further after the turn of the year, the growing movement against Belmont products is expected to hit the company especially hard.

PRODUCTION by strike-breakers is proving to be increasingly tough. With the overwhelming majority of its skilled force among the 400 workers who went out and remain on strike, output has been slashed and sets coming out are of inferior quality.

This is indicated, according to the UE, by an abnormally high rate of rejects and the many sets daily being returned to the company because of their inferior quality.

The union points to this inferiority in quality as an added reason for avoiding Belmont products. "There is no longer any need for you, the customer, to 'get stuck' with a scab product," its appeal declared.

"The shortage of radio and tele-



HOLDING a simple-looking tube, its inventor, Dr. George B. Collins, head of the physics department of Rochester University, announces it is a scintillation counter, newest device for detecting radioactivity. For certain tests it is ten times as sensitive as the widely used Geiger counter.

## Battle Layoffs, Speedup at S-W

CHICAGO.—The management at the big Stewart-Warner plant on Chicago's North Side this week unveiled a brand new speedup program for 1949.

Using the layoff threat as a club, the firm began a new program of intimidating workers who do not unflinchingly hit the 100 percent mark on production.

Worse than that the new

policy had begun before Christmas, with scores of workers dismissed from their jobs in several departments.

Many linked this fact with management's failure to saddle Stewart-Warner workers with an incentive system.

The members of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Local 1154 in the plant unanimously rejected all incentives at a recent union membership meeting.

Incentives could only mean more speedup and a dog-eat-dog

fight for jobs," one steward pointed out.

During the recent weeks, the company and the union have been in a constant tug-of-war over the upward re-rating of jobs. The re-rating has been going on steadily since the end of the war, with the company finding all sorts of technical excuses for rate re-adjustments.

At the same time, the firm has been gradually eliminating truckers, inspectors and repairmen, so-called "non-productive workers," with their work being pushed on to the operators.

The UE Local's own study showed

## LAYOFFS AND SPEEDUP

By JOE STEEL

WHILE workers were wishing each other a Happy New Year, the workers at Janette Mfg. Co. at 556 Monroe St. in Chicago were greeted by the biggest layoff since the depression. More than 30 percent of the working force was laid off over the period of one month before Xmas.

The story of Janette is the story of many small electrical manufacturing plants in Chicago. This company is under contract with Local 1119 of the UE. The company which manufactures fractional horsepower motors and speed reducers has been in business for more than 50 years.

Like so many other electrical manufacturing companies, there is a bonus system in effect. One hundred percent equals normal production. There are safeguards in the contract protecting the workers against rate-cutting. Because there have been no major layoffs in over a decade, the workers felt safe in making 35 to 40 percent over the rate consistently. The "bonus" covered up the speedup.

A couple of months ago, the company approached the union, asking for an agreement to change the terms of the contract in regard to seniority. The company wanted that "seniority should be by seniority, plus skill and ability in each job classification."

## SENIORITY THREATENED

UNDER this setup, if the company would eliminate a job, an employee with 25 years' seniority could be laid off, while a worker with six months' seniority on another job could stay. The company threatened that if the union would not accept this provision the company would close down the plant.

At a membership meeting, the membership by secret ballot overwhelmingly rejected the company proposal. Only one worker voted for the company proposal. Upon the rejection of these terms, the company retaliated with the institution of a four-day week.

The workers immediately saw the connection between the layoff and the "bonus" form of speedup. They voted unanimously to go "off bonus" and make day rate.

When the company attempted to get some departments to work a five-day week or work overtime, the departments refused until the entire plant went on a five-day week. Next week the entire plant went on a five-day week.

With widespread layoffs in the plant, the workers immediately saw through the company's plan to get more work done with less workers and with less overhead. The connection between the so-called "voluntary" speedup through a bonus system and the loss of jobs on the part of their fellow workers in a layoff immediately became apparent.

## CONCEALED SPEEDUP

SPEEDUP may be an easy thing to see when a worker has to put out more production for the same wages. But many workers are learning that it is also speedup when the boss pays you a few cents more to get out more production so that you can put your fellow workers out of a job.

The lesson is simple—protect your seniority, resist speedup—and protect yourself against the company's attempt to pit worker against worker, department against department.

vision sets no longer exist. Numerous reputable manufacturers are offering quality sets in every range—sets produced by skilled, experienced Union workmen."

TO OFFSET somewhat the strike

losses, the union reported Belmont has hiked its television prices at least \$10 over what it announced they would sell for, forcing added costs on consumers.

The union pointed to the union-busting move of the company here as part of a nationwide pattern it is attempting to establish. Workers at a Detroit plant owned by the vice-president of Belmont have been out on strike for more than a year and another plant had all its work transferred to break a UE local.

If has used every anti-labor trick in the book to break the strike here, professional strike-breakers, injunctions, lawsuits, and the rival AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Appealing for support of the six-month strike, the union declared "the continued success of the strike is imperative to convince other anti-labor companies that union-busting along the lines of the Belmont Radio Corporation is doomed to failure."





# A Happy New Year



**PENNA.  
EDITION**

## The Worker

### Church, Civic Groups Join Jenkins Fight

—See Page 1-A

Vol. XIV, No. 1

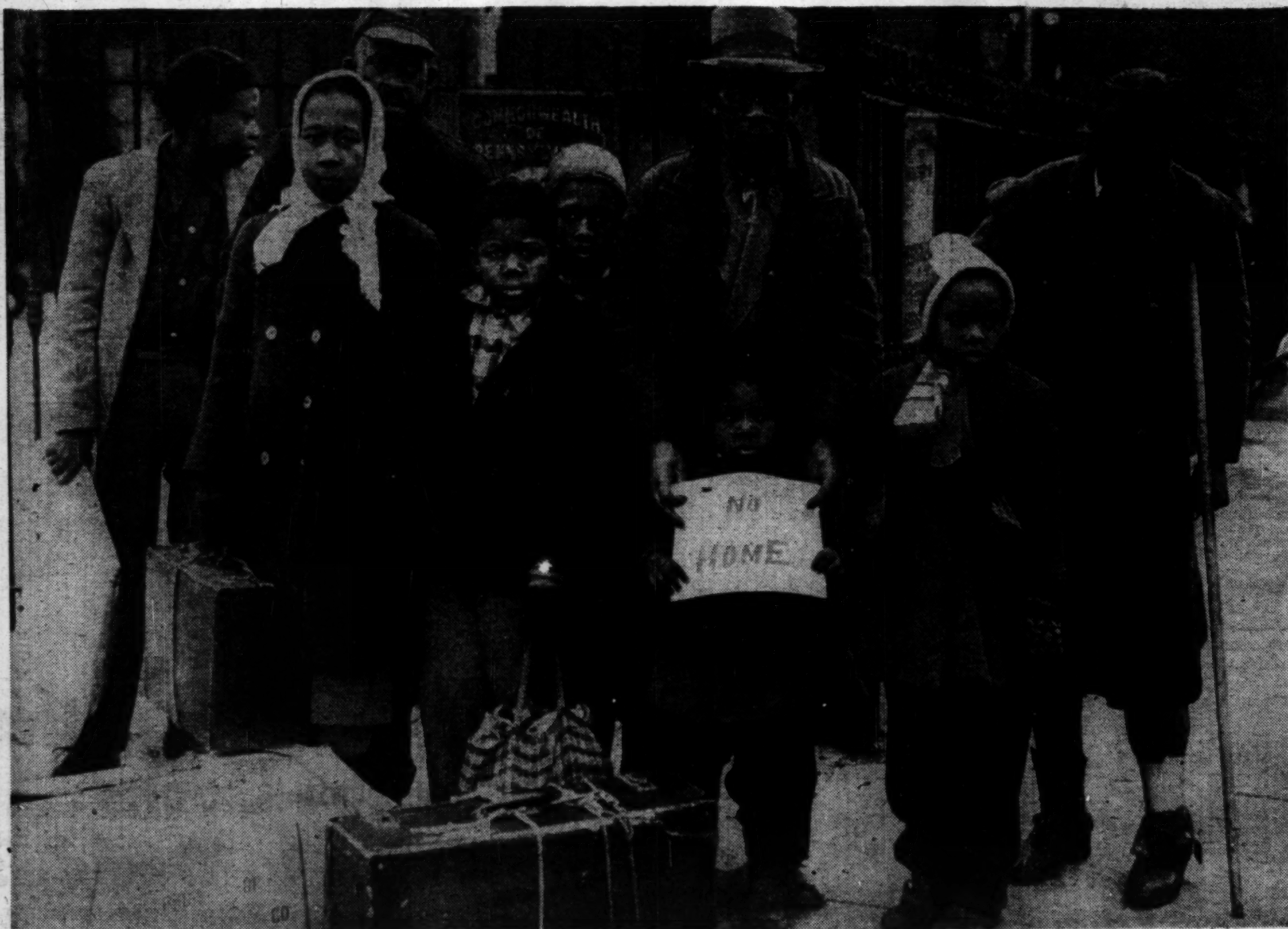


January 2, 1949

In 2 Sections, Section 1

28 PAGES PRICE 10 CENTS

## Family of 9 Homeless After Holiday Eviction



On the Monday after Xmas, with the thermometer 12 degrees below freezing, Walter Waymon (above, center), his wife, brother, and six children, were homeless. Unable to find a place to live after the \$25 a month house in which he had lived for 14 years at 1939 N. 21st St. was sold, Waymon loaded his family on a truck and moved into the County Relief Board office at 22nd and Ontario.

"At any rate, it's warm here," said Waymon. He is well known in Philadelphia as a leader of the old Tenant's League. Relief officials offered to find temporary shelter by splitting the family, but Waymon refused and stayed in the Relief Office until closing time, when police

were called. When he finally agreed to go with them, the family was piled into a police van, and after a two-hour delay at the 26th & York police station, were split up and housed for the night. The mother and five youngest children were taken to the Municipal Shelter, 1801 Vine St., and the father, brother, and eldest boy to the Christian Shelter, 539 N. 12 St.

Waymon put the blame for his family's plight on the long record of the city and federal administrations and realty boards in opposing low rent, government-aided housing.

—The Worker Photo by John Hunt

## ELECTION PROMISES DIM AS CONGRESS OPENS

—See Pages 3 and 5—



## PHILADELPHIA TRANSPORTATION COMPANY TELLS THE PEOPLE:

# Buy the System or Take a Fare Hike

PHILADELPHIA.—The bankers who control the Philadelphia Transportation Co. have invited the people to a shot-gun wedding: either accept a higher fare—or buy the PTC at a fantastic price. This too would mean a higher fare.

The proposed fare increase, amounting to \$7,000,000 a year, can be defeated by the people. But it will mean a tough struggle. The intricate plan which the PTC is unfolding to rob the public, can be seen by the following time-table:

SEPTEMBER 12.—PTC starts to reduce service. Service continually deteriorates for balance of year. PTC accidents rise. Transport workers speeded-up.

DECEMBER 8.—City urged to buy transit system for \$87,000,000 by "disinterested" attorney, Joseph Sharfstein, a former director of the PTC.

DECEMBER 9.—Councilman Clarence K. Crossan hails PTC purchase plan as having "great possibilities."

DECEMBER 21.—PTC proposes \$7,000,000 fare hike to start January 21.

DECEMBER 22.—People's organizations launch campaign to stop third post-war fare rise.

Sharfstein again presses plan for municipal purchase of PTC. Warns that otherwise fourth increase may be necessary.

DECEMBER 23.—City files formal complaint with Public Utilities Commission, asking suspension of fare hike request and investigation of firm's operations.

City charges exorbitant salaries, poor service.

PTC approves higher fares in suburban Red Arrow lines, effective January 1.

Open meeting announced for January 5, sponsored by State Senator Jerome J. Jansan (D). Sharfstein invited to outline his purchase plan.

DECEMBER 24.—PTC spokesman tells The Pennsylvania Worker the transit monopoly has not made any answer to Sharfstein's purchase proposal.

It is learned the PTC estimates its value, not at \$87,000,000, the proposed purchase price, but at over \$100,000,000. This is about twice the price of present physical assets. The difference represents bondholders' claims, based on ancient franchise steals.

THE ABOVE time-table makes

clear how the PTC has developed a three-front campaign to top all its previous robberies with the biggest swindle of them all:

1) Started September 12 to reduce service. Warned that higher fares may be necessary, or service would deteriorate still further.

2) Demanded third fare increase and threatens still further rises later in 1949.

3) Remains discretely silent while "disinterested attorney" pushes for sale of its property at fantastic price.

The Pennsylvania Worker was the only paper to reveal as long ago as last September 12 that the PTC was carefully planning this campaign as a part of a swindle to unload its watered stock and bonds on the public. The city then would be forced permanently to collect higher fares to finance the exorbitant purchase price.

NOW, EVEN the Philadelphia Inquirer notes, naively, that the higher fare proposal was timed to come shortly after the purchase proposal. "Does this mean," asks The Inquirer Dec. 22, "there is a possibility of a move to unload some of the old underlier claims on the taxpayers now that the present income

### Magil to Speak in Pitts. on Israel

PITTSBURGH.—A. B. Magil, of the Daily Worker Staff, will speak here Sunday night, Jan. 2, at the Fraternal Hall, 6824 Forbes St., (near Murray Ave.) on "What Next in Israel?"

Magil recently returned from a six-month coverage of the war in Palestine. While there he traveled over the entire country, met leaders of the various parties, government and military officials, investigated at first hand the labor movement and developments in industry and in farming.

The meeting is the first in a series to be presented as the "Jewish Life" Forum, sponsored by the Labor Press Committee of the 29th Congressional District.

appears to cut down profits?"

The Worker opposes both the proposed fare increase, the poorer service, and purchase of the PTC by the city at twice its worth.

The people CAN upset the bankers' timetable:

1) Call on the Public Utilities Commission in Harrisburg, by wire, by letter or in person, to stop the January 21 fare rise.

2) Oppose the phony purchase scheme.

## PROGRESSIVE PARTY LAUNCHES PETITION TO HALT FARE RISE

PHILADELPHIA.—Unions, civic groups, the Progressive Party, the Communist Party, Philadelphia spokesmen for the Democratic and Republican parties, have all called on the Public Utilities Commission to stop the proposed fare rise. In the communities the Progressive Party and other groups have launched a petition campaign.

The fare boost would hike most rides from the present 10 cents straight to 13 cents straight or three for 35 cents. Present rides requiring a 12½ cent token would also cost 13 cents.

In one of the hundreds of letters rolling into the Public Utilities Commission opposing the fare boost, Nicholas Chase, regional director of the CIO United Office and Professional Workers, declared, "If the Public Utilities Commission will make as thorough an investigation of the nefarious stock deals of the PTC and the companies that preceded it as the Un-American Committee makes of so-called spies, I am sure that the citizens of Philadelphia will secure maintenance of the present fare rates rather than the unjustified fare increase being requested by the directors of the PTC."

HAPPY NEW YEAR



As We See It, a column of comment by Rob F. Hall, Milton Howard and Abner Berry, appears each day in the Daily Worker and in the weekend Worker.

## Workable Weather On the Docks.... Who's to Decide?

Dear Joe: Bosses as a class are peculiar people. And I guess you know as well as I do that the owners of Philadelphia's shipping companies are no exception.

Take a simple thing like the weather. With almost everything but the ship owners, the question of whether it's raining, or sunny or drizzling can be decided simply by looking out the nearest window. But with the waterfront bosses it becomes a problem in how to gyp the dockers out of a few hours pay.

YOU KNOW, of course, about last week's lockout on Philly's docks. You were one of the 3,500 guys to be kept from working for three days because the ship owners couldn't decide on the weather.

A number of the guys walked off the job in Chester one afternoon when they found the weather wasn't fit for working. According to the master contract signed on the East Coast they're guaranteed four hours pay in the morning and two in the afternoon.

THEY ONLY GOT paid for the

half hour they worked. So they refused to go back the next day. Then the bosses locked out everybody for three days.

The union, "King" Ryan's boys, and the Philadelphia Marine Trade Association, met in New York to decide the question. We thought they would discuss who decides the weather.

The union only announced the settlement, which the men accepted at a membership meeting, by saying the union viewpoint had been accepted on the question of guaranteed pay. But nothing was said about the weather.

THE SHIPOWNERS' lawyer Robert E. Kelley, said the weather hadn't even been discussed in New York. There wasn't enough time. All they talked about was whether the men should get the guaranteed pay or not. They decided the men should, he said.

The question still remains—who officially decides the weather? We don't know. The men don't know. The owners say they don't know and nobody knows what "King" Ryan and his local boy "Polly" (Continued on Page 12)

## Church and Civic Groups Join 'Free Jenkins' Fight

PHILADELPHIA.—The campaign to free Bayard Jenkins was spreading through Philadelphia as the New Year opened. An initial city-wide citizen's meeting was called last Wednesday at the Pyramid Club by a group of church and civic leaders. The sponsors, who

in addition to Jenkins' freedom, urged the extradition of Herbert Gulembo, who confessed the murder for which Jenkins was convicted, included: Rev. E. Theodore Lewis; newly-elected NAACP president; Rev. J. Quinton Jackson; Rev. J. L. Slaton; Rev. J. P. Boyd, pastor of the Beth-El Baptist Church near 10th St. and Girard Ave., in the community where Jenkins lives; Isaac Jenkins, brother of Bayard; and Marcella Sloane of the Civil Rights Congress.

Also Mrs. Goldie Watson, Progressive Party national committee-woman; Mrs. Alice Liveright, Progressive Party Philadelphia, chairman; William Crawford, 34th ward Progressive Party secretary.

IN THE COMMUNITY where

Jenkins lives, a mass meeting at Rev. Boyd's church wired Mayor Bernard Samuel, and arranged to send a delegation to visit him in behalf of Jenkins' freedom and the extradition of Gulembo.

The Philadelphia Afro-American, in an article on the Jenkins case, pointed out that the officials who had gone to Saginaw to question Gulembo on the confession he recanted were the same ones who had worked on the conviction of Jenkins.

The Bayard Jenkins branch of the Civil Rights Congress was circulating petitions calling for his freedom and the extradition of Gulembo.

IN CALLING LAST week's Pyra-

mid Club conference to work out plans for the "Free Jenkins" campaign, the sponsors declared:

"A 19-year-old Negro youth, Bayard Jenkins, is facing the electric chair for a crime which he did not commit. Because we believe that this injustice would outrage the conscience of all men and women of good will, we are inviting you to join with the undersigned for the immediate freedom of young Jenkins."

After calling for communications to Gov. James Duff, demanding the extradition of Gulembo, the sponsors concluded:

"We are confident that the citizens of this community, once aware of all the facts in this case, will join in a mighty protest to prevent what is rapidly becoming one of the worst miscarriages of justice ever witnessed in the history of our country."

SEE JENKINS CASE STORY BY WALTER LOWENFELS—PAGE 9



## SHORTER WEEK CUTS MINE PAY

**WILKES BARRE.**—Anthracite miners got an unpleasant Xmas greeting this year when the work week was cut three to four days a week throughout the area. It meant a wage loss of 30 to 40 percent for some 20,000 families.

The reason—too much coal, due, the operators said, to the long spell of warm weather. But miners said they couldn't understand why they got full work weeks during the summer heat, and were cut down now.

The formal reduction started Dec. 6, when the Anthracite Allocation Committee first fixed a production quota equivalent to three and four days weekly operation. But even before many companies have had spotty production weeks.

The reduced mine schedules come on top of a sharp increase in unemployment in the needle trades industry, second largest in the area. Several thousand women have been laid off, most of them from miners' families.

The latest relief report showed 26,642 persons getting assistance on Nov. 27. In the Scranton area alone, there are reported to be 13,000 jobless veterans.

**PITTSBURGH.**—With soft coal stockpiles the highest since pre-war days, and many bituminous mine fields throughout the country working only three to four days a week, a new "mechanical miner" has been demonstrated here that threatens further unemployment.

The new machine can dig two tons of coal a minute and will revolutionize the industry, according to the Joy Manufacturing Co., world's largest maker of mine equipment.

The 25-foot-long machine, looking like a tank, steps up the speed of mining by replacing with one continuous operation the prevailing separate steps of cutting, drilling, blasting and loading.

Miners in this area agree that the new machine will greatly increase the operators' profits at their expense, and they are strong for demanding a six-hour day, five-day week. This would require a substantial increase in rates just to keep even. In addition, miners need more money to meet the rising costs of living.

Thus, another struggle may be looming in the soft coal fields. The present contract does not expire until July, but may be canceled on 30 days notice.

The present contract also has a "willing and able to work" clause which might be invoked to meet the present situation where thousands of miners are unable to get a full work week.

## Miners Urge Oil, Natural Gas Tax

**HARRISBURG.**—The United Mine Workers have come out for repealing the "tax anything" law and replacing it if necessary with a state-wide tax on fuel oil and natural gas. A boost in the state's corporate net income tax was also proposed if additional revenue is needed. The present rate is four percent.

The "tax anything" law, passed in 1947, is known as Act 481, the Stonier-Brunier Act. Its repeal is being demanded by the AFL and many other groups. Under it, taxes have been imposed by municipalities on everything from wages and coal, to tools and machines.

In advocating the fuel oil and natural gas tax at its legislative conference here, UMW spokesmen pointed out that these products "come from laborless industries outside the state, and these fuels seriously affect the whole economy of Pennsylvania."

The UMW conference, attended by 50 officials from seven districts throughout the state, also proposed:

Increase in unemployment compensation from \$8 minimum and \$20 maximum to \$12 and \$25 weekly, plus \$3 weekly for each dependent up to \$37.

Increase in maximum number of compensable weeks from 24 to 26, and cut the waiting period in industrial disputes from six to three weeks.

Repeal of the "merit rating system" for unemployment compensation fund, and establishment of a payroll quota plan as in New York.

**THE CONFERENCE** heard that Pennsylvania pays less than 16 industrially comparable states in maximum weekly benefits for unemployed workers.

The UMW conference also proposed increasing workmen's and occupational disease payments to a maximum of \$32 and minimum of \$16 weekly.

Restoration of the "Little Wagner" labor relations laws of 1937 and repeal of the recent state anti-labor laws.

Establishment of a state FERC.

### ASC Urges Duff Pick FEPC Backers

**PHILADELPHIA.**—To avoid repetition of 1947, when fair employment legislation was bottled up in committee, the American Jewish Congress is urging that the chairmen favorable to FEPC be reappointed to the Senate and House labor committees.

The AJO urges letters to Gov. James Duff asking that he implement his endorsement of FEPC by using his influence against the reappointment of Rep. Adam Bower as chairman of the House Labor Committee and Sen. James Berger as chairman of the Senate Labor Committee. Similar requests are being made to the acting-Speaker of the House, Herbert Sorg, at Harrisburg.

## Steel Trust Pays Off on '44 Ruling

**PITTSBURGH.**—Payment by the Crucible Steel Corp. of more than \$4,000,000 to 20,000 employees in its eight plants as settlement of "inequities" brought little holiday cheer to many of the workers in its Lawrenceville plant here.

While the local press played the settlement up as "extra Christmas money," an estimated third of the workers received no check at all. One worker at the local plant tore up his 12-cent check right in front of the paymaster, and another who got a 32-cent check tacked it up over his machine as a reminder of the generosity of the company.

The payments represent final compliance by the Mellon-controlled corporation, with a ruling of the War Labor Board in 1944, directing it to negotiate with the CIO United Steel Workers for simplification of job classifications and corresponding correction of wage rates for the period of the last contract—December, 1943 to April, 1947.

**THIS FOLLOWS** the general line of agreements between the steel union and the Carnegie-Illinois Corp., Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp., and others in the district. All the agreements are based on contracts between the union and the U. S. Steel Corp.

The company paid all workers on its payroll for the contract period—the difference between the wages they received then and the new rates agreed upon by its representatives and the union.

The new rates resulted cutting the number of basic job classifications from several hundred to 35.

**ACCORDING TO MEN** in the local plant, there were a number of checks ranging up from \$700, but these went to assistant foremen and others in higher-paid categories. Most of the other checks ranged from \$100 to \$300.

Thousands of Negro workers received the smallest checks, since they were given only the lower-paying jobs and denied upgrading.

Many workers here are discontent over the settlement and the manner in which it was reached.

**THE SETTLEMENT WAS** presented to the local union on a "take-it-or-leave-it basis." During the first year of negotiations, the union committee had been instructed by national officers to give out no information on the discussions. This "silent" treatment was continued until the whole settlement finally was dumped into the lap of the local, virtually on an ultimatum basis.

The average checks of \$200 for the 39-month period, actually amount to only \$5 a month, or less than 2 cents an hour. And it was during that period in which the corporation reaped in its fat wartime contracts.

## 2 Demos Vow Vote Against Mundt Men

**PHILADELPHIA.**—Progressive Party delegations visiting Congressmen-elect William Granhan (D), and Earl Chudoff (D), last week and received promises they would vote for repeal of the T-H Act, restoration of the Wagner Act, abolition of the House Un-American Committee, and other civil rights and progressive legislation.

Granhan represents the 2nd C.D. and Chudoff represents the 4th C.D.

In declaring the Progressive Party will work to see that voters are vocal in support of this legislation, Mrs. Lillian Narins, 2nd C. D. Progressive Party chairman said:

"The Progressive Party differs with Mr. Granhan on his position of support to tyrants and dictators in Greece, and his unreadiness to oppose U. S. support to Spain, but applauds his desire that the U. S. cease bolstering the anti-democratic Chiang Kai-shek regime in China."

Goldie Watson, Progressive chairman in the 4th District, pointed out that the Progressive Party opposes Chudoff's support of UMT, the draft, and the North Atlantic military pact, but also backs his opposition to the present Chinese government.

The Progressive Party withdrew its Congressional candidate to Granhan's district last August, but Baker knew.

## 'Workable' Weather--Who Decides?

(Continued from i-A)

IT BOILS DOWN to this, as we see it, Joe.

The state of the weather is important to the dockers. Rain, drizzle, sleet or snow have a lot to do with safety on the job. It affects the guys' health; whether they'll get rheumatism or arthritis or something.

It can mean accidents, of which there are too many even in clear weather.

So it's up to rank and file longshoremen to decide on the state of the weather. Nobody else can.

**YOU GUYS SHOWED** by sticking together that until some other arrangement satisfactory to the men is worked out, only the militancy and fighting spirit of the dockers will decide whether the weather is workable and whether the guys should get that guaranteed pay.

This may affect the other ports on the East Coast too, Joe, and the fight for all the things the dockers didn't win in the last strike—like a hiring hall, sanitation and safety.

So pass the word along. I'm sure the guys would like to know.

Yours for a fighting and democratic union,

NORMAN ANDERSON,  
Pennsylvania Worker Staff

## CULTURAL, TOPICAL AND OTHERWISE...

By Margaret Winslow

**THE STAFF** of the Pennsylvania Worker wishes all of its readers a very Happy New Year.

**THE YOUNG PROGRESSIVES** are getting a lively cultural program underway. One of their first activities was the Artists Workshop. Still in its infancy, it sponsors sketching classes every Tuesday evening, from 6-10, at 920 Walnut St.

These classes are for those with some art training as well as for those who just like to paint or sketch, but have never had any formal training. Teaching the class are Manny Solomon, Sonia Gekhtoff, Joe Aaronson, and Selma Dudnick. For information call Lo 4-2163.

**THE HIGHLY** successful Worker Cabaret of Sunday, Dec. 18, makes us hope we'll have more of the same. One of the highlights of the evening was a singer who prefers, for some reason, to be known as the Fat Man. George Britton says he's spoken to the Fat Man about People's Songs, so maybe we'll be hearing more of him.

**A READER** discusses J.V.B.'s letter about People's Songs, printed in this column a few weeks ago. He, (or she) says in part: "I want to say that I am in agreement with J.V.B.'s first point, namely, that putting 'folk' in front of an activity doesn't make that activity progressive. Folk dancing is only progressive when progressive folk are dancing."

"... On the matter of payment, I disagree completely, and violently. Being an artist is a full time job. If J.V.R.'s suggestion were followed, it would starve progressive culture out of existence."

"Our job is to foster and create culture, not to discourage it..."

(Signed, B. G.)

Anybody else?

**ONE OF THE** nicest places to browse around, is the Progressive Book Shop, 269 So. 11th St. One of the unusual features of the store is its excellent collection of children's books.

Among some of the books available there now, are:

Fireside Book of Folk Songs, a comprehensive selection of songs from all countries. Edited by Margaret Boni, published by Simon and Shuster. (\$3.95).

This Is Israel, by I. F. Stone, with a foreword by Bartley Crum. Over 100 photographs by Capa, Cooke, and Gidal.

Russian Literature Since The Revolution: Edited by Joshua Kunitz, Boni and Gaer. (\$6.00).

Our Lives: Short stories about American labor. Edited by Joe Gaer. (\$3.00).

Three new record albums have been recently put out by the Children's Press. These are unbreakable records, which come with a book with which the child can follow the record. The albums cost \$1.20, and are one of the best buys we've seen in the line of children's records. The albums are Peter Rabbit, Captain Joe, and Hurray for Bobo.

Get Behind the Paper That Gets Behind You!



Enclosed please find \$1 for which I would like to receive the Pennsylvania Edition of The Worker for 6 months, or \$2 for one year.

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# People's Battles Mark '48 in Penna.

**JANUARY:** Pennsylvanians freezing in their homes, as oil shortage spreads over eastern coast. . . Jay Cooke heads Phila. committee to lobby for UMT. . . Pittsburghers fighting back against a PUC fare-hike order. . . In Philadelphia, Committee of 15 appointed by Mayor Samuel to "look into" City Hall government. . . Progressives convene in Harrisburg and call for New Party convention to nominate Henry Wallace for President on the Pennsylvania ballot. . .

**FEBRUARY:** In Western Penna., rank and file steel workers in New Kensington aluminum plant support their progressive president who was ousted by national office of the Steelworkers Union. . . Transit workers in Phila. win raise through strike vote, oppose fare rise. . . Pennsylvania open-shopper, Thomas B. McCabe, appointed chairman of Federal Reserve Bank by President Truman. Communists and friends rally at Lenin Memorial at the MET. . .

**MARCH:** Mass pressure finally brings FEPC ordinance to Phila., though Council fails to appropriate funds to man it. . . PUC okays PTC fare-hike. . . Progressives picket Federal Building protesting deportations. . . 10,000 South Philadelphians routed from homes when gas pipes leak and explode. . . Progressive Party formed at York Convention, nominates Wallace, Taylor, and a Negro for Congress, Magistrate Joseph Rainey. . .

**APRIL:** Committee of 15 tells City Hall to economize by getting rid of beds in fire-houses. . . City Hall pays to remove beds, then pays to put them back again. . . Philadelphia youth picket against UMT. . . Progressive Party files petitions with 34,000 signatures nominating Wallace and Taylor. . .

**MAY:** Labor and progressives hold May Day rally at Rayburn Plaza for the first time since the war. . . Rayburn Plaza also sees 7,000 gather under sea of umbrellas in rain to save the Jewish State. . . Ignoring anti-Jim Crow pickets, President Truman speaks, at

Girard College. . . Clerk in Phila. Receiver of Taxes Office commits suicide, uncovering "Philadelphia scandals." . . people being to mobilize to defeat fascist Mundt-Nixon bill. . .

**JUNE:** In Western Penna., American Slav Congress calls for end of cold war. . . Philadelphians rally against Mundt-Nixon Bill at Market St. Arena. . . Innocent Negro, Bayard Jenkins, held for murder of Mrs. Kathryn Meller in Philadelphia. . . For the first time in Penna., silicosis recognized as occupational health hazard by Workman's Compensation Board. . . At GOP Convention, Senator Martin nominates Governor Dewey for President. . . The Worker sees preview for layoffs in 250,000 jobless youth in Penna. . .

**JULY:** Mother Bloor celebrates 88th birthday at July 4th picnic. . . Truman, nominated President in Phila., calls for a special session of Congress. UMW members in captive mines fight for pension. . . Penna. Communists



hold convention, hail defeat of Mundt-Nixon bill. . . Founding Convention of Progressive Party in Phila. nominates Wallace and Taylor at giant Shibe Park rally. . . Consumers fight milk price rise. . .

**AUGUST:** Consumers win partial victory when Milk Commission outvotes chairman Cobb and allows 11-2 instead of 21-2 cent rise in milk price. . . Paul Robeson tours the 4th C.D., joins growing protests against police brutality to Negroes. . . American Legion delegates convening in Phila. attacked by members for anti-housing stand. . . Pittsburghers rout Jim-Crow at swimming pool. . . Dillworth and Grundy socialize at garden party. . .

**SEPTEMBER:** Un-American Committee subpoenas Steve Nelson, Spanish War vet and leader of Pittsburgh Communists. . . Peoples Songs founded in Phila. . . Phila. CRC pickets restore relief to Mrs. Amy Hunt, mother of Rosa Ingram, Negro victim of Georgia "justice". . . Vice presidential candidate Taylor tours Western Penna. . . Communists set up Philadelphia County or-



ganization, launch fight for 12 indicted national Communist leaders throughout the state. . .

**OCTOBER:** Philadelphians demonstrate to free Communist "12" before Federal Building. . . Young Progressives start campaign for jobs for Negroes at Woolworth's. . . PTC cuts service in build-up for fare-rise demand. . . Election campaigning mounts. . . President Truman speaks at Town Hall, promises to "wipe out" Taft-Hartley law. . . Wallace tours Pennsylvania, winds up campaign with Philadelphia rally at the MET. . .

**NOVEMBER:** Pennsylvania goes Republican in elections. . . Progressive Party becomes permanent legal party in Penna., winning 45,000 votes. . . Un-American Committee member McDowell defeated. . . So is state legislator Bender, author of 1947 fascist bill. . . UE starts anti-Taft-Hartley petition drive. . . Longshoremen strike on Philly waterfront. . . Industrialists kill 20, sicken hundreds with poisonous fumes in Donora smog. . . Innocent Negro, Bayard Jenkins, convicted of murder of Mrs. Meller. . .

**DECEMBER:** The Worker initiates campaign to free Jenkins. . . 3,500 miners strike against speed-up in Pittsburgh area. . . Dean of Canterbury winds up U. S. tour with overflow peace rally at Phila.'s Town Hall. . . PTC asks new fare-hike, seeks to dump worn-out assets on city. . . As

"Philadelphia Scandals" fail to bring about any changes in corrupt City Hall, progressives start mobilizing for 1949 municipal campaign. . . The Worker subscription drive nears goal of 2,000 new readers by Jan. 1, 1949. . .

HAPPY NEW YEAR!



## FORM COMMITTEE BACKING GILLESPIE

COATESVILLE.—Despite unprecedented opposition from the Murray leadership of the CIO United Steel Workers, leading members of Lukenwald Local 2295 have formed a committee here to work for the election of John Gillespie as president of the union's District 7.

THE COMMITTEE was organized a few weeks after Gillespie received the nomination of two locals required for official listing on the ballot.

Thus far Gillespie is the only candidate within the 900,000-strong steel union known to be running for the post of district president on a platform in opposition to that of the Murray leadership.

His program calls for a militant fight on the shop grievances of the rank and file, action to prevent speed-up and wage cuts due to reclassification, more democracy within the union, and a struggle to upgrade Negro steel workers.

HE IS OPPOSED by incumbent President Charles Ford, a Murray supporter, and Walter Bleil, of Baldwin Local 2243. Balloting among the district's 30,000 members in this area will take place early in February.

Chairman of Lukenwald local's grievance committee, Gillespie and his committee have formulated their program based on the needs of the membership, to large extent ignored by the present national leadership.

District staff representatives of the steel union have been working unceasingly to eliminate Gillespie from the race. At the inspiration of paid staff men brother local 1165, also representing Lukens workers, went so far as to demand he resign from office because of his membership in the Progressive Party and the leading role he played in organizing steel workers nationally for Henry Wallace's candidacy.

Gillespie's home local rents office space in a building owned by Local 1165. When they refused to remove Gillespie from office, Local 1165 demanded they move Meetings have since been held in a nearby YMCA hall.

## Psycho-Analyzes Phila. H<sup>2</sup>O

PHILADELPHIA.—Experts now admit that Philadelphia water can make you sick even to think of it. This revelation came as a new tar-like flavor was traced to carbolic acid waste that some industrial plant is contributing to the Delaware River, one of the city's water sources.

Elbert J. Taylor, Water Bureau Chief, was faced with reports from thousands of citizens that the new flavor was nauseating them. He agreed that some users may have been sickened, but said that such instances were rare and probably were caused as much by thinking about the water as by actually drinking it.

## Press Clams Up on Indictment Of Philadelphia Postal Clerk

PHILADELPHIA.—The "objective" editors of Philadelphia's kept press have suddenly found that the case of Bertam Shaffer, postal clerk indicted recently on so-called "loyalty" charges, is not newsworthy. They gave prominent play to Shaffer's indictment

## Class Angles

By Catherine Frost

PHILADELPHIA

WE'VE HEARD a lot of phony arguments about why public housing shouldn't be built. But this is the first time we've come across a real stinkeroo on why it should.

The argument comes from a Main Line lady in a letter appearing in the bulletin of the Philadelphia Housing Association.

The Main Line lady from Wayne points out that better housing for the poor is a very nice thing indeed because "providing enough good homes will help in solving the servant problem by inducing a more competent domestic to settle here."

Furthermore, the lady is not just interested in the "deserving poor" as servants. She is also concerned with their spiritual welfare. And she points with pride to the improved morals of two people whom she designates as Mr. and Mrs. A.

Mr. and Mrs. A. used to live in Wayne slums. Now they live in Highland Homes, a housing project. They used to have games and sell liquor in their slums. But NOW?

NOW THEY STILL have games and sell liquor. (Unfortunately, as the lady from Wayne points out, Mr. A. can't find work and Mrs. A. doesn't make enough money as a domestic to keep the family going.) But, says the lady, their clientele has changed. THAT'S how their morals have improved!

"The people to whom they now cater," the lady reports triumphantly, "are a select group. The games and drinking are as quietly carried on as those in some of the homes and the golf club in which Mrs. A. works."

It's these same "better" homes and swanky golf club, we note in passing, that pay Mrs. A. so little she must resort to the questionable occupations which the lady from Wayne deprecates.

STASSEN-A-LA-COCOA was served up to Penn students at a recent reception to meet the new U. of P. prexy. Stassen, that is, was the official reason for the party, and cocoa the come-on. As expressed by a student-vet, when asked how he liked President Stassen: "Well! I had three cups."

On the whole we approve of gastronomical come-ons. But we think those in charge of parties shouldn't just pick old food. They should shop around for come-ons that are appropriate. For instance:

BUTTER for Richardson Dillworth when he socializes with Grundy, Stassen and other GOPers. (It wouldn't melt in his mouth.)

MOLASSES for Magistrate O'Malley (to grease the wheels of justice).

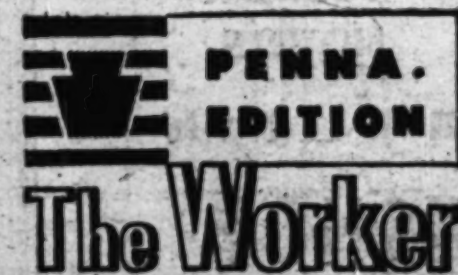
PIE for the City Planning Commission (served in the sky, of course).

APPLESAUCE for Mayor Samuel (to help with his budget report).

LARD for Sheriff Austin Meehan (just to keep up appearances).

## Pettis Perry in E. Pa.

PHILADELPHIA.—Pettis Perry, chairman of the national Negro Commission of the Communist Party, will come to Philadelphia, January 13 for three days during which he will review Communist work among the Negro people in this area.



Editor, Philip Bart.  
Managing Editor, Walter Lowenfels  
Room 719, 250 S. Broad St.  
Phila. Po. 5-1674.





# A Happy New Year



SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1949

IN 2 SECTIONS, SECTION 1

## Michigan Edition *The* WORKER

Vol. XIV, No. 1

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# 250,000 IN GM FACE WAGE CUT

See Page 2-A



An Editorial

## Good Riddance To Sigler; Make Williams Produce

TO KIM SIGLER and his GOP cabal now leaving the state capitol, the people of Michigan have this word of parting: Good riddance!

To G. Mennen Williams, the Grosse Pointe heir to a shaving soap fortune who now assumes the governorship of the state, the people have this word of caution: pay-off time on campaign promises has now arrived.



SIGLER

The ousting of Kim Sigler from the state capitol was an achievement of supreme importance for the people of the state.

Sigler was the open, red-baiting, labor-hating agent of the auto trust.

His two-year reign in Lansing was unparalleled in our state's history for misrule, incompetence and unabashed kow-towing to monopoly.

It was Sigler who signed the Callahan Act.

It was Sigler who turned the MUCC into the private property of General Motors.

It was Sigler who knifed the Fair Employment Practices Act.

It was under Sigler's initiative that the Bonine-Tripp and Hutchinson anti-labor acts were passed and made law.

FOR THE two years that Sigler was in office, this paper consistently and courageously exposed every step in his plan to turn Michigan into a fascist police state.

When CIO chief Gus Scholle was still advising labor to play ball with Sigler, we were warning of the fatal consequences of such a policy.

In all modesty we feel it is justified to say that we played no small part in arousing the decisive sections of labor and the people to the threat represented by Sigler.

The Progressive Party too directly contributed to the defeat of Sigler by sharply and effectively raising the issues of the campaign in the state.

This paper was right in raising so sharply the danger represented by Sigler. We were also right—as recent events have proved—when we commented that the people didn't get much when they got Williams.

The popular protest against the plans of reaction in the last election was still largely confined to the framework of big business' two-party system.

Coming events will confirm, we believe, our thesis that the people will make greater strides toward peace and democracy when they finally shed, through experience, the illusion of a "lesser evil."

WILLIAMS RODE to office on the wave of this general popular revulsion to Sigler which even extended deep into the ranks of the Republican Party.

His campaign promises exceeded even those of President Truman. Williams made these specific pledges to the people of Michigan:

- He favored the complete repeal of Bonine-Tripp and the Hutchinson acts.
- He condemned the Callahan Act.
- He promised a state FEPC measure.
- He promised to revise the MUCC to grant larger benefits to the unemployed.
- He pledged increased old-age benefits and an improved workmen's compensation law.
- He said that "persons of all races and creeds would be represented in his administration."

Since his election there have been many disquieting indications about Williams that should put the people on the alert.



WILLIAMS

(Continued on Page 14)



## Thousands Sign Barrows Petitions

DETROIT.—Several thousand signatures came in within a few days after Roberta Barrows, prominent Negro woman leader announced her candidacy for one of three vacancies on the Detroit Board of Education.

A total of 15,000 signatures have to be filed by Jan. 21 for Mrs. Barrows' name to appear on the ballot.

The City-wide committee of Labor, civic, religious and political leaders backing Mrs. Barrows' candidacy announced that they have set a goal of 10,000 signatures by Jan. 9 to Jan. 21 they will seek to obtain another 10,000 to bring the needed number away over the top.

The Progressive Party of Michigan, one of the groups backing the candidacy of Mrs. Barrows, announced that a buffet supper for those collecting signatures will be held at Van's Barn, Seven Mile Road, one and three-quarter miles past Grand River, Sunday, Jan. 9 beginning at 6 p.m. Petitions for Miss Barrows can be gotten at 410 Reid Building.

## Tenants Hit Garage Homes

DETROIT.—James W. Smith, president of the Downtown Tenants Council announced this week that an interview will be sought with Mayor Eugene Van Antwerp to demand housing for 20 Negro families living in one car stone garages on Medbury Ave.

Smith said that this last week twins born to one of the families living in a garage that has no gas, toilet, water, inadequate heat, were in serious danger of illness from exposure to the bitter cold.

Elmer Henderson, his wife Dorothy Mae and their five children despite all the efforts of the Tenants Council, still were existing in the one car garage that they pay \$20 a month for. Repeated appeals to officers of Ford Local 400, Highland Park has brought forth nothing but empty promises.

# Whitewash Can't End Mosley Case

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—After the acquittal of city cop Louis Melasi by Judge Arthur Gordon of the killing of 15-year-old Negro schoolboy Leon Mosley, a city-wide group of citizens prepared vigorous action to still win justice in the brutal shooting.

The Committee for Justice for Leon Mosley, whose chairman is Rev. Charles A. Hill, co-chairman, Rev. Boone, Secretary, Coleman Young, Pro-

gressive Party leader, announced that the following actions were planned:

- A city-wide rally within two weeks in the territory where Mosley was killed.

- Seeking a warrant for the arrest on charges of assault and battery of Melasi's partner, John Boland.

- An appeal to newly elected Gov. Williams for a hearing before him on the conduct and statements of Judge Gordon.

It is understood that Gov. Williams has the powers to order such a hearing before him, particularly when prejudice is a factor in the verdict.

- Request to the National Lawyers Guild, Detroit chapter, and the Wolverine Bar Association to make an entire review of the verdict, actions and conduct of the proceedings, to determine if malfeasance, misfeasance and prejudice entered into the case.

MEANWHILE, OTHER steps to curb continued police brutality and shooting were reported when the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of

(Continued on Page 13)

## WORKER FUND GOAL: \$40,000 BY FEB. 28

DETROIT.—The annual fund drive of The Worker and the Communist Party opened this week with a Michigan goal set of \$40,000, to be reached by Feb. 28. First leg in

the Fund Drive will be obtaining of \$10,000 by Jan. 22 to be presented to Carl Winter, state chairman of the Michigan Communist Party, at a supper in his honor, scheduled for Jericho Temple, 2705 Joy Road, Saturday, Jan. 22.

Each year The Worker and the Daily Worker, together with the Communist Party, conducts an annual fund raising drive in order to meet expenses of issuing the National Worker, 14 state editions like the Michigan Worker and the Daily Worker.

In addition this year heavy financial burdens have been added to the Party's budget by the \$5,000-a-day expenses involved in preparing for the Jan. 17 trial of the 12 national leaders of the Party.

SEVEN THOUSAND readers of the Michigan edition of The Worker have been invited to make their contribution in the \$40,000 fund drive and can send their donations to The Worker office, 2419 Grand River, Detroit 1.

Asked how the first leg of the \$40,000 would be raised by Jan. 22, Hugo Belswenger, fund drive direc-

tor and State Treasurer of the Communist Party, said:

"We are appealing to all Party members and friends of the Party to start the drive off with donations of a week's pay. A year ago the complete success of the fund drive was traced back to this sacrifice made by many of our members and friends.

"This year when the entire national leadership of the Party faces being framed on a so-called conspiracy charge and comes up for trial on Jan. 17, the fund drive takes on an emergency character. It is costing the Party \$5,000 a day to prepare legal defense to prevent this frameup.

"The annual deficit of The Worker and Daily Worker this year is over \$200,000. Therefore our share in Michigan, \$40,000, must be met and quickly. Money can be brought to The Worker office or the Com-

## SCOTTY SEZ...

BECAUSE he wasn't thought enthusiastic enough about going to war with the Soviet Union a mechanical engineer is being denied promotion at the Water Board Building. He entered civil service to become an engineer.

Not a bloody admiral.

Makes you wonder what the country is coming to when you can't get a job unless you want to be blown to hell in a useless war.

A plumber wouldn't be allowed to fix a leak without looking like a drip himself.

Maybe even the bakery employees will be taking these "loyalty tests" next.

In case they handle government dough.

This is all very sorry; but such are the stupid questions asked of job hunters these days.

There is no place for this sort of thing in our country except maybe on the farm.

It helps make the pumpkins grow.

HORRORS OF INFLATION in Japan increased as the slightly stewed Minister of Finance tried to kiss a lady member of the Diet. It was scandalous.

The uncontrolled yen is indeed a terrible thing.

Perhaps he mistook her for General MacArthur.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR, brothers and sisters. Let's polish up that famous left hook for our fourth round struggle!

Communist Party office at 900 Lawyers Building, Detroit.

Material for the collection of funds will be obtainable from the Fund Drive headquarters either at The Worker office or Party headquarters at the Lawyers Building, Belswenger said.

## Hitler Moves in at Mich. U.

By Carl Winter  
(Chairman, Michigan CP)

If there were any doubt about the far-reaching effect of the Smith Act indictment of the 12 Communist national committeemen, the people of Michigan have just been given another practical demonstration of its fascist influence. Dean Crowe, of Michigan State College, last week took shelter behind this anti-democratic indictment to carry out an assault upon the citizenship rights of students which he had previously tried without success.

That is the most sinister feature of the recently announced expulsion of James Zarichny, mathematics senior, by order of the Dean. Undoubtedly the responsible college authorities must have some doubts themselves about the decency of this order, since they did not release it until the eve of the Christmas vacation, when the possibilities of organized student and faculty protests would be at a minimum.

The reason given for Zarichny's expulsion from MSC is that he attended a public meeting addressed by this writer, where the anti-Communist indictment was condemned as an attack upon the Bill of Rights.

Previous attempts of the college administration, under Gov. Sigler's prodding, to expel Zarichny and other students for their activities on behalf of state FEPC legislation were blocked by a campus movement for academic freedom. But a suspension order was left hanging over the head of this student as a warning against further activities or associations which the authorities might choose to prosecute.

Now the federal government itself has furnished the long sought excuse for punishing a young American veteran, who refused to be intimidated. A grand jury handed up an indictment against the leaders of the Communist Party which depends for its criminal charge upon the unconstitutional claim that political ideas and programs require the sanction of a court of law. The authority of the U. S. Attorney General is thus officially put behind a court attempt to abrogate freedom of speech, press and assembly.

No matter what the outcome may be of the trial scheduled for the 12 Communists on Jan. 17, the precedent established by their indictment under the Smith Act constitutes a threat against the civil liberties of all Americans. So long as such an indictment is permitted to give a legal cloak to reactionary interference with political views or activities, no American can long be free.

James Zarichny must be reinstated at MSC by demand of the democratic people of Michigan. But if his expulsion is not to be the forerunner of others, in shops,

unions and elsewhere, then the courts must be stopped from giving cover to such invasions of our constitutional rights. Self defense requires every liberty-loving American to demand that the federal government immediately quash this unconstitutional indictment of the 12 Communists.

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# GM Pay Cut Looms as Others Gird for Hike

DETROIT.—Over 250,000 hourly-rated General Motors employees may receive a 2-cent-an-hour wage cut on March 1 while the other auto workers move for fourth round wage increases of about 20 percent. The two-cent wage cut is foreshadowed by the gradual decline in the BLS price index. General Motors wages are adjusted to this government index under the phony escalator wage plan agreed to by the Walter Reuther UAW administration last May 28.

For the period Oct. 15 to Nov. 15 the government index dropped 1.4 points which automatically gives GM workers a one-cent-per-hour wage cut. Price experts say the index will go down another 1.4 points by March 1, and the wage cut for GM workers may then be two cents. Offsetting this will be a three-cent raise after Jan. 1 which GM workers are entitled to under the UAW contract. This will leave them with a net gain of one-cent-per-hour, while the UAW Research Dept. estimates that a 20 percent wage increase is needed to restore workers living standards to the level of four years ago. Nat Weinberg, UAW Research director, made this estimate in a speech at Yale University Dec. 10.

GM workers in Wayne County will receive both barrels of this loaded wage-cutting escalator plan. According to the Michigan Dept. of Labor and Industry a worker in manufacturing in Wayne County was receiving a wage of \$65.07 last September which was equal to \$37.10 based on 1939 prices. Compared with 1939, a Detroit worker's dollar wage now buys only 57 cents worth

## Flint Unionists Ask Parley To Curb Speedup—Fire Umpire

FLINT.—Abolition of the umpire system from the General Motors contract was urged by unanimous vote of the membership meeting of Chevrolet UAW Local 659, whose officers and executive board were elected on a pro-Reuther slate last spring.

The umpire system was blamed as one of the chief causes of GM's high-handed policy of back-breaking speed-up.

A national GM conference against speed-up, and for negotiation of a pension plan, was demanded also from President Walter Reuther and the UAW International Executive Board.

Cancellation of the GM contract was proposed, if necessary, to win relief from the vicious speed-up.

"The National Agreement's Umpire arrangement has provided the Corporation with an instrument mightier than that of the spy system because it permits the Corporation to legally abuse the worker under the now-existing contract to the extent of reprimands, penalties, and discharges under Shop Rules which have not been changed since the inception of the Union in 1937," the Local 659 resolution declares.

of goods, about 42 cents worth of food. The GM escalator plan already froze the workers real wage to this low living standard reflected by the government index. At the same time GM was raking in the biggest profits in its history.

Meanwhile, the only answer of the UAW Reuther administration to this situation is to come out against fourth round wage increases entirely. Walter Reuther and Norman Matthews, UAW Regional Director and head of the Chrysler

division, say that the union will put forward the same demands in 1949 which they withdrew last May 28, rather than ask for wage increases. These demands are for the guaranteed work week and health and old age benefits.

However, the Reuther administration also opposed third round wage increases last year until they were forced to change their mind by a militant rank and file movement for 25 to 30-cent raises that started with General Motors local unions in Flint.

## Union Says End Time Study; Committeemen to Set Output

DEARBORN.—Ford local 600, UAW-CIO, officers in a letter to 68,000 River Rouge workers this last week on speedup declared that, "all time study men, both union and company should be eliminated from the bargaining procedure and that direct on the job negotiations between the union committeemen and company supervision offers the only real, fair solution to this problem."

Point 1, in the letter signed by president Tommy Thompson and eight other officers declared, "we are determined to stop any and all attempts to speedup production even to the extent of strike action if necessary to protect our members."

The letters also called for all members of the union to get together in a united effort to stop attempts of the Ford Motor Company to introduce a mankilling speedup.

This complete turnabout on the part of Thompson and his colleagues is being attributed this week by Ford workers to the stories appearing in the Michigan and Daily Worker exposing the murderous Ford speedup and to the demand of six building presidents for a rank and file conference to halt speedup.

When the first stories began appearing Thompson and his cohorts ran front page editorials in Ford Facts, union newspaper, declaring that speedup was merely a Communist issue.

AFTER SEVERAL WEEKS of redbaiting the Thompson group came out with only one "solution": File grievance through the regular contract procedure and get the job time studied.

When a recent mass meeting of 3,500 River Rouge Ford workers at Cass Tech High School voted down a

redbaiting resolution introduced by Lee "Loud-Speaker" Romano, Thompson's right-hand man, that also called for a vote of confidence in the officers actions, the letter issued this week had to be Thompson's next step.

The letter to the 68,000 River Rouge workers, members of the Ford local 600, castigates the company for pushing speedup as a way to increasing profits, some-

thing that the Michigan Worker also pointed out many weeks ago.

YET THE LOCAL officers cannot stay on the issue of speedup and the need for uniting all workers to fight it. They must introduce the divisive red-herring of "outside groups." This indicates that pressure against the Ford company must continue, if the local officers are to be made to move on the speedup issue in deeds as well as words.

### Nat GANLEY

### Marshall Plan Facts Becoming Obvious To Auto Workers

THE real facts of life behind the Marshall Plan are becoming more obvious from day to day.

Don't take my word for the fact that the Marshall Plan means Wage cuts. Just listen to auto Baron Paul S. Hoffman exclaim that Marshall Plan cargoes will be taken off American ships and placed on foreign boats if the American maritime workers don't accept wage cuts. He plans to put this into effect in the next 30 days. And the Joe Curran administration of the NMU, which boomed it up for the Marshall Plan together with Phil Murray and Walter Reuther at the Portland CIO convention, is now faced with this wage-cut ultimatum. A Port Council spokesman of the NMU in Philly announces that "tens of thousands of union pickets" will see that Marshall Plan cargoes are not carried on foreign vessels.

It was part of Walter Reuther's Marshall Plan policy to sign the two-year wage-cutting escalator contract with General Motors on May 28. And now a recent A. P. dispatch announcing the continuation of a "gradual decline" in the mid-November consumer price index of the government lets the cat-out-of-the-bag by writing:

"The UAW has said it will take a pay cut if it means a general price decline. But if the GM workers wages are cut back under the cost-of-living provision, other unions seem likely to find rough going in their fourth round wage drive."

IT DIDN'T MEAN too much to the auto workers when Reuther told the convention of the Americans for Democratic Action on Feb. 22: "Labor, management, and the consumers are partners in the national enterprise," or when he told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Feb. 5: "The union stated it was prepared to make the necessary sacrifices in order to make the (Marshall Plan) program succeed, even if that meant the giving up of some jobs, should such prove necessary."

But when the workers begin to see these words of Reuther translated into actual wage cuts and layoffs for themselves, then they begin to smell a rat in this whole foreign policy game. They begin to ask where is this free and prosperous life that we were promised under the Marshall Plan? They begin to understand that Reuther's knifing of fourth round wage increase demands is neither good unionism nor good Americanism!

And you don't have to take my word for the fact that the Marshall Plan means layoffs for auto workers. Just listen to the Auto Manufacturers Association report that the percentage of passenger cars shipped abroad in 1948 was at one of the lowest points for a peacetime year since 1925. Only in 1936 and during the war years were exports lower. And why is there a collapse of foreign markets for the 5,282,000 shiny cars and trucks we produced last year? Because our "cold war" and atom bomb threats have cancelled out our best customers for American-made goods—the Soviet Union and the new European democracies. Because Western Europe can't be vassals for Wall Street's super-profits and still have enough dollars in their kitties to buy our cars and trucks. Because Wall Street can't make car owners out of people whom they are sweating and starving throughout the world.

UNDER THE Marshall Plan policy the auto workers pumped out over 5 million cars and trucks in 1948 with less workers, with less than a 40-hour work week and with sporadic layoffs which ate heavily into their annual wage. The year's production started off with over a million auto workers in December, 1947, but by June, 1948 (employment was already down to 925,000 workers.

IN 1949 AS the auto workers engage in their struggles for fourth round wage increases, an end to speedup, for the guaranteed work week, for health and old age benefits at company expense and their other economic and contract demands, they will more and more see how this fight ties up with the Marshall Plan and the "cold war."

The auto workers were deluged with New York greetings from their employers this week. But the happiest New Year I can wish for the auto workers is that in 1949 they will get wise to how their employer's foreign policy is knifing their economic security. . . .

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# Convict Thompson Attacker; Wink at Political Motives

By Harry Raymond

When private detective Robert J. Burke was convicted in Queens County Special Sessions Court a week ago on two morals violations committed in the home of State Communist chairman Robert Thompson, Nov. 20, the criminal motives of Burke's acts were suppressed.

A month-long investigation by this newspaper has brought to light information, evidence and leads to other information strongly indicating Burke was acting as an individual in a secret conspiracy to commit crimes of violence against Thompson, his family and his co-workers in the Communist Party.

This information, compiled in a 13-page report to John Gates, editor of The Worker, was presented, Dec. 24, to Queens Assistant District Attorney Albert Short by Alan Max, this paper's managing editor, and this correspondent, with a demand that the entire matter be investigated further by a county grand jury.

Names and addresses of 29 witnesses, who told this paper of Burke's shady activities in the underworld of private sleuths, strike-breakers and labor stoolpigeons, were listed in the information. Yet, when Burke faced trial, Dec. 27, none of these witnesses were called. The defendant was convicted of two morals crimes against Thompson's 7-year-old daughter. He was exonerated on the most important charge—that of his illegal and forceful entry into the Thompson apartment to give Thompson "a hard time."

AT THE TIME of Burke's trial, Queens County District Attorney Charles Sullivan had in his possession information supplied by this paper, that a detective agency for which Burke admitted to have worked secretly, without credentials and in violation of the law, had a contract to "watch a house," possibly Thompson's, in a Long Island City neighborhood. The name of the agency and names of persons alleged to have been involved in the deal were given by The Worker to the District Attorney.

About Sept. 10, according to a friend of Burke's, interviewed by this paper, the manager of a leading New York City Detective Agency telephoned him (the friend). This friend of Burke's, who is also an operative for private detective agencies and lives outside of New York State, said the manager asked him to report in New York for a job.

"I reported the next day," the operative told The Worker. "Mr. ——— told me the ——— Agency had asked him to get him an out-of-town man."

The out-of-town operative said the detective agency manager who called him said a secretary of another agency, known for many years for its strike-breaking activities, had recommended him for the job.

"I went to see the man who had the job," the operative told this paper. "He told me he had a job to watch a house in Long Island City from 8 o'clock in the morning until late at night. The purpose was to learn when the man of the house left in the morning, when he returned at night and when the lights went out."

THE OPERATIVE said he did not take the job, but was certain Burke was associated secretly at the time with the agency which had the job. Other evidence submitted by this paper to the district attorney reveals Burke's close ties with the agency.

It was pointed out in this paper's report to the district attorney that the alleged house-watching job in Queens was being organized "only a few days before Robert Thompson was attacked near his home by three unknown assailants" in an assassination attempt Sept. 22.

In a later interview with private detective operative, The Worker was told that Burke worked with a man named "Freddie" on an anti-Communist job in Hartford, Conn., for a well-known "industrial protection agency." The dates Burke is alleged to have worked on this anti-labor job, the name and address of the agency and other information concerning the "job" were supplied by this newspaper to the Queens district attorney.

THIS SAME OPERATIVE told The Worker:

"I have known Burke for a long time, have worked with him as an investigator for private detective agencies. Burke had a big deal on the day before he was arrested, Nov. 20, for illegal entry into the Thompson home. I do not know what the deal was, but I am certain it had something to do with an attack on some Communist, probably Thompson."

This operative, whose name and address is now in the hands of the Queens District Attorney, said he was ready at any time to testify before a grand jury concerning Burke's activities. He added this statement:

"Burke considered himself a crusader against Communism. Burke told us the day before he entered the Thompson house that he was on his way to Brooklyn on a case that meant big money to him—five bills (\$500). It is possible this Brooklyn business had something to do with what happened later in Queens. I know Burke well. He is not the kind of guy that would smash into a house like Thompson's unless he was put up to it. Burke was working for somebody. He was getting paid to cause Thompson trouble. Of this I am certain."

THE REPORT by this newspaper to the Queens district attorney gave the name and address of the last man—another private detective—to have been seen with Burke before he smashed into the Thompson apartment.

It lists a series of agencies for which he worked as an undercover operative and guard: the Manzer Detective Service Bureau, William J. Burns Detective Agency, Supreme Detective Agency, John Shields Detective Bureau, Port Protective Agency and the Owens Detective Agency.

The report gives a detailed account of Burke's undercover "work" on the New York waterfront for the Shields Bureau and Port Protective, naming the ships on which he "worked" and the dates of his employment.

THE REPORT includes an official record of Burke's arrest in Troy, Dec. 22, 1946, for stealing \$115 from a sugar bowl in the home of his foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Greene, of Newronville, N. Y. Charged with grand larceny, Burke was not convicted for the theft when he agreed to make restitution of money.

A section of the report quotes from an interview with Mrs. Velma Schmidt, 161 E. 48th St., who was Burke's landlady from October, 1947, until he moved in last Spring with Richard McCauley, a Burns detective, living two doors from the Thompson house in Sunnyside, Queens.

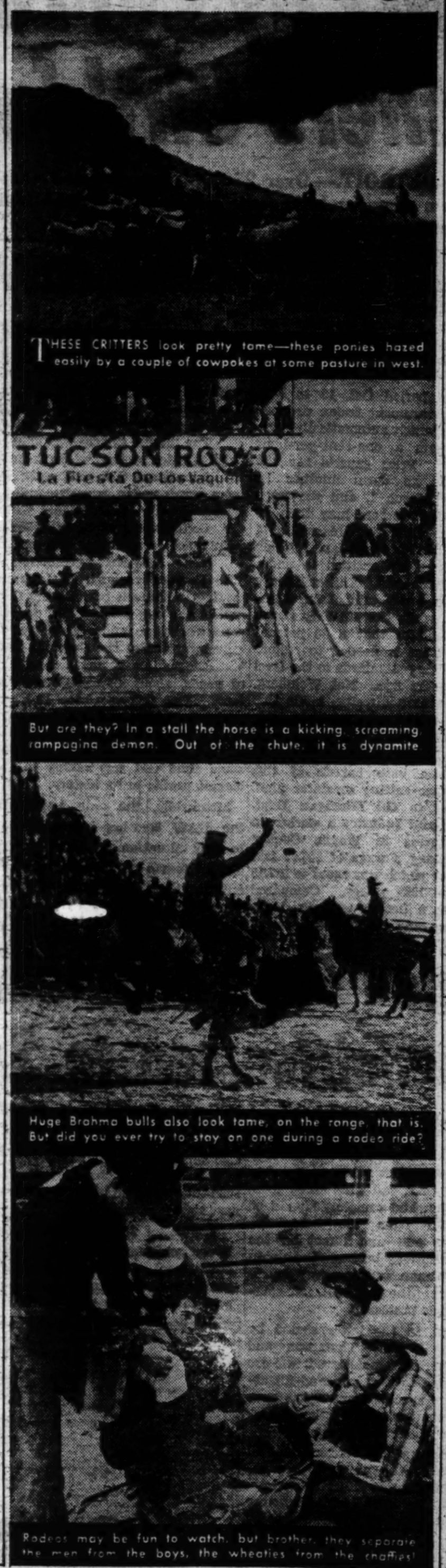
Mrs. Schmidt said she had to get police to remove Burke from her rooming house after the "private eye" had brawled in the house and smashed a medicine cabinet mirror. The report to the district attorney states:

"It seems that the forgoing information, along with statements made by Burke at the time of his arrest to police and assistant district attorney, statements by witnesses to police and assistant district attorney and any material bearing on the case in possession of the district attorney, should be presented to a Queens County grand jury."

"It is our belief that a thorough-going investigation by a grand jury into the Burke case, his friends, connections and activities will show that Burke's criminal actions on Nov. 20 were part of a criminal conspiracy to commit crimes of violence against Robert Thompson, his family, his home and his co-workers in the Communist Party. Such an investigation, it appears, could lead to solution of a criminal attempt to assassinate Robert Thompson by three unknown men near Thompson's home last September."

The report then lists the names of 29 witnesses and concludes with eight questions to be submitted to a grand jury.

## FUN TO WATCH



## Boy Tells of Mistreatment at School

DENVER, Colo.—Despite jailings, red-baiting and a press blackout of facts, Coloradans are pressing their demands for investigation of the death of 14-year-old Ruben Garcia in the Golden Reform School for Boys and a clean-up of the school.

Thus far, Gov. W. Lee Knous—who was elected with labor support because of his reputation as a "liberal" has turned a deaf ear to demands for an investigation. When a delegation of 150 people, including many Mexican-Americans, filled his office, Knous merely stalled.

When about 60 of the delegation started picketing his house, Knous condoned the arrest of 22 pickets. The next day, Knous told a com-

mittee representing the Committee to Organize the Mexican People that he would not act until the committee presented "testimony" and "evidence."

Although it is clearly within the Governor's power to act, and although Knous has disregarded four pages of questions and facts already submitted to him, the Committee to Organize the Mexican People is proceeding to collect facts that promise to blow the situation at the Golden School sky high.

HERE ARE EXCERPTS from a sworn affidavit made by a boy now in the school. The boy's name is withheld:

"I was in the jail cells in Golden once for five days. All I got was two slices of bread and a bowl of milk in the morning, and the same thing at about 4:30 in the afternoon. The milk that I got during the five days I was there was always sour. It was about 10 days old.

"Two boys tried to get out of the cells. When they were caught, they got beaten. They got at least 50 lashes each on their bare bodies. They were beaten with wet towels, and the bruises all over their bodies turned black and blue.

"WHENEVER A BOY is returned to the school for a second term, he is put on the labor gang for 30 days. The boys call this the 'chain gang.'

The boys on this gang shovel snow, shovel coal, dig and clean ditches, and clean the sidewalks, instead of getting an education. Mr. George Reese is the guard in charge of the labor gang. Mr. Reese hits us with his fist. When he slaps a boy and the boy takes it without crying, then Reese hits the boy with his fist because he thinks the slaps don't hurt enough. Mr. Reese smells from liquor a lot of the time and swears at the boys. Boys are kept on the labor gang up to 90 days, and their folks can see them for only 15 minutes once a month.

"Mr. Walter Hopkins, one of the school teachers, is known as 'the bulldog.' He doesn't know how to

handle the boys, so he gets rough with them instead. He hits the boys on their heads with his fist. He plays 'dots and dashes' on the boys' heads with a heavy stick.

"Boys are not allowed to talk Spanish, or to write or receive letters in Spanish. Whenever boys are caught talking Spanish, the guards make them stop.

"Whenever visitors are expected, the guards set up ping-pong tables and make everything look nice. Whenever a boy in one of the dormitories breaks a rule, all the boys in that dormitory get punished. As a punishment, the boys sometimes are made to kneel on their knees for as long as two hours."



## Whitewash by Judge Can't End Mosley Case

(Continued from 1-A)

Colored People announced, with no date set, a city-wide conference of organizations to discuss police brutality.

As public indignation mounts in all quarters at the whitewashing of the Mosley killing, the local newspapers report the serious wounding by police of a 14-year-old white boy, several days after Judge Gordon has publicly commended Melasi for "doing his duty."

A red-baiting stab by Judge Gordon at those who sought justice in the Mosley case kicked back in Gordon's teeth this week. Gordon stated that the "Communists would do some good, if they would go out and raise money to buy the owner of the car that Mosley rode in, a new car." The car belongs to Edward Caudell, a Negro worker at Dodge Truck.

Caudell informed Coleman Young, secretary of the Committee for Justice for Leon Mosley, that his car or buying a new car to replace it, is insignificant, that human life is the first consideration, and that he was ready to give money to help the plight of Mrs. Mabel Mosley, mother of Leon, who has suffered a complete breakdown since the acquittal, rather than accept money for a car.

GORDON'S outrageous, red-baiting and obviously prejudicial statement acquitting Melasi is meeting bitter denunciation from all quarters. His charge that "pinks" in the NAACP herded witnesses up to the office of Ernest Goodman, noted labor attorney, carried the implication that Goodman sought to influence witnesses.

What Gordon did not mention was that before 11 of the 42 witnesses appeared in Goodman's office, the entire 42 had given sworn statements to prosecutor James McNally.

Also among the 42 who swore out statements, 11 of the told the prosecutor that they saw Melasi, Bolland and at least one other cop beat Mosley with gun butts and blackjacks.

While Gordon had before him a coroner's report that showed Mosley suffered a fractured skull, the judge got around that by simply stating he could have gotten the skull fracture, bruises and concussion when the car crashed into a tree or when Mosley fell on the sidewalk after being shot.

Also Gordon's justification of Me-

lasi's shooting of Mosley was another coverup for police brutality. He held that Mosley was a felon because he stole a car, and "committed several other felonious acts," therefore Melasi was to be commended for doing his duty.

WHAT Gordon did not read was the other part of the law that states a police officer shall make every attempt to capture a fugitive without use of firearms.

Mosley was so badly stunned by the beating witness testified (i.e. Hunter Williams who stood fifteen feet from the shooting) that he staggered and stumbled some feet before being shot in the back by Melasi. Hunter Williams told Judge Gordon during his testimony, "I told the policemen, don't shoot that boy, I'll catch him for you."

Gordon chose to ignore another part of the law that states if a person is being beaten by police he has a perfect right to attempt to flee from those who are beating him.

Gordon sought to discredit this vital point of the beating testified to by 11 witnesses, by red-baiting and claiming that "pinks" from the NAACP brought these witnesses to Goodman's office.

Gordon, for his own reasons, ignored the testimony given the night of the killing by 11 witnesses to Prosecutor James McNally, that they saw Mosley beaten with blackjacks and gun butts. He chose to ignore the coroner's damaging evidence of the skull fracture, or the "police technicians" who said they found blood on the gunbutt of Melasi's pistol.

This tipping of the scales of justice in favor of Melasi, brought forth gratitude from Melasi who said:

"I never had any doubt as to what the verdict would be."

HIS CHIEF, police commissioner Harry E. Toy who a year ago sanctioned the use of firearms in the killing of Beverly Lee, a teen-aged Negro youth, also commended Melasi and told him to continue to be "a fearless officer" and go back and continue to do his duty.

Melasi was also given \$2,021 back pay. He was suspended from duty since last June when a coroner's jury verdict of needless shooting was responsible for a warrant being issued for Melasi on charges of involuntary manslaughter.

The reformist leaders of the NAACP, in whose organization Judge Gordon said "pinks" were operating, were given high praise this week by local reactionaries.

## Williams 'Too Busy' To See Vet Victim

LANSING.—Governor-elect "Soapy" Williams was "too busy" to see James Zarichny, 24-year-old World War II veteran recently expelled from Michigan State College because he attended a meeting of a Civil Rights Congress chapter. Williams, buttonholed by Zarichny in the State Capitol corridor, brushed the student aside with the statement:

"I am too busy preparing my inaugural speech for Jan. 6 to talk to you now. See me after the speech."

Zarichny reminded the Governor-elect that Jan. 6 would be too late, as the semester would have started, and unless the Governor intervened Zarichny would have no chance to register for that term. Williams merely shrugged and walked on.

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE is supported by a state grant and the Governor has the power to recommend or order the setting aside of the expulsion order of Zarichny, issued by the Dean of Students Stanley E. Crowe.

Zarichny attended a meeting several weeks ago at Michigan State for the purpose of setting up a Civil Rights Congress Chapter in order to defend academic freedom.

Carl Winter, state chairman of the Michigan Communist Party and one of the 12 leaders of the American Communist Party under indictment by the federal government, spoke to the group.

Dean Crowe gave as the "reason" for Zarichny's expulsion, that the student had violated a "probation" sentence imposed on him several months ago when he refused to testify before the Michigan Senate Callahan Committee, a facsimile of the Congressional House Un-American Committee.

Zarichny's "crime," according to lame duck Callahan, was that he had distributed handbills on the campus in the name of the American Youth For Democracy, supporting passage of a FEPC law. This, according to Callahan, was "un-American activities."

ZARICHNY this week commented on his expulsion:

"If attending a meeting to hear Mr. Winter present his side of the story is grounds for expulsion of myself, then academic freedom on our Michigan campus is sure in a sorry state. Mr. Winter has the

## Gates, Ganley Speak At Worker Press Meeting

DETROIT.—When the Ford Motor Company, Chrysler or General Motors corporations call press conferences the only people who speak are Henry Ford II, C. E. Wilson or K. T. Keller.

But the Michigan Worker readers' conference on Sunday, Jan. 9th at 2034 Yemans at 1 p. m., will be an entirely different kind of conference.

No one individual, like at the Ford, Chrysler, GM company press conferences, will do the talking. It's a readers conference. The top flight salesmen who bring hundreds and thousands of readers of the paper their Michigan Worker each week.

The readers of the paper will take the floor and sound off what they think of the paper and how it can be improved.

Pushing circulation will be the main topic of the press conference. Each reader of the paper is invited to meet the editors, Nat Ganley of the Michigan Worker, who will keynote the conference, and John Gates, editor of the National Worker and Daily Worker.

John Gates will speak sometime during the conference but as he wrote us:

"I am coming to Michigan to right to speak and I have the right to listen."

"I feel that my case should be fought to the limit. My right to privacy in the ballot and my political opinions, or whom I choose to listen to, are being threatened. It's well to remember that I listened to Governor-elect Memmen Williams, but was not expelled for that. Gov. Williams made many statements during his election campaign that he stood for full academic freedom for all. My recent meeting with him in the halls of the State Capitol didn't bear that out."

Listen to how circulation is going to be boosted to 10,000 copies weekly."

Each Communist Party club is requested to send two delegates and any reader of the paper is welcomed to attend.

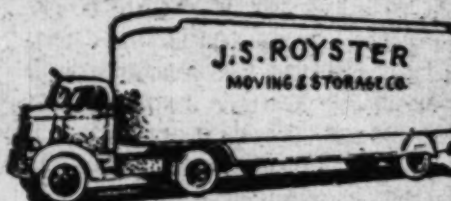
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### The Negro People in Michigan—I:

## People Voted for End to Jim Crow

By Harold Franklin

THE Negro of draft age is not well pleased with the prospect of service in the Jim Crow armed forces.

The commission that investigated civil rights for the President reported on the Jim Crow nature of the armed forces. So far as this writer knows Jim Crow still rules in and out of the army, navy and marines.

Although the Commission made known its findings many months ago to President Truman, and although civil rights was one of the campaign promises by Truman, the Jim Crow policies of Wall St. and reaction still reign.

A case in point is the recent freeing of the Mosley killer by Recorder's Court Judge Arthur Gordon in Detroit. The judge not only freed the killer but gave him a verbal hand clasp and a pat on the back,

THIS WEEK our readers are introduced to Harold Franklin, who writes on a Negro worker's outlook on Jim Crow in the armed forces of our country. The Michigan Worker in coming issues will present a series of articles dealing with all aspects of the life and issues confronting the Negro people in Michigan. Franklin's contribution is the first in this series.

Other articles which will appear are:

NEW TRENDS IN THE NAACP—By Dr. James Jackson.

OUR NEGRO WOMEN TODAY—By Esther Cooper.

NEGRO LEADERSHIP IN UNIONS—By Jerry Boyd.

THE NEGRO'S JOB STATUS—By Christopher Alston.

You can't afford to miss this series. Make sure that you get the Michigan Worker each week.

by telling the killer to be, "as fearless an officer as you were before this happened."

UNTIL JIMCROW is abolished and the Wall St. drive toward world domination is ended the Negro draftee is actually being forced to defend the system that denies him the very Democracy it so brazenly boasts about.

When the people voted last No-

vember 2 they also voted to end Jim Crow.

If a mandate means anything at all it means that Truman was ordered to end discrimination.

As Commander-In-Chief he need not wait for Congress to end Jim Crow in the Armed Forces.

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# Trace 'Sabotage' Yarn To McNally's Office

MELVINDALE.—"Lame Duck" Wayne County Prosecutor James McNally squeezed one final ounce of anti-Communist provocation out of his high office before he stepped into the discard in accordance with the people's mandate in the last elections. The prosecutor's office came up with the yarn that "Communist literature" was found in the gas plant here months before a \$500,000 explosion last Oct. 18 killed one man. The alleged literature was not found in a pumpkin.

McNally admitted to the Michigan Worker that Assistant Prosecutor Robert D. McClellan gave this handout to reporter Ed Brand of the Detroit Times in his presence. Under an eight column head: "Sabotage Revealed in Melvindale Blast," the Detroit Times story said: "It was also revealed that Communist literature was found in the plant and destroyed a few months before the explosion."

ASKED BY the Michigan Worker if he was charging Communists with responsibility for this explosion McNally said: "My office doesn't make charges. We get the charges in write-ups from the police. As yet we have no write-up from the police placing a charge against anyone on the Melvindale gas plant explosion."

McNally refused to describe the "Communist literature," but said a witness had testified "that such literature was found."

He then said, "the story is just the way it was printed in the Detroit Times. I was right there when McClellan told it to Brand."

At the same time McNally refused to allow the Michigan Worker to quote him as saying that Communists will not be charged with responsibility for the explosion.

The Detroit Times story dishes it out as "a confidential report to Assistant Prosecutor Robert D. McClellan" made by Inspector Roderick Goeriz of the Detroit arson squad. And the "confidential" tidbits were admittedly handed over to reporter Ed Brand right in front of Prosecutor McNally.

Goeriz's "confidential" report said in part:

"Three safety devices (in the gas plant here) failed simultaneously which, in my opinion, extends the element of coincidence too far."

THEN AFTER all the exonerating details are outlined and the alleged and unspecified Communist literature is wrung into the yarn, the Goeriz "confidential" report, according to the Detroit Times, winds up by saying:

"I have made no official report and have no official status. This happened outside my territory and I served only in the capacity of a consultant."

"Dr. Duncombe (of the chemical engineering department of the University of Detroit) and I will make a report on what caused the explosion but I doubt if we will fix blame."

Progressives, however, were alerted to the danger of another Tom Mooney frame-up case, since "Lame Duck" McNally refused to let the Michigan Worker quote him as saying that Communists will not be charged with responsibility for the explosion.

The progressives pointed out that



in the indictment of the 12 national leaders of the Communist Party even the federal government didn't try the crude frame-up alleging an act of force and violence" by Communists. Since such a frame-up can be more readily exposed, the federal government in its indictment relies on a political frame up. It sets aside the U. S. Constitution to try Communists because they formed a political party and have Marxist-Leninist political views.

## Negro Discrimination Scored by Hudson Local

DETROIT.—Chaired by Claude Bland, Hudson UAW Local 154's December membership meeting unanimously denounced members of the local's Entertainment Committee who were guilty of discrimination against Negro members at a local dance.

But this stand supported by the progressive local officers did not come about automatically. It took some firm rank and file pressure to get President Bland to go along with this blast against discrimination.

It started at a Local 154 Halloween Dance when Leroy Williams and other members of the local and their wives were barred from the dance hall. Joe Kelly, chairman of the Local's Entertainment Committee, was reported to have issued orders to bar Negro members from the affair.

When the issue was raised at the following membership meeting it was side-tracked with a decision to "instruct the officers to send all union committees a notice to refrain from discriminating in the future." Discussion was frustrated by a call to adjourn the meeting coming from the chairman.

Angered at the retreat from union policy, a group of Negro and white

members of the local secured several hundred signatures on a petition condemning the discrimination, collected within two days. A discussion of the entire issue was assured for the December membership meeting.

Prior to this, a stormy session of the Local's FEPC pinned back the ears of President Bland when he attacked the petition and tried rebaiting the Michigan Worker. One of the members told Bland: "I won't stand for this attack on the Worker, I'm a subscriber and when I don't get my copy in the mail I go downtown to buy it. It's that important to me."

The FEPC meeting then decided to wire Governor Mennen Williams urging he fight for a state FEPC and put teeth into the law which bars discrimination in public places of Michigan.

A move to eliminate Joe Kelly as chairman of the Entertainment Committee got lost in a legal tangle since he holds the post by virtue of being the Local's third vice-president.

# People Must Make Williams Produce

(Continued from Page 1)

He is still paying lip-service to his pledges, although it is important to note that he is no longer as specific as he was during the election campaign.

The big business press has been filled with stories about the "plans" of the new governor but none of those plans have been concerned with the implementation of his promises.

Williams has devoted the major portion of his time since election with questions of patronage and the building of a personal machine.

This was confirmed this week by Wayne County Democratic chairman Cyril Bevan who threatened to resign "because of a fight within the Democratic Party over jobs."

Bevan charged that "the victory of the Democratic Party will be short-lived because of the grabbing for spoils."

THE PEOPLE of Michigan did not turn out one set of rascals only to be saddled with another personal machine.

The election mandate will not be fulfilled by changing the labels of the politicians who hold the big-gravy jobs in Lansing from Republican to Democratic.

Williams is already playing for all it is worth what he considers to be a perfect alibi for failure to produce. He is charging that it "will be difficult" to put over his program because the Republicans still dominate the legislature.

He has promised the reactionary legislature his "full cooperation."

But the people of Michigan will not be put off that easily. It has never been "easy" for the people to win reforms, regardless of which of the two parties of big business happened to be in power.

It has always been necessary for labor and the people to rally the full weight of their power behind their demands for the fulfillment of the needs of the people.

The presence of "Soapy" Williams in the governor's chair doesn't change that necessity one whit.

Those who are now counseling labor 'not to put pres-



MICHIGAN

## AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

FORD FACTS

IT HAPPENED at a membership meeting, of the Production Foundry unit of Ford Local 600.

Ellsworth K. Hanlon, Jr., the probationary worker whom Tommy Thompson recently appointed as Housing and Veterans Director of the Local, had been invited to speak on veterans' problems.

In the midst of his speech Hanlon started speaking about housing. He said that if it came to a choice between the CIO policy of non-segregated housing and "solving" the housing problem within the framework of segregation, he was in favor of the latter.

The meeting went into an uproar when Hanlon made that statement. A committee was elected on the spot to protest to the executive board of the Local.

When unit chairman Harold Johnson made the protest to the board, Hanlon was called in by Thompson.

There, in front of the whole board, Hanlon repeated his original assertion.

Hanlon was "scolded" by Thompson.

But as of this writing Hanlon still remains in his post.

A recent meeting of the Tool and Die unit at the Rouge passed a resolution protesting the censorship of unit news by Dave Averill, the Trotskyite who is editor of Ford Facts.

Unit chairman Virgil Lacey introduced the resolution into a meeting of the Local board. Prexy Thompson "took it under advisement."

In the latest issue of Ford Facts, editor Averill reached the pinnacle of censorship of building and unit news. He simply omitted ALL the building columns, which are a regular feature of the paper.

When that issue reached the plant there was a roar that could be heard all the way into Thompson's inner sanctum.

## STATE OF THE UNION

FBI agents were in Detroit recently checking on the "background" of Victor Reuther. The poop is that Vic is in line for an appointment by Truman as an assistant secretary of state, with the special task of lining up a new center against the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The FBI was checking up on Victor's "loyalty." They were specially interested in trying to find out if Walter and Vic actually wrote that famous "Yours for a Soviet America" letter back in the thirties.

The union time study man (at the Chicago Pneumatic plant, in Local 157, Detroit) is now doing the same chores as head of the company's time study department.

At a recent meeting of the Stevenson ("Third Force") caucus in Local 157, a majority of those present voted to invite all left-wingers back into their caucus.

UAW recently raided the UE membership at the Hurley Machine Co. in Chicago. Helped by the employer the UAW won a majority by two votes in a T-H election.

Rate cutting and speedup soon followed, costing many Hurley workers 15 to 45 cents an hour.

Before Thanksgiving 350 were laid off. Then on Dec. 7, with one day's notice, 900 of the remaining 1,000 workers were laid off.

Reuther's raiders say they raid only "to help out the workers!"

## HAPPY NEW YEAR

From the Old Timer to all the boys and girls of the Autotown Alley best wishes for a New Year that will bring us closer to our cherished goal of peace, prosperity, equality and freedom for the people.

sure" on the governor and to "depend on him" are making it impossible in advance to achieve the things for which the people voted.

By his primary concern for matters of patronage and his hedging on specifics of his platform, Williams has in fact made it more necessary than ever for labor to be prepared to fight for the complete fulfillment of its program.

WILLIAMS IS the protege of Detroit Council president George Edwards. Like Edwards he is a leading member of Americans for Democratic Action. He is committed to the war program of Truman and the big brass.

Like Truman, Williams is going to find it increasingly difficult to make good on campaign promises and at the same time hitch the state to the reactionary demands of the warmakers.

As the pressure of the people begins to mount, Williams, like Edwards, will more and more try to substitute words for actions.

For exactly that reason, the labor movement and progressives will have to start immediately to press for its own program of action. They must demand:

- Complete and immediate repeal of Bonine-Tripp and Hutchinson acts.
- An FEPC law that has teeth in it and is not filled with generalities.
- Immediate repeal of the Callahan Act.
- Complete reworking of the MUCC act so that it is removed from the dictation of the auto trust.
- The appointment of Negroes to the highest posts in the administration.
- A completely revamped workmen's compensation act that pays adequate compensation.
- Old-age benefits of \$100 a month.
- The governor must immediately order Michigan State College to reinstate James Zarichny to school and to desist from any further attacks on civil liberties or academic freedom.





# A Happy New Year



**NEW  
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EDITION**

## The Worker

Vol. XIV, No. 1 January 2, 1949  
In 2 Sections, Section 1 24 Pages Price 10 Cents



### NAZI BIG SHOT—STILL GOING STRONG

In the heyday of Hitler, satellite Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Reichs administrator of Hungary was known as—the strong man of Hungary. Other Nazi dictators have come and gone, but Admiral Horthy, though no longer a “strong man,” still lives a comfortable existence. He lived in Bavaria since 1945. Last month he traveled to Switzerland with his family. He and his wife are shown shaking hands with friends from the train at Munich in the U. S. Zone.

## Fateful 15 Days

*An Editorial*

**F**IFTEEN days remain before the trial of the 12 Communist Party leaders opens in New York City on Jan. 17.

In these 15 days, the democratic public of our country has the duty of raising a protest so vigorous that the Truman administration will be compelled to dismiss the infamous indictments against the Communist leaders.

We say this because it is not only the 12 Communist individuals who will face trial on frame-up charges; the very constitution of the USA, with the precious Bill of Rights, will be in the dock.

For this coming Jan. 17 is the trial of a political party. It is the trial not of men charged with having done certain things, but of men charged with believing and thinking certain things. The charge against them is that they formed a political party in 1945 based on Socialist principles of Marxism-Leninism.

It is the right of the American people to judge for themselves the rightness and wrongness of the Communist Party's views. If the American people lose the right to judge this issue for themselves, they will lose the right to judge any and all issues for themselves.

An aroused public opinion, therefore, must not permit this trial to take place.

We urge that every reader of this paper dedicate himself within the next 15 days to a practical plan of action:

- Wire or write to President Truman at the White House, and to Attorney General Tom Clark, Department of Justice Building, Washington, D. C., demanding the dismissal of these “thought control” indictments as a violation of the Bill of Rights.
- Organize similar messages in your house, neighborhood, school, church, etc.
- Visit all community groups, churches, unions, etc., to alert their members to this coming trial and urge them to send messages of protest to the President and Attorney General Clark, as stated above.

## The New Congress

# ELECTION PROMISES FACE BETRAYAL

— See Pages 3 and 5 —





## 10-Cent Pay Boost Goes To Board

BOSTON.—Textile workers' demands for a meager 10-cents-an-hour wage increase will be brought to arbitration here Jan. 3. Representatives of TWU-CIO and the New Bedford-Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association will meet with arbitrator Douglass V. Brown.

Workers point to record-shattering textile profits of the past two years, but mill owners bitterly resist even the un-substantial 10-cent demand. A 10-cent increase would still leave textile workers with seriously sub-standard wages.

TWU president Emil Rieve, firm believer in boss-worker "cooperation," was doing little to rally workers behind the union's 10-cent de-



EMIL RIEVE  
Negotiates for 10 cents

mand. With mill owners set to club union demands over the head, Rieve's leadership was negotiating without rank-and-file support.

Most rank-and-filers were unaware of the state of wage negotiations. Progressives within the union were demanding that rank-and file workers be actively mobilized for a bitter wage fight. Early statements by mill owners already indicated that nothing but a serious struggle would wring a penny from swollen textile profits.

### At the Bookshop

The following items on sale at the Progressive Bookshop, 8 Beach St., Boston. Mail orders accepted.

**Trends in American Capitalism.** Labor Research Association, 75 cents; **Bases and Empire**, by George Marlon; **My Glorious Brothers**, by Howard Fast, \$2.75; **People Come First**, by Jessica Smith, \$2.50.

## TEXTILE PAMPHLET CHEERED BY WORKERS IN DISTRICT

BOSTON.—There's a new book on the "best-seller" list of textile workers this month. "What's Ahead for Textile Workers," a pamphlet by CP district organizer Emanuel Blum and Joseph Figueredo, has been selling like hot-cakes in textile centers throughout New England.

The first week of sales saw 1,478 pamphlets sold in New Bedford and Fall River alone. Of these some 600 were sold directly at mill gates, 300 at local union meetings, and 600 at club meetings and by door-to-door canvassing. Priced at only 5 cents, workers are snapping up the 48-page pamphlet.

Total sales so far have climbed to some 4,000, with 1,600 sold in the New Bedford-Fall River area.

Workers buying the pamphlet have had many comments. "It tells the truth," said one worker simply. "We are glad someone is thinking about us and trying to

## Communists Mourn Loss of Bernard Bleaden

BOSTON.—His friends throughout New England mourned the death last week of veteran Communist Bernard Bleaden. An active Party member, member of the Freiheit Committee, IWO, ICOR, and the Ambajan Committee, Mr. Bleaden succumbed to a heart attack in this city. He is survived by his wife and son.

A statement released by the Party's District Committee mourned "the loss of this courageous fighter for Socialism and for the rights of the Jewish people. In addition to the sense of personal loss felt by all of us, his loss will be felt by all who work for the cause to which he dedicated his life."

## Workers Pick UOPWA, Turn Down Raiders

BOSTON.—Restaurant and newsstand workers at this city's South Station threw red-baiting back in the teeth of the Union News Co. Last week as they chose the militant UOPWA-CIO for their bargaining agent in an NLRB consent election.

Workers rejected the raiding AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International after a campaign marked by open collusion of employers and AFL labor czars. One hundred and eighty-three votes were cast for UOPWA Local 68, 152 for the AFL, and one vote for no union. "Company" workers had been instructed to vote AFL.

UOPWA International Representative Robert Goodman at once announced union demands for a \$15 wage increase and improved conditions at bargaining sessions called for by law.

Labor observers stressed that the election marked a direct repudiation of one of the most flagrant red-baiting campaigns seen here yet. Company bosses and AFL representative Louis Govoni worked hand-in-hand in the effort to bring company unionism to Union News.

Red smear charges of Prudential Insurance officials and of CIO Pres. Philip Murray were used by the company and AFL. Workers, however, would have no part of it.

UOPWA had organized Union News in 1946, winning pay increases of \$5 to \$10, paid holidays, sick leave, security, and other benefits. The company had refused to negotiate on UOPWA demands when the contract expired Nov. 30.

help us out." It's about time this whole speed-up and work load business was brought into the open. "Got to give the Communists credit; they're trying to help." Those comments were typical.

One woman worker brought the pamphlet back to the salesman saying "I didn't know it was Communist or I wouldn't have bought it." The salesman gave her back a nickel, but asked her to read the pamphlet and see if there was anything "un-American" in it. The next day the woman brought back the nickel and kept the pamphlet.

Copies of the pamphlet can be obtained by sending five cent to the Progressive Bookshop, 8 Beach St., Boston, Mass.

# Wamsutta Mill to Be 'College,' Says Boss

By Leo Soft

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—If anybody has the dirty nerve to call you a "worker" from now on, sock him in the face. You may not know it, but you really are a "student"; and you're not working in a textile mill at all—you're "going to college." It sounds screwy

## Lawrence Boss Pleads Owners Going Broke

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Brother, the next time the high cost of living starts to get you down, stop and shed a tear for American Woolen Mills boss Moses Pendleton and his stockholders. They're having a hard time of it, too.

The Lawrence mill boss, whose attempt to rake off a \$50,000 annual pension for himself was stopped by stockholders last year, provided the comedy touch at last week's Congressional committee hearings on prices and profits in Washington. Said Pendleton: "We never have had any experience with profits that were too high."

Textile profits this year have jumped to the highest point in history. But, explained Pendleton, "the owners of the business also have cost of living problems, and to give them enough dollars . . . companies must now earn several times as much as would have been necessary in 1940."

Lawrence workers, fighting for a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase from Pendleton, were deeply moved by the picture of Old Moses not being able to afford enough bread and potatoes for his family. Few of them, however, had \$50,000 pensions. And few of them were making profits from installing new machinery in textile plants of which they owned stock. After carefully considering Pendleton's plea, local workers decided to fight for their own bread and potatoes by fighting for the 10-cent demand. Mr. Pendleton would just have to scrape along somehow.

## New England Roundup . . .

What's On with your organization? . . . Sponsoring an affair at which you want a big turnout? . . . Advertise in the New England Worker! . . . Rates 35 cents a line. . . Send copy to Room 546, 80 Boylston St., Boston. . .

New Hampshire textile mills have laid off 5,000 in the past year. . . Textile situation rough up there, too. . . Bosses admit high prices have brought greatest profits in history. . .

YPM, the Wallace youth group, publishing its own newspaper, titled "ypm." . . Brought an enthusiastic response. . .

Progressives flocking to see Falsan, Italian film now in Boston. . . Waltz King Boone Schirmer has a role. . .

Next week's New England Worker concentrates on Metal Industry. . . Sub drive still needs a lot of pushing. . .

Springfield CP publishing two separate shop papers. . . Greetings to the "Westinghouse Worker" and the "Fink Worker." . . Lawrence still publishing "Worker's Voice" for textile workers. . .

Civil Rights Congress rounding up delegates for Washington lobby on Jan. 15. . . 100 sought from New England. . .

to us, too, but it's straight from the mouth of Kenneth B. Cook, a director of Wamsutta Mills—cops, we mean "Dean of Wamsutta College."

On second glance, this "college" business isn't as crazy as it sounds. New Bedford mill owners, anxious to push across more speed-up and work load, have come up with the new "college" twist in an attempt to fool textile workers into putting lots of shiny red apples on the boss—we mean teacher's—desk.

The idea, as explained by "Dean" Cook in the New Bedford Standard Times, is simple. All you have to do is call the boss a "professor," call the worker a "student," and call the sweat-shop a "college," and then instead of nasty "industrial disputes" and wage demands, you'll have lots of harmony and "school spirit."

The plan was first put into effect at the Crown Manufacturing Company (Crown College) in Pawtucket. Crown College is famous among New England textile workers for its speed-up and work load. By planting a few flowers on the lawn, the "mill" was changed into a "campus," and, according to company officials, peace and harmony have reigned ever since.

Says Dean Cook: "All 'students' are members of the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO), with whom extremely pleasant relations are enjoyed. The union has been very cooperative in helping solve mutual problems."

JUST HOW THE problems were "solved" is illustrated by another of Dean Cook's statements: "Naturally, the manufacturing processes had to keep step with all this 'college activity,' with the result that many thousands of dollars worth of new

modern machinery designed for high speed, better production and lower cost has been installed."

That statement is the tip-off. Wamsutta's bosses are going to go through with the "college" idea, hoping to soothe workers into thinking that they are working for a "nice company." But along with the "college" joke, comes speed-up, machinery, and lay-offs.

Dean Cook's newspaper article, aimed at putting speed-up conscious workers to sleep, made all sorts of promises. Biggest joke of all was talk of "smoking rooms for the students." Wamsutta's students are so sped up and over-worked that even if smoking rooms were installed, workers would have no time to use them.

Wamsutta's students—all but a handful of teachers' pets—weren't taken in by company baloney. They got ready last week to fight more speed-up and to fight through on the 10-cent wage demand. And they were studying a text-book that wasn't published at Wamsutta College.

HUNDREDS OF THEM were reading the Communist Party's new pamphlet on textile. Written by Emanuel Blum and Joseph Figueredo, the C. P. pamphlet answers textile workers' questions and provides a fighting program of action to win workers' demands.

It doesn't talk about colleges and professors and students. It talks in terms of bosses, workers, wages, speed-up, new machinery, and lay-offs. Communists aren't interested in "school spirit" for the textile workers; they're a lot more interested in winning a decent living from the profit-glutted manufacturers.

## 5 FIREFIGHTERS OVERCOME



THREE HUNDRED GUESTS FLED into sub-freezing weather when fire swept the Lorraine Hotel in downtown Chicago. Four firemen and a battalion chief were overcome by the dense smoke which poured from the basement where the fire started.

Communist Party  
On the Air!  
Sunday—1:30 P.M.  
WSAR, Fall River

Union Health Plans  
More than three million workers were covered by some kind of health, welfare or retirement fund plan under collective bargaining contracts in mid-1948, more than twice the early 1947 total.



## Texas Union Delegation Raps Anti-Labor Laws

Special to The Worker

AUSTIN, Tex.—Ten representatives of the different branches of organized labor in Texas formed a united delegation which visited Gov. Beauford Jester recently to demand

## Layoffs Mount In Louisville

By Carl Braden

LOUISVILLE, Ky (FP).—Lines of jobless are forming again at Louisville plant gates but only the little people seem concerned about it.

Many hundreds of AFL and CIO members are being laid off, but this rates no mention in the press and gets scant attention from the Kentucky Employment Service. The KES dismisses the situation with the comment that the layoffs are "seasonal."

The daily papers have been lulled by industry statements that the layoffs are temporary. However, industry doesn't say how temporary.

Hardest hit are plants making farm equipment and aluminum products. Also affected are wood-working, printing and distilling. Tobacco factories hire a few people now and then, mostly as replacements. They have the longest lines in front of their gates every day.

"It's got me worried," a veteran guard at a cigaret factory told Federated Press. "This job used to be fun, but not any more. During the war people would come in and ask what the pay was. When you told them, they would tell you what to do with the job."

"Now people come here begging for work. A lot of these are old folks who plead for a job with tears in their eyes. You know they'll probably never get anything. As for the others, well, it looks pretty bad."

repeal of the 11 anti-labor laws. Nine of these laws were passed and signed during Jester's administration.

The delegation pointed out that the 1948 State Democratic Convention which nominated Jester, had elaborated a platform calling for repeal of "restrictive" labor legislation. The Governor, however, stalled the delegation by asking for a "bill of particulars" to prove that the laws were unfair and harmed labor. The labor leaders promised to furnish the particulars at once.

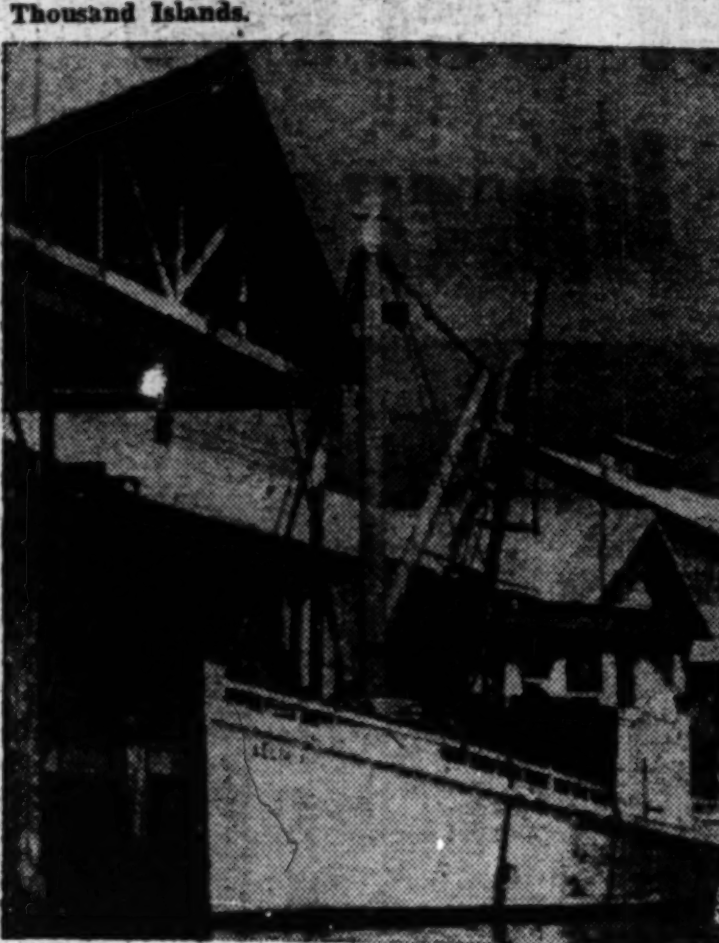
The labor leaders also protested the rumored appointment of State Senator Ben Ramsey as Secretary of State for Texas. Joe Steadham, Railroad Brotherhoods' legislative chairman, who headed the delegation, told the Governor: "Throughout Mr. Ramsey's public career, he has not missed an opportunity to gouge organized labor."

The non-committal attitude of the Governor, it was reported reflected how little he was impressed by the formal unity of the top leaders of labor. They have hog-tied themselves to the Democratic Party and failed to bring into action and protest their rank and file. This it was pointed out made very little impression on the politicians.

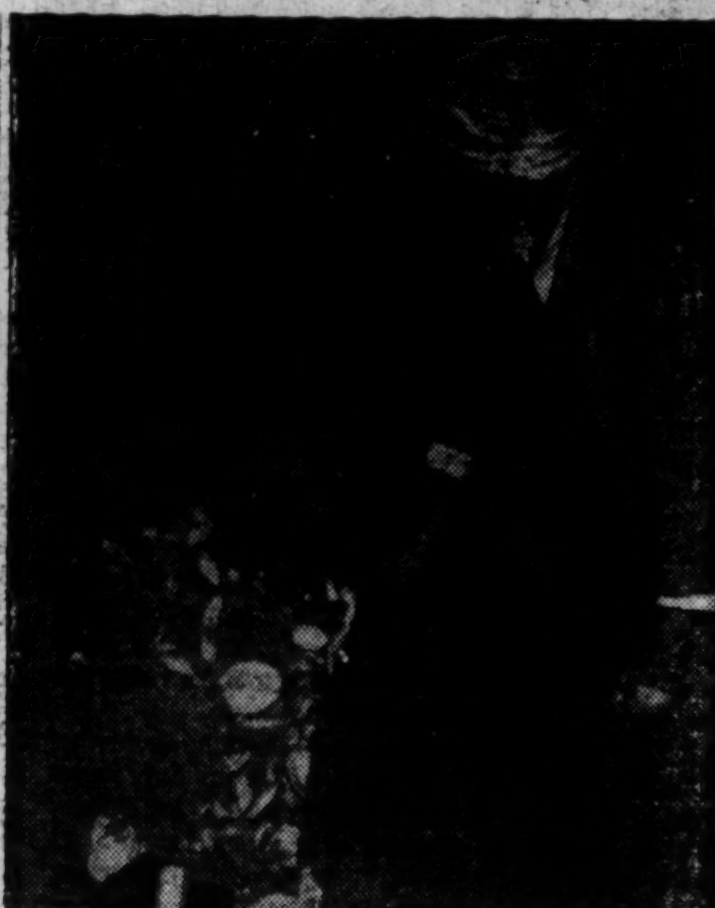
The labor delegation included: Joe Steadham, RR Brotherhoods; Harry Acreman, AFL state secretary; J. J. Hickman, CIO state secretary; William Clitheroe, Machinists State Council secretary; Robert Eckhardt, counsel for the Telephone Workers; James A. Shields, Railroad Conductors; Robert H. Woods, Railway Clerks; J. H. Gibson, Maintenance of Way; H. L. Reynolds, Railroad Engineers; W. H. Winchester, Railroad Firemen.

## QUAHOGS:

OR, FLORIDA CLAMS, biggest edible clams in U. S. waters, grow to seven inches in diameter, more than five pounds. It's a year-around crop, with no dormant period. Quahogs are dug from the warm, shallow beds of Florida's Ten Thousand Islands.



Clam boat docks in the early morning at Naples, Fla.



Worker unloads cooker. Clams are steamed 40 minutes.



Assembly line picks meat from steam-opened shells.



Meat is minced, put in cans by hand, and juice added.

## Miami Progressives Hail Victory As Court Dumps 'Contempt' Charge

MIAMI, Fla.—Communists and progressives all over Florida were jubilant last week with the double victory gained in the State Supreme Court, in Tallahassee, in the now famous Benemovsky case. The Supreme Court of Florida freed Leah Adler Benemovsky from a "contempt of court" jail

sentence, for refusal to talk about her Communist Party affiliations, and simultaneously cleared the Communist Party of the United States from the ridiculous charge of "Criminal Communism."

Announcing its ruling in a five to two decision, the highest court in the state reversed the Dade County Circuit Court sentence of 90 days for contempt of court for refusing to answer questions concerning the Communist Party in Miami and Miami Beach and affiliated members.

"There has existed in this country for many years a Communist Party with a national and state ticket in some states, but it has never been considered a criminal Communist organization," read the majority opinion, written by Justice Glenn Terrell.

Justice Terrell and the four Justices concurring drew a line of demarcation between membership in the nationally known Communist Party and "one engaged in criminal communism." They ruled that Mrs. Benemovsky "had a perfect right to decline to answer 'questions if an attempt was made to connect her with 'criminal Communism.'"

HOLDING the national Communist Party free of such charge, however, the court ruling continued:

"If this was the type of Communism that appellant (meaning Mrs. Benemovsky) professed, the answer to the question would not have been 'no' but 'yes'."

have incriminated her, but if as charged in the rule nisi the purpose was to connect her with criminal Communist activities than she had a perfect right to decline to answer."

Chief Justice Elwyn Thomas and Justice Paul D. Barnes dissented. But the weight of evidence presented to the court by Mrs. Benemovsky's counsel, headed by Attorney John M. Coe, who is also chairman of the Progressive Party of Florida, was overwhelming, and the dissenters wrote no opinion of their own. Communists to totows

THE LEGAL ASPECTS of the case revolved around the question of immunity. The solicitor and Judges Villard and Holt contended that each and all of them had a right to grant Mrs. Benemovsky immunity from prosecution under the anti-Communist law on the Florida statute books and urged her to answer all questions put to her.

Attorney Louis Glick of Miami who represented Mrs. Benemovsky locally cited case after case to the contrary; just as he cited cases of gamblers, bootleggers and murderers who refused to answer questions put to them by the same solicitor on ground that it would incriminate them, and were allowed free on low bail.

Attorney Coe entered the case when it was found necessary to carry proceedings to the Supreme Court in Tallahassee. Progressives and member of his professions

for his service to civil rights in this state and country.

But the case was not fought on legalistic grounds and with legal methods alone. The Communist Party of Florida and the national office, as well as progressive unions and organizations in this state and throughout the country came to the aid of Mrs. Benemovsky. Resolutions, letters, telegrams and protests of all kinds found their way to the lower and upper courts.

A citywide Civil Rights Congress was formed and later affiliated with the national organization the better to defend Mrs. Benemovsky. This was the outgrowth of the earlier founded "Benemovsky Defense Committee."

IN COMMENTING on the case and decision, the Communist Party of Florida declared that "The progressive forces of Florida scored a great victory."

"Last April Mrs. Leah Benemovsky, a garment worker of Miami was cited for contempt of court when she refused to testify whether she was a Communist on grounds that she would incriminate herself," The Communist statement said. "She was sentenced to 90 days in jail and then held on \$100,000 bail, pending a hearing. She was released when through a nationwide protest, the State Supreme Court ordered her bail reduced to \$500."

"Florida, through the Perry Act passed in 1941, has a statute which states that 'criminal' communists

is illegal in the state. While we Communists disavow any connection with criminal acts, this statute is an odious attempt by reactionary forces to outlaw the Communist Party of Florida."

"The Supreme Court ruling declared that membership in the Communist Party is not a crime. It also upheld the right to refuse to testify when the question 'Are you a Communist?' is asked."

"This decision is a rebuke to the discredited anti-labor attorney general, Tom Watson, author of the notorious 'open shop' law of Florida. Watson received a double rebuff from the people of Florida in the primary elections held last May when he ran for governor and then for the State Supreme Court bench."

"This recent ruling testifies to the growing unity of Negro and white workers, who in the general elections gave the Wallace program nearly 12,000 votes."

"This action will spur the progressive forces to greater activity against red-baiting, the Dixiecrats and the lynch terror in the South. The labor movement along with all progressives in Florida must unite in the campaign to repeal the open shop law and the Perry Act."

"Along with the ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Schneiderman Case and now the Florida State Supreme Court decision which declares that membership in the Communist Party is no crime, the phony, trumped-up charges against the National Committee of the Communist Party must be dropped. An aroused citizenry must be heard from now until the case against the CP is dismissed."

## Houston Students Assail Bias

By John Stanford

Special to The Worker

HOUSTON.—A large section of the student body of Rice Institute, one of the leading universities in Texas and the South, favors outlawing of Jimcrow in education, and would like to see some moves in this direction started Rice. This was revealed by an editorial in the latest edition of *The Thresher*, student newspaper.

The editorial, written by assistant editor Robert McIlhenny, stated:

"Any student admitted to either the graduate or undergraduate school here should not expect and should not receive special privileges, restrictions or attention because of nationality, race, creed, or political belief."

"Similarly, all students who apply for admission to the Institute should be judged equally and solely upon scholastic qualifications and capabilities."

Brady Tyson, *Thresher* editor, said that this editorial represents the policy of the paper and "about everybody I know on the campus."

The editorial was the *Thresher's* answer to a letter written by C. W. Mills, principal of Jefferson Davis high school, criticizing previous articles that had appeared in the paper.

"I was very much surprised to read your article in the Saturday issue, Dec. 4, in regard to the interview with Negro Sweatt," Mills wrote. He demanded to know the purpose of the article, and the position *The Thresher* would take if a Negro applied for admission to Rice.

Herman Marios Sweatt has a suit before the Texas Courts, in which he demands admission to the University of Texas Law School. His struggle against Jimcrow in education has found wide support on the campuses of colleges all over the state.



# Negro Netter Serves Up 'Ace' vs Jimcrow

Another sports jimcrow wall was wedged in St. Louis this week, when for the first time, a Negro tennis player competed in the National Indoor Junior Championships annually sponsored by the illy-white United States Tennis Association.

Oscar Johnson, 17-year-old student from Los Angeles City College, was the young netter who cracked the longtime USLTA jimcrow ban. Johnson was also the first Negro to win a national junior tennis title, when he copped the finals at Griffith Park in LA last summer. Playing with white partners, Johnson also went to the semis in both the mixed and men's doubles title matches.

Ever since its inception, the USLTA, daddy of all "amateur" tennis tourneys, has been a jimcrow outfit. Topflight Negro tennis players have long been compelled to play in a jimcrow league. It wasn't until Dr. Reginald Weir, Harlem physician, had his application accepted for the National Indoor Senior Championships last January, that a Negro netter ever succeeded in cracking the USLTA's color ban.

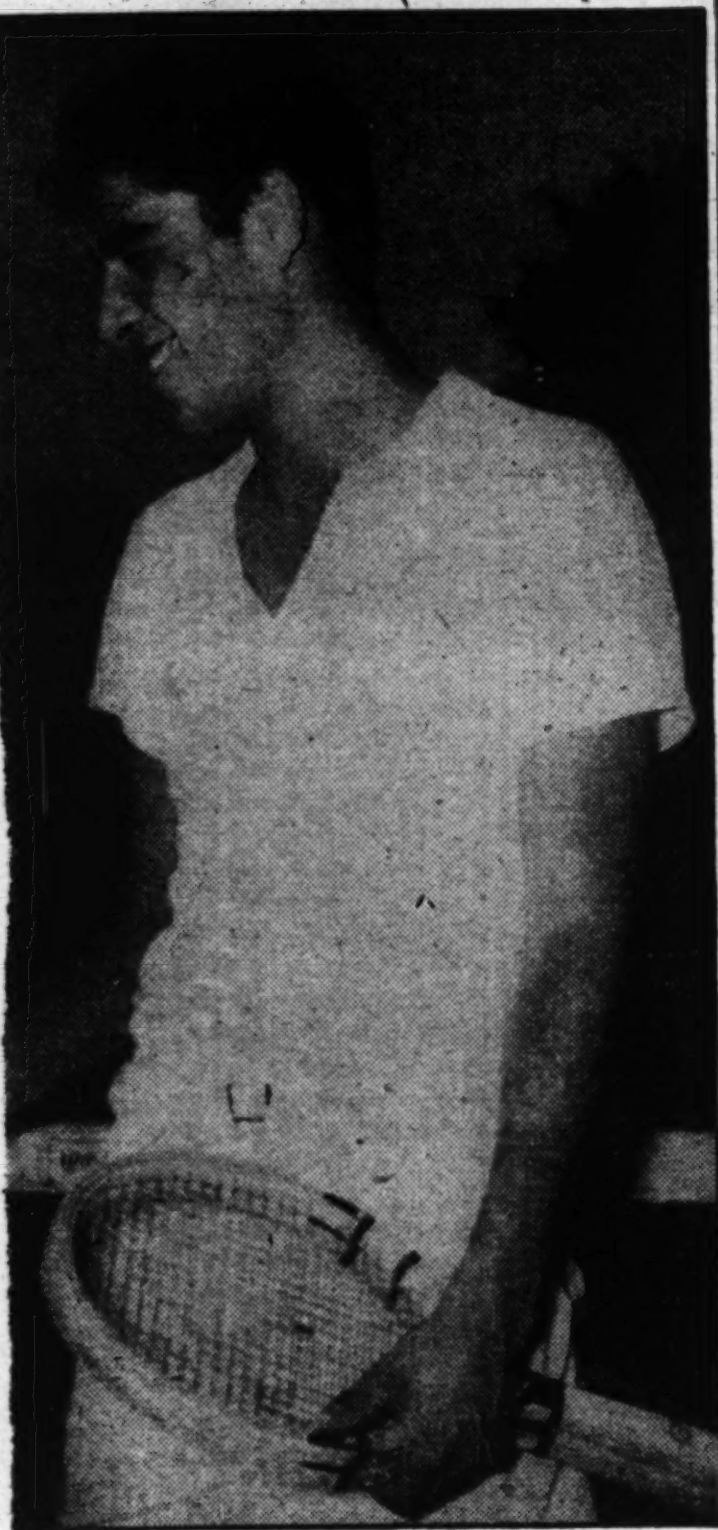
Young Oscar Johnson is now the second. Whether or not this presages a general tumbling of the jimcrow barriers in tennis, remains to be seen. But it is interesting to cite the case of Richard (Pancho) Gonzales. His being chosen the No. 1 amateur player by the USLTA marked the first time that any American player of Mexican origin (Gonzales hails from the poor Mexican community of Los Angeles) was ever designate for No. 1 ranking by the snooty ultra-fashionable USLTA. Of course, Gonzales' winning the singles title at Forest Hills last September had something to do with it, too, but it did mark the first time somebody off the customary pink-tea track was allowed to flash his natural potential and go to the top of the heap with it.

There are ways of freezing out even lads like Gonzales, if the USLTA had been of such a mind. The hitherto unbroken ban against Negro netters is what we mean.

Another thought on the recent wedges driven into the USLTA discrimination is that it stems out of the successful end-jimcrow fight recently waged against another of the so-called "special" sports—professional golf. Golf and tennis had long been considered by some as the two sports arenas where allegedly jimcrow "would never be cracked." But the militant fight waged by Negro golfers like Ted Rhodes, Bill Spiller and Madison Gunther—and this paper—forced the PGA to backtrack and pledge a discontinuance of its color ban.

Perhaps the USLTA, which hasn't pledged anything yet, felt slightly shamed by the belated democracy in the PGA—and thus opened the doors to Oscar Johnson, the 17-year-old wow from LA.

The only way to find out whether or not the USLTA's policy has finally been revised is for more and more qualified Negro netters to apply at USLTA



RICHARD GONZALES, the nation's number one singles player, is "something new" to the ultra-fashionable tea-and-biscuit tennis set. Gonzales comes from the slums of the Mexican community in Los Angeles. Has his rise to the top been one of the factors in causing the illy-white USLTA to lower its doors slightly to Negro players?

tourneys. And whatever comes out of that will afford progressive sports fans a clearer line as to whether or not another jimcrow wall has come tumbling down in sports.

## In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



### A FEW OLD YEAR MEMORIES . . .

IT'S NOTHING new—New Year's time on the sports sections—to list those particular events of the outgone year that gave a scribe his biggest kicks. But one's memory being what it is . . . and the fact that there were more events deserving of honorable mention than space here permits . . . makes us hope you'll allow for whatever omissions do crop up in the finished version. Hm?

Alright now. First I must confess that nothing, absolutely nothing gave me a bigger bang than Joe Louis' dramatic knockout of Jersey Joe Walcott, with time running out on the most magnificent fighter who ever stepped into a ring, with Walcott only four rounds away from gaining a pathetically one-sided decision and the title. . . .

The sighs that echoed through the cavernous Yankee Stadium when Walcott dropped Louis in the fourth round . . . the unbelieving groans as Louis plodded after Walcott round after round with no success, unable to uncoil . . . the faint spark of hope that struck simultaneously with Louis' first authentic left hook in the ninth round—these were sighs and groans and hopes shared by millions the world over . . . what Louis has come to mean. . . . And when Joe's hooks were parlayed into softening-up weapons in the 10th and 11th rounds that set Walcott up for the electrifying barrage in the 12th. . . . Walcott crumpling in a heap at Louis' feet . . . the howls and shrieks and back-pounding that filled the Stadium and the choking relief that surged through everyone to a man—well, that's Number One on my 1948 Memory Parade. Your's too, I imagine. . . .

ANOTHER ITEM I'll not easily forget—although strangely enough I didn't see this one in the flesh—was Rex Barney's r.o.-hitter fashioned in the rain against the Giants. 'Twas the night of the scheduled Wallace rally at Yankee Stadium and for this writer it came ahead of any baseball games. . . . But upon arriving at the Stadium, with the rains falling heavily, the rally postponed till the next night, and never for a moment thinking of the Polo Grounds lights visible from the Stadium meant the Giant-Dodger game might still be played in that downpour, this weary traveler took the long voyage back to Brooklyn. Getting home, flicking on the radio for a news report—turning the dial and imagining to hear the familiar voice of the Dodger announcer, dismissing it as a case of too much rain on the head, continuing to turn the dial, no news report, a needling hunch to twist the dial back to the Dodger station and putting my imagination to the test. . . . They were playing ball at the Polo Grounds and from the tense tones of the announcer one automatically knew something extraordinary was happening out there on Coogan's Bluff. . . . Hanging on with every pitch of Barney's, cursing one's luck (how many games had we sat through wherein Rex' bid for no-hitters suddenly blew up in the late innings?) and sticking with it until that last final out when the young handsome kid from Omaha, Nebraska, crashed into baseball's Hall of Fame! Sure, memories of a no-hitter not witnessed by the writer, but because we sort of backed into that one under unusual circumstances . . . well, nobody's gonna forget that night at the radio. . . .

LET'S SEE, now, what else? How about the early-summer debuts of Roy Campanella and George Shuba which got the Dodgers back into the running? Campy's almost Frank Merriwell heroics in his first few games . . . hitting like a demon, two homers in one game. . . . Shuba fielding and clutch-poking with rare style for a 21-year-old making the big jump out of nowhere. . . .

That grand race in the American League with the loop's only interracial team finally nosing out the Sox in a playoff . . . by and large it was a great year for baseball, wasn't it?

DiMaggio's tremendous season under physical duress. . . . Stanley Musial of Donora, Pa. . . . his phenomenal feats leaving little question but that he is the logical successor to DiMag as the game's greatest. . . . Why, the NL batting champion was SO spectacular that the Cards had to give him a '49 contract which calls for his first decent, paycheck since Stan moved up from Rochester in 1941! . . .

How about Sandy Saddler and Marcel Cerdan rising to the fistie heights this past year? Skinny Saddler demolishing the once-great Pep with ridiculous ease. . . . Cerdan flashing all the stuff against Zale that made European fight observers call him an incredible fighting machine these past 10 years . . . years that Cerdan never spent on these shores . . . and wouldn't it have been something to have seen him then? . . .

Hey, will anyone who was there ever forget the eerie feeling of Leo Durocher's first night at Ebbets Field in Giant uniform? And Leo not barging out of the dugout once to do battle with the umpires for reasonable reluctance to discover what a manner of greeting his former compatriots in the stands had waiting for him? . . .

What about old Barney Ewell's amazing showing in the Olympic sprints, twice missing a "first" by scant inches against younger spectacular worldwide competition that figured to trim the 32-year-old veteran. . . . Harrison Dillard's ironic triumph in the 100-yard sprint after having failed to qualify in the AAU finals in his high-hurdle specialty. . . .

Yes, and that 4:53 mile Gil Dodds ran in the Garden mile just before the mumps knocked him off the track and out of the Olympics.

The spine-tingling duel between Feller and Sain in the Series opener. Rapid Bob rolling back the years and the season's slump with a sweep and cunning and flashes of olden power that left one gasping. The walk to Salkeld which set the stage in the bottom of the eighth . . . that hairline pickoff play which the umps called wrong and which could have kept Feller and Sain pitching scoreless innings till today. . . .

Larry Doby's coming of age . . . a great series for the greatly promising DiMaggio-type sophomore. . . . The Cleveland signing of Satchel Paige . . . his low-hit triumphs when the Tribe began to use him as a starter before record-breaking crowds in Chicago and Cleveland. . . .

Oh so much more . . . and no space left at all. Sure was a busy year in sports, wasn't it?

## Worker Salutes Top Out-of-Town Cagers

If someone asked The Worker which of the visiting firemen to play against New York teams in the Garden impressed you, we would have to look back at the schedule and start listing:

SHARE, of Bowling Green, a 6-10 man who wrecked LIU. OTTEN, and the little speedster LONG of the same team.

WALTHER of Tennessee, a slim one-man show, against St. John's in a losing cause, a real scorer.

BANDERWEGHE of Colgate, a great star with a pro future. He was the hub of the victory over NYU.

BORYLA of Denver, an amazing shot, 6-5 star who scored 30 though St. Johns beat his team.

BROWN of SMU, a fast, floor-wise sophomore who played the key role in the upset of CCNY.

HARRIS of Oklahoma A&M, a rugged, skillful center who carried the load against LIU.

MARTIN of Texas, a tremendous one-hand shot and hustler who stuck it to NYU.

UNRUSH and MANN of the terrific Bradley Tech team from Peoria which staved off Manhattan.

GROZA and JONES, of course, of Kentucky. BEARD didn't have one of his better nights in the defeat of

St. John's, but how can you go without listing him?

NOLAN of Georgia Tech, who showed something while his team was trimmed by LIU.

COURTY of Oklahoma, a star in defeat against CCNY.

O'BRIEN of Butler, a little man who scored big against LIU.

LAVELLI of Yale, a great scorer, and Anderson, a fine all round player on the same team.

As we write this we are on the verge of seeing Utah, and you can bet we would add GARDNER of that team to the list.

Pick an All-Visiting team from this list? Are you mad? And we still have Duquesne, North Carolina State, St. Josephs, St. Louis, West Virginia, Temple, Syracuse, De Paul, Holy Cross, Canisius, Seton Hall, Niagara, La Salle, Muhlenberg and Notre Dame to go. Just off-hand they include Cooper, Dickey, Seneskey, Macauley, Lerner, Cousy and Raftern, Chollet, Binacola, Faust, Donovan, O'Shea. . . .

## BILL VEECK PREDICTS:

Bill Veeck, president of the world champion Cleveland Indians, this week said his club would win the '49 American League race by at least 10 games—and then went on to predict:

Bob Feller would have his greatest season on the mound next year.

Satchel Paige, the aging Negro hurler, was good for at least two or three more years in the majors—possibly could hurl there indefinitely.

Stanley (Bucky) Harris, deposed manager of the New York Yankees, signed by Veeck to manage the San Diego Padres next year, would make his way back to the major leagues.

Larry Doby, the fine young Cleveland Negro outfielder, would become the greatest outer-gardener in the big time.

That his organization, with the proper cooperation from the San Diego executives, would make the Padres a pennant threat in the Pacific Coast League.

Don Black, the ill-fated Cleveland hurler, never would pitch another game of baseball.

Steve Gromek would win more games than any other Cleveland hurler in 1949.

Elaborating on the case of Feller, Veeck said that Feller's straight-salary contract would not be cut,





# A Happy New Year



**NEW JERSEY  
EDITION**

## The Worker

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### NAZI BIG SHOT—STILL GOING STRONG

In the heyday of Hitler, satellite Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Reichs administrator of Hungary was known as—the strong man of Hungary. Other Nazi dictators have come and gone, but Admiral Horthy, though no longer a "strong man," still lives a comfortable existence. He lived in Bavaria since 1945. Last month he traveled to Switzerland with his family. He and his wife are shown shaking hands with friends from the train at Munich in the U. S. Zone.

## Fateful 15 Days

*An Editorial*

FIFTEEN days remain before the trial of the 12 Communist Party leaders opens in New York City on Jan. 17.

In these 15 days, the democratic public of our country has the duty of raising a protest so vigorous that the Truman administration will be compelled to dismiss the infamous indictments against the Communist leaders.

We say this because it is not only the 12 Communist individuals who will face trial on frame-up charges; the very constitution of the USA, with the precious Bill of Rights, will be in the dock.

For this coming Jan. 17 is the trial of a political party. It is the trial not of men charged with having done certain things, but of men charged with believing and thinking certain things. The charge against them is that they formed a political party in 1945 based on Socialist principles of Marxism-Leninism.

It is the right of the American people to judge for themselves the rightness and wrongness of the Communist Party's views. If the American people lose the right to judge this issue for themselves, they will lose the right to judge any and all issues for themselves.

An aroused public opinion, therefore, must not permit this trial to take place.

We urge that every reader of this paper dedicate himself within the next 15 days to a practical plan of action:

- Wire or write to President Truman at the White House, and to Attorney General Tom Clark, Department of Justice Building, Washington, D. C., demanding the dismissal of these "thought control" indictments as a violation of the Bill of Rights.
- Organize similar messages in your house, neighborhood, school, church, etc.
- Visit all community groups, churches, unions, etc., to alert their members to this coming trial and urge them to send messages of protest to the President and Attorney General Clark, as stated above.

## The New Congress

# ELECTION PROMISES FACE BETRAYAL

— See Pages 3 and 5 —





# The Issues in the 'Trenton 6' Frameup

The TRENTONIAN, "liberal" Trenton tabloid daily, last week met publication of the British Reynolds News expose of the Trenton 6 frameup with a front page editorial. "We have known for some time of an undercover Communist crusade to martyrize the convicted Horner killers," the Trentonian declared of the world movement to free the six innocent men framed for the murder of William Horner. Manuel Cantor, chairman of the Mercer County Communist Party, answered the Trentonian's slanderous attack in the statement published below. The Trentonian refused to print it.

The Trentonian's news story and editorial of Dec. 20 hint that the Communist Party inspired the Reynolds News indictment of Trenton for police brutality and intimidation of Negroes in the Horner case.

In the interest of "journalistic integrity" we must recall a few FACTS which are now the concern of many more individuals, organizations and newspapers besides the Reynolds News. While we can appreciate your sensitivity to the charge that the local press aided the police to whip up the atmosphere, there is lots more in the Reynolds News story that must not be covered up.

First, it is true that Tommy-gun squads were set up; that a curfew was imposed,

that shoot-to-kill orders were given immediately after the Horner murder. What is not generally known is that the full force of this terror was directed against the Negro community. Negro citizens were in dread of going on the streets after dark for fear of being picked up, searched, abused and even beaten, for no reason at all. Whether "hysteria" is the proper word to describe the condition that existed is hardly the main question.

Second, it is unfortunately true that Trenton is known as one of the worst towns in the north for Negroes. This arises out of the vicious Jimcrow conditions in employment, housing, public accommodations and other important aspects of daily life. While these practices exist

elsewhere as well, they are sharper in and around Trenton because of the attitude of governmental, and particularly law-enforcement, agencies. The end of segregated schools was stubbornly resisted here. Jimcrow housing was, and is, official policy. Mass round-ups and finger-printing of Negroes is accepted "technique" in crime-solution. Stories of police beatings on the streets and in jail are familiar to thousands. The just demand for a Negro member on the Board of Education and other important bodies is consistently ignored.

Third, thousands of Trentonians, including the Communists, who were reported in your paper as "stunned" by the verdict, demand explanations for the suspicious circumstances surrounding the investigation and trial in the Horner case.

Why was the prosecution so determined to keep out of evidence the police blotter for the day of the murder? Would it not have revealed that there were white suspects?

Why are six men condemned to die when no witness saw more than three at the scene?

Why was so little credibility given to

the testimony of reputable business men that at least three of the accused were at work at the time of the murder? Was more weight given to Prosecutor Volpe's plea to the jury not to make liars of the police?

Of what value were confessions obtained under pressure, with a police captain admitting on the stand that he made a defendant sign the truth as he, THE POLICE OFFICER, understood the truth to be?

How is it that a witness saw a blue-green, four-door Plymouth make the get-away from the scene, while the police describe the car as a two-door, black Ford?

THAT IS WHY THE COMMUNIST PARTY JOINS IN THE DEMAND THAT GOV. DRISCOLL ORDER THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO INVESTIGATE THE WHOLE HANDLING OF THE HORNER CASE.

Fourth, thousands of Mercer County citizens, including the Communist Party, note the contrast in the handling of the Hoagland case by Prosecutor Volpe. In that case a 19-year-old Negro veteran was murdered without any provocation and

(Continued on Page 15)

## UAW Rightwingers Get Break: GOP Quashes 245 Charges

PATERSON.—The none-too-delicate hand of the Republican Party was seen here last week in the quashing of 245 indictments against rightwing members of UAW-CIO Local 669 for their alleged part in a \$47,000 embezzlement conspiracy three years ago.

The indictments were nolleprossed by Judge Louis V. Hinchliffe on recommendation of Assistant

Prosecutor Lawrence Diamond, acting at the direction of Prosecutor Manfred G. Amlicke.

No reason was given for dropping the charges other than that Chief

Justice Arthur G. Vanderbilt had requested a "clearance" of untried indictment backlogs.

DISMISSAL of the indictments in no way cleared eight right-wing Local 669 officials already convicted of the 1946 embezzlement. Among those found guilty last year were Floyd Barnhart, recently deposed local president, and Eugene Zoppo, then a local vice-president and now a UAW international representative. Both were given suspended sentences of a year to a year-and-a-half in state prison, fined \$750 and placed on five years' probation.

Barnhart is currently on the receiving end of charges of having arranged a \$5,000 bribe from the Rowe Mfg. Co., Whippany, in return for putting across a 50-cent-an-hour wage cut for the workers there.

Linked with Barnhart in the bribe charges are Larry De Angelis and former UAW international representative Joseph Biancardi.

All had distinguished themselves as "anti-Communist" leaders in New Jersey CIO circles.

The untried 245 indictments quashed last week included counts of false pretenses, conspiracy, aiding and abetting embezzlement and embezzlement. They involved charges of swindling large sums of money from the local treasury on fraudulent "time lost" vouchers.

### Whoopee Tax High? Not at CP Shindig

NEWARK. — Organized whoopee was set for record high prices here New Year's Eve in all top spots except one.

Local bistros were calmly preparing to garner cover charges ranging to \$20 a couple from the white tie trade, a New Jersey Worker survey showed.

The Chanticleer's \$20 tariff included a meal and dancing but no drinks. For a special \$10 bargain basement fee, the Chanticleer was offering the proletariat an opportunity to enter and sit down at a table—but no food, no drinks and no dancing.

The swank Meadow Brook's rate was \$19 a couple, including ice.

Standout among the city's gay spots was Tunis Mansion, where the New Jersey Communist Party celebration was expected to be jammed Friday night with happy-makers at \$1.50 a person, with top entertainment, a hot five-piece orchestra for dancing, good food and drinks going at lower than corner taproom rates.

## CRC CRUSADE TO HIGHLIGHT FREEDOM FOR TRENTON SIX

NEWARK.—The campaign to free the Trenton Six will keynote the Civil Rights Crusade to Washington Jan. 17 and 18.

Mrs. Jessie Campbell, executive secretary of the New Jersey Civil Rights Congress, said the frame-up case will be taken up by the thousands of delegates who will convene from all over the country to press for civil rights legislation at the opening of the 81st Congress. It will be placed—together with defense of the 12 national Communist Party leaders facing "thought control" trials—on the top of the conference agenda.

"The Trenton frame-up is the outstanding civil rights case in the United States today," Mrs. Campbell said. "It will require concerted mass action to save these six innocent men from the legal lynching

prepared by Mercer County officials."

Mrs. Campbell scored recent attempts to play down the protest movement that is gathering in most New Jersey communities against the mass frame-up.

"We call on every decent person in New Jersey to write to Governor Driscoll now—before the state supreme court opens its hearing on the case—demanding executive action to free the Trenton Six at once," Mrs. Campbell said. "Now that the frame-up case has begun to crumble publicly, the big danger is that only two or three of the victims will be freed while the others, equally innocent, will be executed to save face for Mercer County politicians. Until the people's demand for unqualified release is met by Governor Driscoll, the lives of all six men are in danger."

## Demand Congress Unseat Thomas

HACKENSACK. — Unseating of J. Parnell Thomas, anti-Communist Congressman now under U. S. fraud indictment, was demanded of the 81st Congress last week by Democratic leaders of 70 Bergen County municipalities.

"Under our democratic form of government the citizens of the Seventh District are entitled to expression in the government by a representative who is beyond reproach, fully qualified and free from the taint of unethical conduct in public office," the Bergen Democrats declared.

The Bergen resolution, unanimously adopted, pointed out that Thomas had refused to comment on fraud charges against him before the election except to ask for a Grand Jury hearing, and then—after election—refused to testify before the Grand Jury. It also recalled that Thomas has since asked federal courts to dismiss the indictment because of the statute of limitations, "which in effect does not deny commission of the crime or crimes, but states that he cannot be prosecuted because the statutory period of time has elapsed in which he may be brought before the bar of justice."

Thomas, chairman of the house Un-American Committee, was indicted for defrauding the government through salary kickbacks from minor clerks on government payrolls. His plea for dismissal of the indictment has been denied.



J. PARNELL THOMAS  
Who's Un-American?

## RCA Workers Lick Jimcrow

CAMDEN. — Jimcrow came off second best here in a tangle with members of UE Local 103 working at the big RCA-Victor plant.

They threw up a picket line in front of the Coronet restaurant after the manager told Kay Downing, Local 103 office secretary, that the eating-place's policy was to serve "whites only."

## 1949:—Come Out Fighting!

### An Editorial

IT'S been quite a year.

Here in New Jersey some of the editorial writers are saying 1948 will be remembered in history as the year the new state constitution went into effect, inaugurating civil rights improvements wanting since 1844.

Maybe. The New Jersey Worker is more prone to believe it will be remembered as the year the New Jersey Constitution was aborted by the most systematic campaign against the Negro people in the history of the state.

Heading the list, of course, is the monstrous frame-up of six men in Trenton for a murder none of them committed.

FLANKING the frameup of the Trenton 6 have been the "unsolved" police murder of 19-year old Milton Lang in Newark; the mysterious arrest, incarceration and death of James Harmon in Camden; the whitewashing of three Camden cops for the near-death beating of Magnus Tinsley; brutal police beatings in Elizabeth, and many others.

Elwood Dean says, elsewhere in the New Jersey Worker this week, that these are signs of a moral degeneracy taking place in ruling circles.

He is right. It takes an atmosphere fouled by pumpkin spy-hunts, war tub-thumping and thought-police trials of men for their political beliefs to produce mass murder frameups like the Horner case.

Here in New Jersey, 1948 brought the increasing rottenness of the ruling class and its politicians running out over the edges. The Pellicchia swindle, the Powell bridge steal and the indictment of J. Parnell Thomas for fraud followed one another so swiftly even the brass-check press found itself running editorials titled "Rotten to the Core?"

THE PEOPLE have yet to get their innings.

1948 gave them a good running start in the launching of the new Independent Progressive Party, the quadrupling of the Communist vote in key counties and the pro-civil rights, anti-NAM sentiment that retired Fred Hartley and Tom Dewey.

The New Jersey Worker believes the people can be brought out fighting in 1949. We believe, for example, that a mass outpouring of protest can free the Trenton frameup victims before this first month of the new year is out.

Victory in Trenton can mean not only the lives of six innocent men. It can mean the beginning of a people's movement against the whole fabric of corruption, thuggery and NAMism that have ruled our state for too long.

Happy new year—come out fighting!



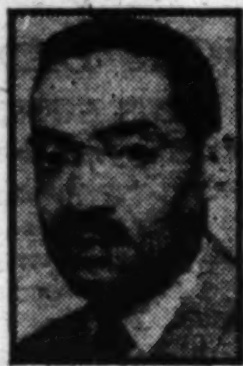
## It's Like This

By Elwood M. Dean

THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT that the Case of the Trenton Six is the most vicious frame-up in recent history. Perhaps it is the worst in our country's entire history.

THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY IS PREPARING TO MURDER SIX INNOCENT NEGRO MEN.

Last week I talked to William L. Patterson, leader of the Civil Rights Congress—the organization that has prepared a nation-wide campaign to free the Trenton Six. Patterson made a number of fundamental points that must be understood by all progressives in fighting for the freedom of these six men. His opinions set me to thinking along the following lines:



1—THE CASE OF THE TRENTON SIX is the most important Negro rights case now before the people and the courts of this country. This

case better than any other can serve to show white America that the very moral fiber of American civilization is being eaten away by anti-Negroism.

The cancer which is white chauvinism is destroying human dignity in our country. This case lays bare the vicious fact that the State of New Jersey is willing to destroy the lives of six innocent Negroes in order to maintain the "integrity" of the particular group whose entrenched political power is representative of the capitalist class. The reasoning of these class forces is that right or wrong, the prestige of police power must be upheld.

2—THE CASE OF THE TRENTON SIX shows that the principle of check and re-check established in the U. S. Constitution for the three branches of government (legislative, executive and judicial) no longer is maintained. In circumstances under which the legislative has set down certain guarantees of freedom and "due process," the executive openly flouts them. (Practically every principle of due process was flagrantly denied in the arrest and trial of the Trenton Six.)

The governor is awaiting action by the higher courts. But the courts in the recent period have repeatedly given sanction and the prestige of judicial sanctity to gross injustice. In this case, for example, the trial judge refused to permit the police records of the case to be brought into the trial as evidence. These records would have completely destroyed the prosecution's case.

3—THE PREPARED LEGAL MURDER of the Trenton Six takes place not in the South, but in the North where Negro rights are assumed to be at a higher level of development. Furthermore the case is in New Jersey which has just been credited with the adoption of one of the most progressive state constitutions in the country.

Discrimination is "outlawed" in New Jersey's National Guard and in the public schools. But the spirit of this principle is violated in the Guard, the schools and other governmental and private agencies.

4—NEGRO DISCRIMINATION and intimidation are policies of government. The Trenton Six Case is the most glaring example of anti-Negro police brutality and community intimidation. In this case a curfew was established by the police in the Negro community! The six victims were drugged and beaten by the police, according to evidence presented during the trial.

5—NEGRO DISCRIMINATION is much more an accepted traditional policy in the United States than anti-Semitism was in pre-Hitler Germany. In Germany the virus of anti-Semitism led to the mass murder of 6,000,000 Jews in Europe. It is not fantastic to visualize an even worse catastrophe against the Negro people in the United States. The ready identity of most Negroes in America, white America's acceptance of Jimcrow, the tradition of mob violence in the South and anti-Negro terror practiced by police authorities in the North, all indicate the possibility of a moral degeneration comparable to the worst in world history. The Case of the Trenton Six is symbolic of a trend.

6—THE CASE OF THE TRENTON SIX reflects a set of conditions in our country which can only be ended through the understanding that these evils emanate from the state (in the Marxist sense). The class struggle is at the heart of the matter, and any tactics which abandon class struggle principles will be fatal to some or all of the Trenton Six.

THE CAMPAIGN to free the Trenton Six must involve the people at every level. The fight must especially be carried into the white community. The emphasis must be upon activating the people in the shops and neighborhoods, the people "down below." Especially are the churches of greatest importance. Churchgoers, Negro and especially white can give tremendous "sweep" to this struggle against moral degeneration. In the process of the fight, those who see the problem merely as a moral one can be brought to see it also as a political one. Strengthening the Civil Rights Congress organizationally is also a matter of great importance in this case. The CRC is the only mass organization which takes up the fight for civil rights on an anti-imperialist basis.

This is a case that can and must be won. Victory will not come on the basis of faith in the courts. It will only come on the basis of faith in the people and through the organization of their mass struggle.

## FIRETRAP DEATHS. HIT N.J.

Winter hit New Jersey full blast last week and brought with it the firetrap toll of death and destruction warned of by The Worker a month and a half ago. Eleven died, eight were seriously injured and 134 persons made homeless by Christmas weekend blazes in eight New Jersey communities.

Seven of the 11 dead were children.

Almost without exception, the holocausts were in working class neighborhoods. Many were in Negro homes, doubly victimized by the housing crisis through landlord and Jimcrow ghetto arrangements.

Most spectacular blaze was in Jersey City, where 19 families—89 men, women and children—were driven from a three-story frame tenement

Jersey City won fourth place among 2,928 American and Canadian cities in the 26th annual Fire Prevention week contest sponsored by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Announcement of the housing safety honor was made Monday, shortly after 89 persons were made homeless by a three - alarm tenement house blaze.

In Monday's near-zero early morning hours.

THE FIRE BEGAN when an oil heater exploded in the apartment of Mrs. James O'Brien of 26-30 Milton Ave.

Three fires in Orange and East Orange drove 30 persons from their homes the same day.

The day before, in Camden, flames from a defective flue routed 10 persons from 837½ and 639 Van Hook St. The Van Hook St. stretch from Sixth to Eighth Sts., tenanted completely by Negro families, consists of ancient, landlord-owned frame tenements. It was singled out last May by the Camden Communist Party in a demand for action on low-cost public housing and abolition of segregated housing at a hearing of the Camden City Commission.

TWO SMALL BROTHERS and their sister—10, 7 and 5—were burned to death in a blaze that began with an exploding oil stove in the home of Andrew Papa at 106 Pine St., Montclair. The tragedy occurred Christmas morning.

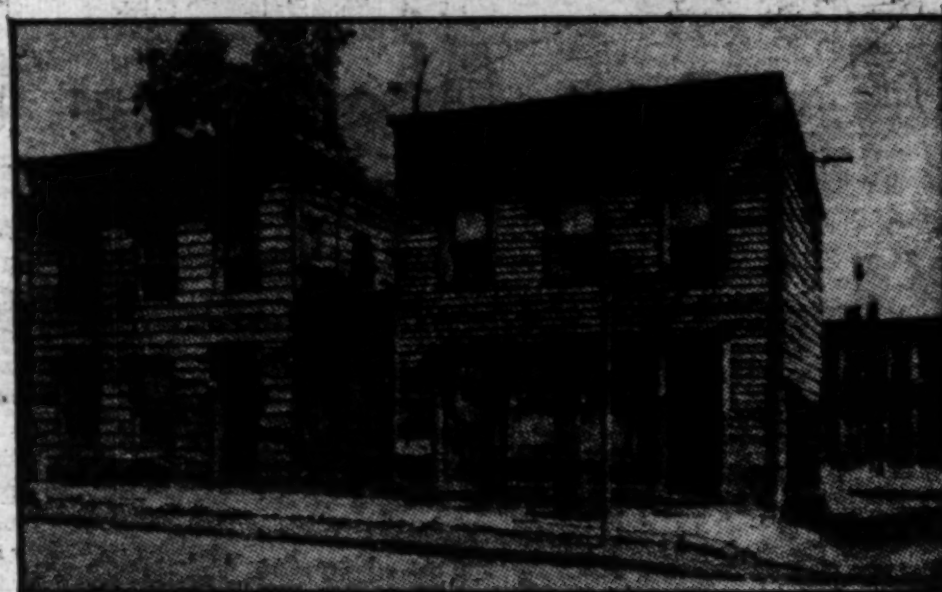
Three-year-old Shirley Brown died and her four-year-old sister, Susan, four, was critically burned when fire broke out in their home at 421½ Columbus Ave., South Plainfield.

The New Brunswick blaze took the lives of three children and four adults.

The New Jersey Worker warned on Nov. 21 of impending catastrophes due to New Jersey's catastrophic conditions and said:

"Last week's weather (Nov. 14-21) was comparatively mild. Many families in large city tenements have not yet begun to use the defective coal and kerosene stoves provided by their landlords."

Last week they began to use them.



THE COMMUNISTS WARNED IN MAY that these Van Hook St. tinderboxes menaced human life. Now New Jersey's fire—and death—season begins.

## Farmers Face '49 Income Drop

NEW BRUNSWICK.—New Jersey farmers—who didn't do too well in 1948—can expect to wind up 1949 with even lower net incomes.

That was the prediction here of Allen G. Waller and John W. Garcross, Rutgers agricultural experts. Singled out for almost certain losses were South Jersey truck farmers who "have already encountered declining prices for their prod-

ucts," Waller and Garcross said.

The Rutgers farm experts placed considerable emphasis on the international situation as a factor in the plight of New Jersey farmers. Unstated in their report, however, is the fact that military expenditures under the bi-partisan Marshall Plan are cutting down potential markets for farmers

## C of C Hailed Doby-- But Not as Neighbor

PATERSON.—Larry Doby, star Cleveland Indian outfielder, isn't going to have much use for the honorary lifetime membership pin the Paterson Junior Chamber of Commerce gave him last month.

The World Series standout—welcomed back to his home in October with a city-wide celebration—is moving away from Paterson.

He can't find a place to live here. The Dobys have been looking since last spring for a house larger than their present quarters at 279 Hamilton Ave.

For some reason, the only Negro member of the Junior Chamber of Commerce hasn't been able to find what he's looking for.

His wife, Helen, said the only larger place "available" to them is in the \$20,000 bracket "and that's just too much for us to pay."

DOBY HIMSELF was non-committal on just why his Junior C. of C. sponsors can't help him find a place to live. But what he did say spoke volumes.

"I honestly feel I'm more of a hero in Cleveland than in my own home town," he declared. "By comparison, the treatment in Cleveland has been wonderful."

HE WAS FETED by the Junior Chamber of Commerce Nov. 18 in the only C. of C. affair ever attended by a Negro.

Doby was introduced at that



LARRY DOBY Barred?

time by Abe J. Greene, New Jersey boxing commissioner, who told the Junior C. of C. members: "Exalt him, because by his comportment and precept he has given the city every reason to be proud of him."

Walter S. Page, Jr., president of the younger business men's outfit, told Doby: "I hope you will work to strengthen the Junior Chamber of Commerce and its program of civic endeavor."

In making the presentation of the lifetime membership badge Page said Doby was "receiving something close to our hearts."

It just never got Doby a place to live.

## PATERSON: 1948

By I. Ell

All hail to baseball's champion  
Whose prowess packed the park!  
What mattered then his color?  
What if his skin was dark?  
The home town cheered its hero  
And vowed they'd gladly give  
All his heart could ever want  
... Except a place to live.

## The Issues in the 'Trenton 6' Frameup

(Continued from Page 2)

in cold blood in the presence of dozens of witnesses. It required delegations and petitions to prod Prosecutor Volpe to get a manslaughter plea and an eight-year sentence of the murderer. Further proof of bias is the recent press item revealing that Prosecutor Volpe, sworn to uphold and enforce the law, will defend a local bar and restaurant which violated the civil rights law of this state by refusing to serve a mixer party of Negro and white

government employees.

The Communist Party became deeply interested in this case as the trial unfolded. Our inquiry and investigation, and that of other organizations and newspapers, led to an inevitable conclusion—THAT THIS CASE IS A MONSTROUS FRAMEUP. Six innocent Negro men are condemned to die to cover up for the authorities. In this respect this case is another Scottsboro, made so by the actions of the police

and prosecutor and by the total circumstances surrounding it. Just as in the Scottsboro case, justice cannot be won by reliance on the courts alone. Thousands of outraged citizens must speak out against this frameup.

Far from conducting an "undercover crusade," the Communist Party used every resource at its disposal to make the ugly facts known to the greatest number of people. Thanks to the newspaper, The Worker, which has carried articles on the

case since the Sept. 19 issue, the story was brought to the country's attention. It is a sad commentary that a London paper must carry news about it before the American commercial press took note of the case.

No amount of red herring will succeed in hiding the truth from the people. When they know the truth, the people will win both the freedom of the Trenton Six and an end to the conditions that gave rise to such a case.



# Negro Netter Serves Up 'Ace' vs Jimcrow

Another sports jimcrow wall was wedged in St. Louis this week, when for the first time, a Negro tennis player competed in the National Indoor Junior Championships annually sponsored by the lily-white United States Tennis Association.

Oscar Johnson, 17-year-old student from Los Angeles City College, was the young netter who cracked the longtime USLTA jimcrow ban. Johnson was also the first Negro to win a national junior tennis title, when he copped the finals at Griffith Park in LA last summer. Playing with white partners, Johnson also went to the semis in both the mixed and men's doubles title matches.

Ever since its inception, the USLTA, daddy of all "amateur" tennis tournaments, has been a jimcrow outfit. Topflight Negro tennis players have long been compelled to play in a jimcrow league. It wasn't until Dr. Reginald Weir, Harlem physician, had his application accepted for the National Indoor Senior Championships last January, that a Negro netter ever succeeded in cracking the USLTA's color ban.

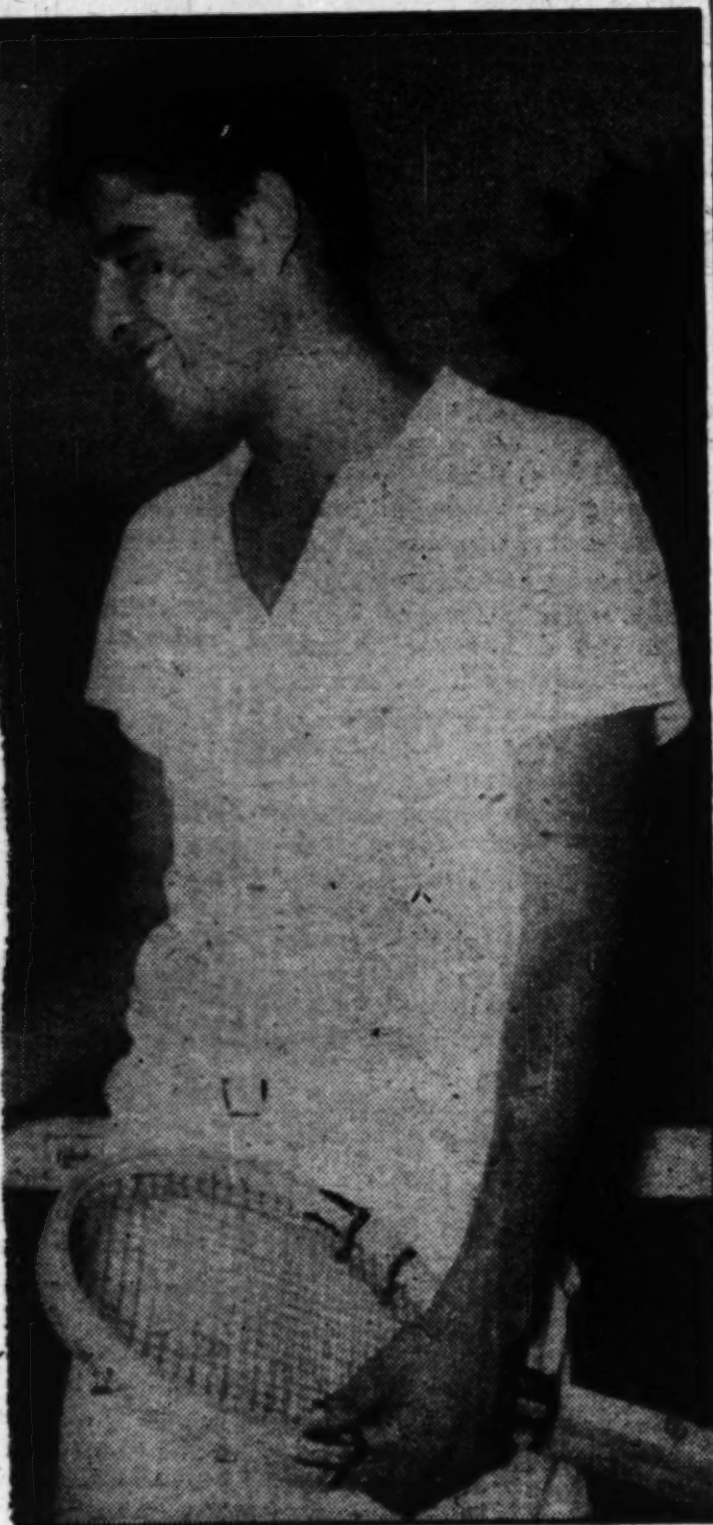
Young Oscar Johnson is now the second. Whether or not this presages a general tumbling of the jimcrow barriers in tennis, remains to be seen. But it is interesting to cite the case of Richard (Pancho) Gonzales. His being chosen the No. 1 amateur player by the USLTA marked the first time that any American player of Mexican origin (Gonzales hails from the poor Mexican community of Los Angeles) was ever designate for No. 1 ranking by the snooty ultra-fashionable USLTA. Of course, Gonzales' winning the singles title at Forest Hills last September had something to do with it, too, but it did mark the first time somebody off the customary pink-tea track was allowed to flash his natural potential and go to the top of the heap with it.

There are ways of freezing out even lads like Gonzales, if the USLTA had been of such a mind. The hitherto unbroken ban against Negro netters is what we mean.

Another thought on the recent wedges driven into the USLTA discrimination is that it stems out of the successful end-jimcrow fight recently waged against another of the so-called "special" sports—professional golf. Golf and tennis had long been considered by some as the two sports arenas where allegedly jimcrow "would never be cracked." But the militant fight waged by Negro golfers like Ted Rhodes, Bill Spiller and Madison Gunther—and this paper—forced the PGA to backtrack and pledge a discontinuance of its color ban.

Perhaps the USLTA, which hasn't pledged anything yet, felt slightly shamed by the belated democracy in the PGA—and thus opened the doors to Oscar Johnson, the 17-year-old wow from LA.

The only way to find out whether or not the USLTA's policy has finally been revised is for more and more qualified Negro netters to apply at USLTA



**RICHARD GONZALES**, the nation's number one singles player, is "something new" to the ultra-fashionable tea-and-biscuit tennis set. Gonzales comes from the slums of the Mexican community in Los Angeles. Has his rise to the top been one of the factors in causing the lily-white USLTA to lower its doors slightly to Negro players?

tournaments. And whatever comes out of that will afford progressive sports fans a clearer line as to whether or not another jimcrow wall has come tumbling down in sports.

## Worker Salutes Top Out-of-Town Cagers

If someone asked The Worker which of the visiting firemen to play against New York teams in the Garden impressed you, we would have to look back at the schedule and start listing:

**SHARE**, of Bowling Green, a 6-10 man who wrecked LIU. **OTTEN** and the little speedster **LONG** of the same team.

**WALTHER** of Tennessee, a slim ope-man show, against St. John's in a losing cause, a real scorer.

**BANDERWEGHE** of Colgate, a great star with a pro future. He was the hub of the victory over NYU.

**BORYLA** of Denver, an amazing shot, 6-5 star who scored 30 though St. Johns beat his team.

**BROWN** of SMU, a fast, floor-wise sophomore who played the key role in the upset of CCNY.

**HARRIS** of Oklahoma A&M, a rugged, skillful center who carried the load against LIU.

**MARTIN** of Texas, a tremendous one-hand shot and hustler who stuck it to NYU.

**UNRUSH** and **MANN** of the terrific Bradley Tech team from Peoria which staved off Manhattan.

**GROZA** and **JONES**, of course, of Kentucky. **BEARD** didn't have one of his better nights in the defeat of

St. John's, but how can you go without listing him?

**NOLAN** of Georgia Tech, who showed something while his team was trimmed by LIU.

**COURTY** of Oklahoma, a star in defeat against CCNY.

**O'BRIEN** of Butler, a little man who scored big against LIU.

**LAVELLI** of Yale, a great scorer, and **Anderson**, a fine all round player on the same team.

As we write this we are on the verge of seeing Utah, and you can bet we would add **GARDNER** of that team to the list.

Pick an All-Visiting team from this list? Are you mad? And we still have Duquesne, North Carolina State, St. Josephs, St. Louis, West Virginia, Temple, Syracuse, De Paul, Holy Cross, Canisius, Seton Hall, Niagara, La Salle, Muhlenberg and Notre Dame to go. Just off-hand they include Cooper, Dickey, Seneskey, Macauley, Lerner, Cousy and Kaftan, Chollet, Sineola, Faust, Donovan, O'Shea. . .

## BILL VEECK PREDICTS:

Bill Veeck, president of the world champion Cleveland Indians, this week said his club would win the '49 American League race by at least 10 games—and then went on to predict:

**Bob Feller** would have his greatest season on the mound next year.

**Satchel Paige**, the aging Negro hurler, was good for at least two or three more years in the majors—possibly could hurl there indefinitely.

**Stanley (Bucky) Harris**, deposed manager of the New York Yankees, signed by Veeck to manage the San Diego Padres next year, would make his way back to the major leagues.

**Larry Doby**, the fine young Cleveland Negro outfielder, would become the greatest outer-gardener in the big time.

That his organization, with the proper cooperation from the San Diego executives, would make the Padres a pennant threat in the Pacific Coast League.

**Don Black**, the ill-fated Cleveland hurler, never would pitch another game of baseball.

**Steve Gromek** would win more games than any other Cleveland hurler in 1949.

Elaborating on the case of Feller, Veeck said that Feller's straight-salary contract would not be cut,

## In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



### A FEW OLD YEAR MEMORIES . . .

IT'S NOTHING new—New Year's time on the sports sections—to list those particular events of the outgone year that gave a scribe his biggest kicks. But one's memory being what it is . . . and the fact that there were more events deserving of honorable mention than space here permits . . . makes us hope you'll allow for whatever omissions do crop up in the finished version. Hm?

Alright now. First I must confess that nothing, absolutely nothing gave me a bigger bang than Joe Louis' dramatic knockout of Jersey Joe Walcott, with time running out on the most magnificent fighter who ever stepped into a ring, with Walcott only four rounds away from gaining a pathetically one-sided decision and the title. . .

The sighs that echoed through the cavernous Yankee Stadium when Walcott dropped Louis in the fourth round . . . the unbelieving groans as Louis plodded after Walcott round after round with no success, unable to uncoil . . . the faint spark of hope that struck simultaneously with Louis' first authentic left hook in the ninth round—these were sighs and groans and hopes shared by millions the world over . . . what Louis has come to mean. . . And when Joe's hooks were parlayed into softening-up weapons in the 10th and 11th rounds that set Walcott up for the electrifying barrage in the 12th. . . Walcott crumbling in a heap at Louis' feet . . . the howls and shrieks and back-pounding that filled the Stadium and the choking relief that surged through everyone to a man—well, that's Number One on my 1948 Memory Parade. Your's too, I imagine. . .

**ANOTHER ITEM** I'll not easily forget—although strangely enough I didn't see this one in the flesh—was Rex Barney's no-hitter fashioned in the rain against the Giants. 'Twas the night of the scheduled Wallace rally at Yankee Stadium and for this writer it came ahead of any baseball games. . . But upon arriving at the Stadium, with the rains falling heavily, the rally postponed till the next night, and never for a moment thinking of the Polo Grounds lights visible from the Stadium meant the Giant-Dodger game might still be played in that downpour, this weary traveler took the long voyage back to Brooklyn. Getting home, flicking on the radio for a news report—turning the dial and imagining to hear the familiar voice of the Dodger announcer, dismissing it as a case of too much rain on the head, continuing to turn the dial, no news report, a needling hunch to twist the dial back to the Dodger station and putting my imagination to the test. . . They were playing ball at the Polo Grounds and from the tense tones of the announcer one automatically knew something extraordinary was happening out there on Coogan's Bluff. . . Hanging on with every pith of Barney's, cursing one's luck (how many games had we sat through wherein Rex' bid for no-hitters suddenly blew up in the late innings?) and sticking with it until that last final out when the young handsome kid from Omaha, Nebraska, crashed into baseball's Hall of Fame! Sure, memories of a no-hitter not witnessed by the writer, but because we sort of backed into that one under unusual circumstances . . . well, nobody's gonna forget that night at the radio. . .

**LET'S SEE**, now, what else? How about the early-summer debuts of Roy Campanella and George Shuba which got the Dodgers back into the running? Campy's almost Frank Merriwell heroics in his first few games . . . hitting like a demon, two homers in one game. . . Shuba fielding and clutch-poking with rare style for a 21-year-old making the big jump out of nowhere. . .

That grand race in the American League with the loop's only interracial team finally nosing out the Bosox in a playoff . . . by and large it was a great year for baseball, wasn't it?

**DIMAGGIO's** tremendous season under physical duress. . . Stanley Musial of Donora, Pa. . . his phenomenal feats leaving little question but that he is the logical successor to DiMag as the game's greatest. . . Why, the NL batting champion was SO spectacular that the Cards had to give him a '49 contract which calls for his first decent paycheck since Stan moved up from Rochester in 1941! . . .

How about **Sandy Saddler** and **Marcel Cerdan** rising to the fistie heights this past year? Skinny Saddler demolishing the once-great Pep with ridiculous ease. . . Cerdan flashing all the stuff against Zale that made European fight observers call him an incredible fighting machine these past 10 years . . . years that Cerdan never spent on these shores . . . and wouldn't it have been something to have seen him then? . . .

Hey, will anyone who was there ever forget the eerie feeling of Leo Durocher's first night at Ebbets Field in Giant uniform? And Leo not barging out of the dugout once to do battle with the umpires for reasonable reluctance to discover what a manner of greeting his former compatriots in the stands had waiting for him? . . .

What about old **Barney Ewell's** amazing showing in the Olympic sprints, twice missing a "first" by scant inches against younger spectacular worldwide competition that figured to trim the 32-year-old veteran. . . Harrison Dillard's ironic triumph in the 100-yard sprint after having failed to qualify in the AAU finals in his high-hurdle specialty. . .

Yes, and that 4:53 mile **Gil Dodds** ran in the Garden mile just before the mumps knocked him off the track and out of the Olympics.

The spine-tingling duel between Feller and Sain in the Series opener. Rapid Bob rolling back the years and the season's slump with a sweep and cunning and flashes of olden power that left one gasping. The walk to Salkeld which set the stage in the bottom of the eighth . . . that hairline pickoff play which the umps called wrong and which could have kept Feller and Sain pitching scoreless innings till today. . .

**Larry Doby's** coming of age . . . a great series for the greatly promising DiMaggio-type sophomore. . . The Cleveland signing of Satchel Paige . . . his low-hit triumphs when the Tribe began to use him as a starter before record-breaking crowds in Chicago and Cleveland. . .

Oh so much more . . . and no space left at all. Sure was a busy year in sports, wasn't it?



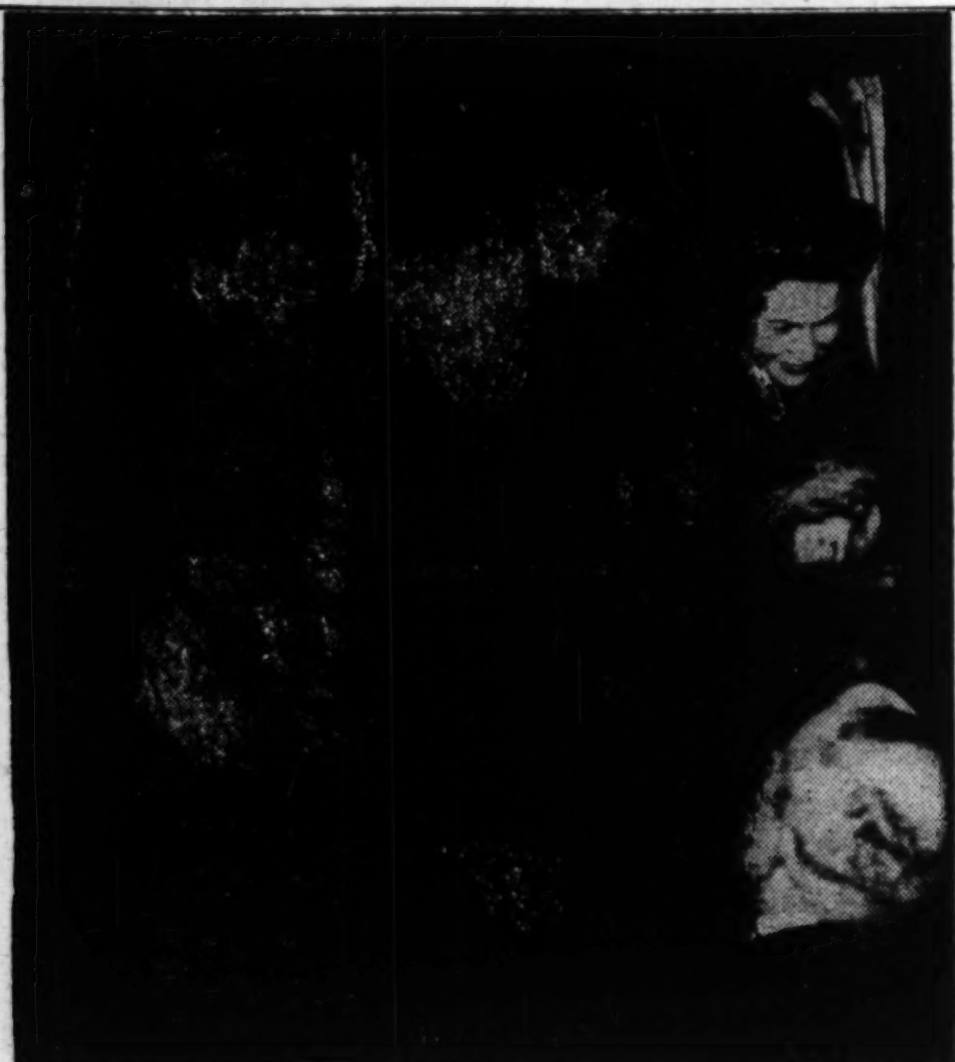


# A Happy New Year



## The Worker

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### NAZI BIG SHOT—STILL GOING STRONG

In the heyday of Hitler, satellite Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Reichs administrator of Hungary was known as—the strong man of Hungary. Other Nazi dictators have come and gone, but Admiral Horthy, though no longer a "strong man," still lives a comfortable existence. He lived in Bavaria since 1945. Last month he traveled to Switzerland with his family. He and his wife are shown shaking hands with friends from the train at Munich in the U. S. Zone.

## Fateful 15 Days

—An Editorial—

FIFTEEN days remain before the trial of the 12 Communist Party leaders opens in New York City on Jan. 17.

In these 15 days, the democratic public of our country has the duty of raising a protest so vigorous that the Truman administration will be compelled to dismiss the infamous indictments against the Communist leaders.

We say this because it is not only the 12 Communist individuals who will face trial on frame-up charges; the very constitution of the USA, with the precious Bill of Rights, will be in the dock.

For this coming Jan. 17 is the trial of a political party. It is the trial not of men charged with having done certain things, but of men charged with believing and thinking certain things. The charge against them is that they formed a political party in 1945 based on Socialist principles of Marxism-Leninism.

It is the right of the American people to judge for themselves the rightness and wrongness of the Communist Party's views. If the American people lose the right to judge this issue for themselves, they will lose the right to judge any and all issues for themselves.

An aroused public opinion, therefore, must not permit this trial to take place.

We urge that every reader of this paper dedicate himself within the next 15 days to a practical plan of action:

- Wire or write to President Truman at the White House, and to Attorney General Tom Clark, Department of Justice Building, Washington, D. C., demanding the dismissal of these "thought control" indictments as a violation of the Bill of Rights.
- Organize similar messages in your house, neighborhood, school, church, etc.
- Visit all community groups, churches, unions, etc., to alert their members to this coming trial and urge them to send messages of protest to the President and Attorney General Clark, as stated above.

## The New Congress

# ELECTION PROMISES FACE BETRAYAL

— See Pages 3 and 5 —





# Convict Thompson Attacker; Wink at Political Motives

By Harry Raymond

When private detective Robert J. Burke was convicted in Queens County Special Sessions Court a week ago on two morals violations committed in the home of State Communist chairman Robert Thompson, Nov. 20, the criminal motives of Burke's acts were suppressed.

A month-long investigation by this newspaper has brought to light information, evidence and leads to other information strongly indicating Burke was acting as an individual in a secret conspiracy to commit crimes of violence against Thompson, his family and his co-workers in the Communist Party.

This information, compiled in a 13-page report to John Gates, editor of The Worker, was presented, Dec. 24, to Queens Assistant District Attorney Albert Short by Alan Max, this paper's managing editor, and this correspondent, with a demand that the entire matter be investigated further by a county grand jury.

Names and addresses of 29 witnesses, who told this paper of Burke's shady activities in the underworld of private sleuths, strike-breakers and labor stoolpigeons, were listed in the information. Yet, when Burke faced trial, Dec. 27, none of these witnesses were called. The defendant was convicted of two morals crimes against Thompson's 7-year-old daughter. He was exonerated on the most important charge—that of his illegal and forceful entry into the Thompson apartment to give Thompson "a hard time."

AT THE TIME of Burke's trial, Queens County District Attorney Charles Sullivan had in his possession information supplied by this paper, that a detective agency for which Burke admitted to have worked secretly, without credentials and in violation of the law, had a contract to "watch a house," possibly Thompson's, in a Long Island City neighborhood. The name of the agency and names of persons alleged to have been involved in the deal were given by The Worker to the District Attorney.

About Sept. 10, according to a friend of Burke's, interviewed by this paper, the manager of a leading New York City Detective Agency telephoned him (the friend). This friend of Burke's, who is also an operative for private detective agencies and lives outside of New York State, said the manager asked him to report in New York for a job.

"I reported the next day," the operative told The Worker. "Mr. ———— told me the ———— Agency had asked him to get him an out-of-town man."

The out-of-town operative said the detective agency manager who called him said a secretary of another agency, known for many years for its strike-breaking activities, had recommended him for the job.

"I went to see the man who had the job," the operative told this paper. "He told me he had a job to watch a house in Long Island City from 8 o'clock in the morning until late at night. The purpose was to learn when the man of the house left in the morning, when he returned at night and when the lights went out."

THE OPERATIVE said he did not take the job, but was certain Burke was associated secretly at the time with the agency which had the job. Other evidence submitted by this paper to the district attorney reveals Burke's close ties with the agency.

It was pointed out in this paper's report to the district attorney that the alleged house-watching job in Queens was being organized "only a few days before Robert Thompson was attacked near his home by three unknown assailants" in an assassination attempt Sept. 22.

In a later interview with private detective operative, The Worker was told that Burke worked with a man named "Freddie" on an anti-Communist job in Hartford, Conn., for a well-known "industrial protection agency." The dates Burke is alleged to have worked on this anti-labor job, the name and address of the agency and other information concerning the "job" were supplied by this newspaper to the Queens district attorney.

THIS SAME OPERATIVE told The Worker:

"I have known Burke for a long time, have worked with him as an investigator for private detective agencies. Burke had a big deal on the day before he was arrested, Nov. 20, for illegal entry into the Thompson home. I do not know what the deal was, but I am certain it had something to do with an attack on some Communist, probably Thompson."

This operative, whose name and address is now in the hands of the Queens District Attorney, said he was ready at any time to testify before a grand jury concerning Burke's activities. He added this statement:

"Burke considered himself a crusader against Communism. Burke told us the day before he entered the Thompson house that he was on his way to Brooklyn on a case that meant big money to him—five bills (\$500). It is possible this Brooklyn business had something to do with what happened later in Queens. I know Burke well. He is not the kind of guy that would smash into a house like Thompson's unless he was put up to it. Burke was working for somebody. He was getting paid to cause Thompson trouble. Of this I am certain."

THE REPORT by this newspaper to the Queens district attorney gave the name and address of the last man—another private detective—to have been seen with Burke before he smashed into the Thompson apartment.

It lists a series of agencies for which he worked as an undercover operative and guard: the Manzer Detective Service Bureau, William J. Burns Detective Agency, Supreme Detective Agency, John Shields Detective Bureau, Port Protective Agency and the Owens Detective Agency.

The report gives a detailed account of Burke's undercover "work" on the New York waterfront for the Shields Bureau and Port Protective, naming the ships on which he "worked" and the dates of his employment.

THE REPORT includes an official record of Burke's arrest in Troy, Dec. 22, 1946, for stealing \$115 from a sugar bowl in the home of his foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Greene, of Newronville, N. Y. Charged with grand larceny, Burke was not convicted for the theft when he agreed to make restitution of money.

A section of the report quotes from an interview with Mrs. Velma Schmidt, 161 E. 48th St., who was Burke's landlady from October, 1947, until he moved in last Spring with Richard McCauley, a Burns detective, living two doors from the Thompson house in Sunnyside, Queens.

Mrs. Schmidt said she had to get police to remove Burke from her rooming house after the "private eye" had brawled in the house and smashed a medicine cabinet mirror.

The report to the district attorney states:

"It seems that the forgoing information, along with statements made by Burke at the time of his arrest to police and assistant district attorney, statements by witnesses to police and assistant district attorney and any material bearing on the case in possession of the district attorney, should be presented to a Queens County grand jury."

"It is our belief that a thorough-going investigation by a grand jury into the Burke case, his friends, connections and activities will show that Burke's criminal actions on Nov. 20 were part of a criminal conspiracy to commit crimes of violence against Robert Thompson, his family, his home and his co-workers in the Communist Party. Such an investigation, it appears, could lead to solution of a criminal attempt to assassinate Robert Thompson by three unknown men near Thompson's home last September."

The report then lists the names of 29 witnesses and concludes with eight questions to be submitted to a grand jury.

## FUN TO WATCH



THESE CRITTERS look pretty tame—these ponies hazed easily by a couple of cowpokes at some pasture in west



But are they? In a stall the horse is a kicking, screaming, rampaging demon. Out of the chute, it is dynamite.



Huge Brahma bulls also look tame on the range, that is. But did you ever try to stay on one during a rodeo ride?



Rodeos may be fun to watch, but brother, they separate the men from the boys, the wheaties from the chaffies!

## Boy Tells of Mistreatment at School

DENVER, Colo.—Despite jailings, red-baiting and a press blackout of facts, Coloradans are pressing their demands for investigation of the death of 14-year-old Ruben Garcia in the Golden Reform School for Boys and a clean-up of the school.

Thus far, Gov. W. Lee Knous—who was elected with labor support because of his reputation as a "liberal"—has turned a deaf ear to demands for an investigation. When a delegation of 150 people, including many Mexican-Americans, filed his office, Knous merely stalled.

When about 60 of the delegation started picketing his house, Knous condoned the arrest of 22 pickets. The next day, Knous told a com-

mittee representing the Committee to Organize the Mexican People that he would not act until the committee presented "testimony" and "evidence."

Although it is clearly within the Governor's power to act, and although Knous has disregarded four pages of questions and facts already submitted to him, the Committee to Organize the Mexican People is proceeding to collect facts that promise to blow the situation at the Golden School sky high.

HERE ARE EXCERPTS from a sworn affidavit made by a boy now in the school. The boy's name is withheld:

"I was in the jail cells in Golden once for five days. All I got was two slices of bread and a bowl of milk in the morning, and the same thing at about 4:30 in the afternoon. The milk that I got during the five days I was there was always sour. It was about 10 days old."

"Two boys tried to get out of the cells. When they were caught, they got beaten. They got at least 50 lashes each on their bare bodies. They were beaten with wet towels, and the bruises all over their bodies turned black and blue."

"WHENEVER A BOY is returned to the school for a second term, he is put on the labor gang for 30 days. The boys call this the chain gang."

The boys on this gang shovel snow, shovel coal, dig and clean ditches, and clean the sidewalks, instead of getting an education. Mr. George Reese is the guard in charge of the labor gang. Mr. Reese hits us with his fist. When he slaps a boy and the boy takes it without crying, then Reese hits the boy with his fist because he thinks the slaps don't hurt enough. Mr. Reese smells from liquor a lot of the time and swears at the boys. Boys are kept on the labor gang up to 30 days, and their folks can see them for only 15 minutes once a month.

"Mr. Walter Hopkins, one of the school teachers, is known as 'the bulldog.' He doesn't know how to

handle the boys, so he gets rough with them instead. He hits the boys on their heads with his fist. He plays 'dots and dashes' on the boys' heads with a heavy stick."

"Boys are not allowed to talk Spanish, or to write or receive letters in Spanish. Whenever boys are caught talking Spanish, the guards make them stop."

"Whenever visitors are expected, the guards set up ping-pong tables and make everything look nice. Whenever a boy in one of the dormitories breaks a rule, all the boys in that dormitory get punished. As a punishment, the boys sometimes are made to kneel on their knees for as long as two hours."



# What's Ahead for 1949

## Fight for Peace Will Get Tougher

1948 SAW THE FIGHT for peace reach dramatic heights.

It also saw the unfolding of the false and evil theory of the "inevitable war" on which the Truman administration and the GOP base their bi-partisan "cold war" drive.

In the UN, the Soviet Union proposed immediate one-third disarmament of the major powers. The USA refused this.

The Soviet Union proposed to outlaw the atomic bomb, and said it was ready to instill immediate worldwide inspection to guarantee all nations from attack. The USA refused this. Instead, it pressed the notorious Baruch Plan which would make the USA the sole owner, in effect, of the world's entire atomic materials supply.

The Western Powers, led by the USA, spurred new acts of aggression by illegally setting up a new West German state, and precipitated a fake "Berlin crisis" by dumping illegal money into the Soviet zone.

The Soviet Union published facts showing that the USA had reneged on an agreement in Berlin after UN officials Evatt and Lile had pleaded for a settlement which the USSR accepted.

OFFICIAL WASHINGTON talked more and more of the need for bigger arma-



ments to keep prices and production up, and to support lagging foreign trade. Truman and Forrestal worked out a new military deal known as the Atlantic Defense Pact which ties Marshall Plan countries to the war machine of the USA. Truman refused to accept the Molotov or Stalin offers to discuss peace directly.

The fight for peace in 1948 will be helped by the victories of the peoples' armies in China. The "cold war" must be reversed and the FDR policy of U. S.-Soviet friendship revived.

## Signs of Economic Crisis

THOUGH THE NATION'S ECONOMY appeared strong in 1948, signs of impending crisis were evident.

Production continued at a "plateau," rising only about 2½ percent from the beginning of the year to the latest figure available. This always indicates danger in a capitalist economy, for productivity constantly rises and capital investment must continuously expand to keep the economy going.

Business failures increased rapidly, some 51 percent above 1947, even though the number of new businesses started declined sharply.

Toward the end of the year, cut-backs in production began to take place in a number of consumer industries, such as textile, shoe, leather, furniture, lumber, radio.

All this was immediately reflected in the employment setup. For November, the Department of Commerce reported 3,000,000 fewer people working full time than in November, 1947, and 250,000 more jobless altogether.

Consumption has been going down. Since the early part of November, department store sale shave been running consistently below 1947, even in dollar volume. They have been running below



1947 in total goods sold since the middle of the year. Goods on hand have jumped to record levels, far above 1947.

Real wages remained almost the same as 1947. They averaged \$30.19 a week, measured in 1939 dollars, about 44 cents more than the 1947 average, and about 15 percent below 1945. Profits zoomed to an estimated \$20,000,000,000 after taxes, or a jump of about 12½ percent.

Big business figures on a "moderate" drop in the economy next year. It depends on a heavy rearmament program and "foreign aid" to block, or at least delay, a crisis. It remains to be seen whether it is right in its estimate.

## Outlook Dim for Civil Rights

FASCISM made rapid strides in America this past year.

The 12 leaders of the Communist Party were seized and indicted for advocating a social philosophy — Marxism-Leninism. In Denver, Los Angeles and elsewhere, the government worked the tactic of imprisoning Communists who refused to act as stoolpigeons before grand juries. They imprisoned them, at first, without bail until they should decide to become stoolpigeons.

Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, was sentenced to jail for demanding of the Congress that it enforce the U. S. Constitution, specifically the 14th Amendment. Leon Josephson was imprisoned for his activities in the anti-Nazi underground.

Several other victims of the Un-American Committee and other congressional witch-hunters—including prominent progressive and labor figures—were convicted for their courageous defense of democracy.

The deportation delirium continued

apace, with scores of Communists and union officials arrested for deportation.

THE FANTASTIC SPY HUNT of the Un-American Committee, aimed at supporters of FDR's anti-Nazi policies, resulted in the deaths of at least three men and stimulated enormously the development of a fascist-like atmosphere. "Little Un-American Committees" in various states helped it along.

The Truman "Loyalty purge," set up thought control of federal employees.

But there were indications of effective popular resistance. The infamous Mundt-Nixon bill was licked in Congress through a mass uprising, as were several members of the Un-American Committee. Ball was won for the victims of the Denver and Los Angeles witch-hunts.

All signs point to a more bitter and desperate battle to stave off fascism in America next year. Center of this struggle is the case of the 12 Communist leaders and the civil liberties issues before Congress.

## Stronger Progressive Party Forecast

THE PAST YEAR is distinguished historically as the one which saw the birth of the Progressive Party.

Organized as a coalition of anti-monopoly elements in opposition to the two monopoly-controlled major parties, the new party was formally founded at a national convention in Philadelphia. Henry Wallace and Sen. Glen Taylor were named its standard-bearers in the national elec-

tions.

The entry of the Wallace-Taylor ticket in the Presidential race compelled President Truman to campaign on a progressive-sounding platform. It was this which, above all else, resulted in his surprise victory.

Millions of workers, Negro people, farmers, middle class progressives voted for him either because they believed his dema-

## Labor Phonies Due for Exposure

THE NEW YEAR promises to be a tough one for labor unions despite the hope, encouraged by election results, that the Taft-Hartley law may be repealed. The opportunity to make the year one of resurgence of progress may be lost because of the absence of a united policy and action by labor on a legislative and wage program.

David Dubinsky's break of what seemed like a general agreement in labor ranks for restoration of the Wagner Act, by advancement of his bill for a revamped Taft-Hartley law, has further handicapped labor in its objectives.

To this must be added the fact that the CIO, in the past a pace-setter for progress, is now orientated mainly upon an internal factional struggle, with the dominant right wing more concerned with ballyhooing the Marshall Plan and with dismembering its most progressive unions, than in scoring gains for labor on the legislative and wage front.

With layoffs already widespread and assuming serious proportions, and with labor divided and paralyzed by a reactionary top officialdom, the employers are expected to make the most of the op-



portunity to weaken unions and hold down wage concessions to the zero mark.

But there is also a bright spot on the horizon in the persistence and determination of progressive forces in the trade unions to hold on to their positions and to initiate struggles along constructive lines. As the year develops, it will become increasingly evident that the right wing stooges of capitalism within the labor movement do not have the program to meet the problems 1949 will bring, while the fighting policy of the progressives, notwithstanding witch-hunts, will gain new support and prestige.

## Fewer Jobs for Negroes

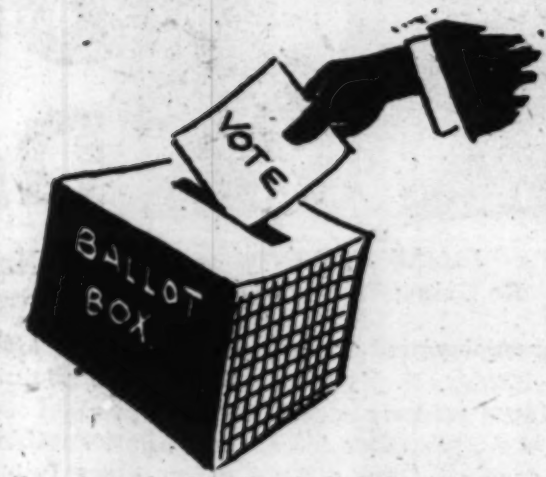
STIRRED TO FURY by the wave of lynchings, brutalities and frame-ups against Negroes since the war's end, the nation's Negro communities and progressive whites fought back this year to save Rosalie Ingram and her boys from a legal lynching in what has become known as the "new Scottsboro."

Mrs. Ingram and her two sons were sentenced to death by the State of Georgia for defending her against the brutalities of a white farmer. The protest movement arising from the grass roots of America saved them from the death penalty. But they are still in jail.

To free them, as well as other victims of Jimcrow persecution, is one of the jobs left for 1949.

The struggle for civil rights reached a height this past year which compelled both major parties to pay it lip-service through platform declarations and many campaign speeches. The two parties were forced to extreme demagoguery in their commitments by the position of Henry Wallace and the Progressive Party, including Wallace's dramatic anti-jimcrow Southern tour and Sen. Glen Taylor's defiance of Birmingham's jimcrow laws.

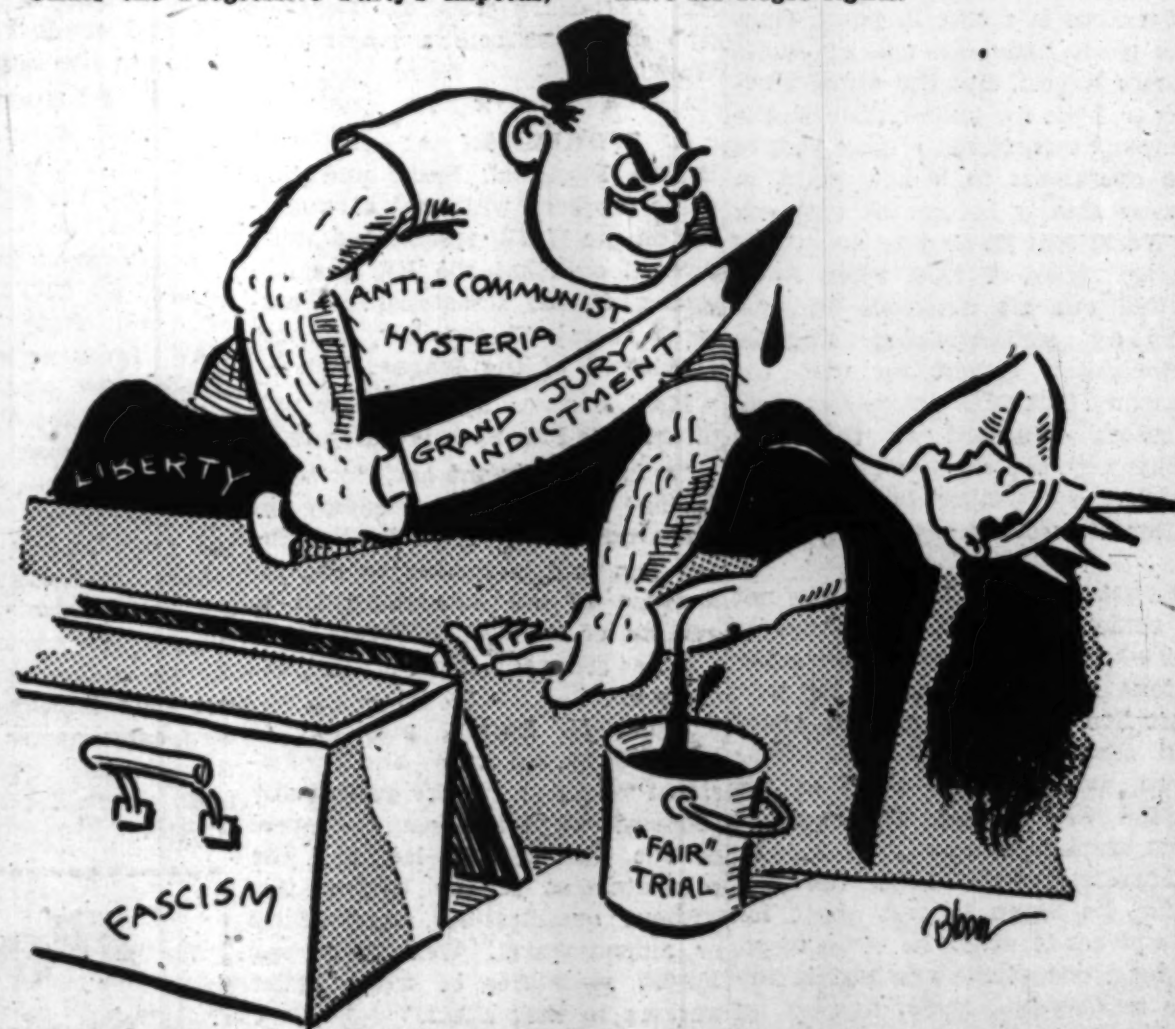
Under the Progressive Party's impetus,



the struggle for the ballot in the South reached new heights.

The civil rights struggle also compelled the Supreme Court to declare restrictive covenants legally unenforceable and to rule formally that Negroes must be given equal educational opportunities. The practical effects of the rulings, as well as the way they were legally hedged, should emphasize that legal decisions alone cannot be depended upon to end jimcrow.

The coming session of Congress will be the major battle ground for civil rights this year. This, plus the struggle for jobs as unemployment hits, will highlight the drive for Negro rights.



gogy, or because that demagoguery persuaded them he was the "lesser evil" to Dewey. Negro voters shifted to Truman in large numbers also because they figured this was the way to defeat the Dixiecrats within the Democratic Party.

Progressive tendencies in the electorate also defeated the "Taft-Hartley" Republican Congress.

The demagogic nature of Truman's campaign has produced a sharp conflict be-

tween the policies of monopoly capital, which are the basis for his program, and the things for which the people voted. This conflict promises great mass battles around the issues before the new Congress.

In these battles, in the campaigns around state legislative issues, and in the fall mayoralty election struggles, the new Progressive Party will consolidate itself, and gain strong influence in the political affairs of the nation.



# 12,000 Remington Workers Fired; Firm Fattens Abroad on Marshall Plan

By Bernard Burton

SYRACUSE.—Marshall Planning has brought unemployment to more than 12,000 Remington-Rand workers. Their notorious union-busting boss has seized the opportunities presented by the Marshall Plan to open cheap labor plants in India, Germany, France, Scotland and England and replace workers drawing union wages here.

The company's typewriter plant at Syracuse, N. Y., with 1,100 workers, is being completely wiped out in favor of a new plant in Hillington, Scotland. The plants in Middletown, Conn., and Youngstown, Ohio, have been shut down.

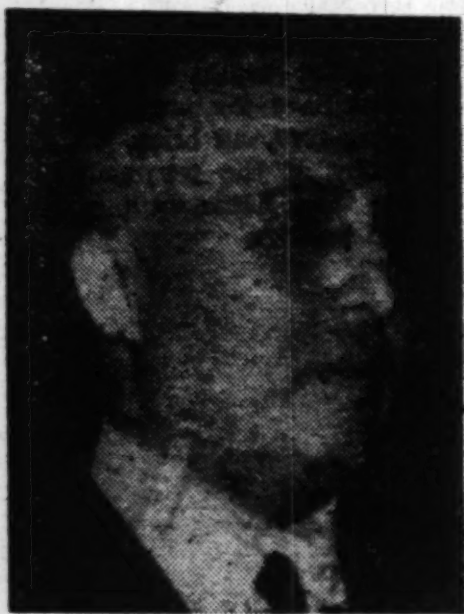
In the upstate New York cities of Herkimer and Ilion, where Remington-Rand workers and their families are the bulk of the population, purchasing power now depends mainly

one of those countries, which until the end of the war was considered special poaching ground for British capitalists.

Under Marshall Plan economics Britain was compelled to remove its "no trespassing" signs for U. S. capital or face the loss of Marshall handouts. The same goes for all other Marshall Plan countries.

The result is that even the British Isles themselves have become cheap labor sources for big firms like Remington-Rand. An estimated 30 percent of Rand production was for export. Now the company will produce most of its foreign market commodities right on the spot.

MAYOR FRANK COSTELLO of Syracuse made several attempts to (Continued on Page 8)



JAMES H. RAND  
He Gains; Workers Lose

on unemployment insurance checks.

In Elmira, N. Y., where Remington-Rand workers constituted about half the city's labor force, the plant has dropped from a peak of more than 6,000 to 1,500. Elmira is switching to electric typewriters but nobody expects it to come back to anything like its old strength.

THE COMPANY, which a U. S. government agency once described as "medieval" and "callous" in its "disregard of the rights of its employees," has found a way under Marshall Plan economics to carry through its labor-smashing plans on an international scale. The militancy of its own workers had balked these plans on a domestic scale.

Syracuse is a case in point. Once this plant had been one of James Rand's largest. But the workers began to fight for unionization so the company transferred a large part of the operations to a new plant in Elmira shortly before the outbreak of World War II. Despite the cruelly broken strike of 1936, when Rand trotted out his notorious Mohawk Valley strikebreaking formula, unionization caught up with the company. The CIO United Electrical Workers organized all the main plants with the exception of Elmira, which was organized by the International Association of Machinists.

EVEN TAFT-HARTLEY was not of sufficient help to the company. For when it again tried to break the unions in 1947, they struck and won after five weeks on the bricks. Rand had come to the realization that there was now no place in the United States that was "secure" from unionization.

Therefore, even during the 1947 strike, he began to cast about for safe places to which he could move. At least one of the new plants, the one in Calcutta, India, was set up during the walkout here. India was

THE PRESS NODS TO DUBINSKY

**DAILY NEWS**

Tuesday, December 23, 1948 Tel. MUrray Hill 2-1234

**CONSTRUCTIVE WORDS FROM LABOR**

After too many months of calling the Taft-Hartley labor law a "slave labor" document—without bothering to explain how come them harsh words—a major labor union has come out with a detailed and generally constructive summary of what it would like done about the controversial matter.

The union which spoke these helpful words was David Dubinsky's International Ladies Garment Workers (AFL), at a recent general executive board session at Miami Beach, Fla.

This outfit spent some time in the recent election campaign and is likely to re-

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ING

*BLUEPRINT FROM LABOR*  
David Dubinsky's International Ladies Garment Workers Union has submitted a substitute legis-

David Dubinsky

The stamp of approval was placed on Dubinsky's Taft-Hartley substitute by the New York press. Here are excerpts from the New York Times and the reactionary Daily News.

## Shoe Workers Strike Monday As Talks Fail

BOSTON (FP).—A strike by 11,000 CIO shoe workers was set for Jan. 3 by union officials here after talks with owners of nearly 70 plants broke down.

New England Director William E. Thornton of the United Shoe Workers pointed out that the present contract was due to expire Dec. 31 and said every effort had been made "to arrive at a satisfactory collective bargaining agreement for 1949."

"The arrogant insistence of the manufacturers on what amounts to a wage cut will receive its appropriate answer Jan. 3 at 8 a. m. when all our members in Massachusetts will go on strike," he said.

Eleven towns, including Boston, are involved in the threatened strike action.

## Mexican Wage Freeze

MEXICO CITY (ALN).—The Labor Dept. of the Mexican government has refused to sanction wage increases demanded by the Miners & Metalworkers Union.

# Dubinsky's T-H Substitute Dubbed Stab-in-Labor's Back

National and New York trade union leaders lashed out this week at David Dubinsky's proposed "substitute" for the Taft-Hartley Law. Comments ranged from "sellout" to "stab in the back for labor."

Ben Gold, president of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, said, "Taft and Hartley should send Dubinsky a medal. He deserves it."

"No decent AFL or CIO union member will endorse any of Dubinsky's proposals to Taft-Hartley law. Insofar as the IFLWU is concerned, we stand for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law in its entirety and re-enactment of the Wagner Act," he asserted.

Gold declared that "fortunately, the American workers will not take the advice of David Dubinsky. His proposals give aid and comfort to the Taft-Hartleyites in Congress who still constitute a majority in Washington."

A SPOKESMAN at the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, while not commenting on the ILGW recommendations, pointed out that the UE was collecting 600,000 signatures for outright repeal of the law and re-enactment of the Wagner Act.

Max Perlow, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Furniture Workers, said:

"It is a stab in the back for labor. Instead of fighting to eliminate the Taft-Hartley Law, he is jumping the gun and is coming to the assistance of the Administration to get out of its election promises."

Other comments from union leaders were:

James H. Durkin, president of the CIO United Office and Professional Workers: "We're against any proposal except the complete repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and the reinstatement of the Wagner Act without qualifications, reservations or amendments. We're collecting 100,000 signatures of white collar workers to that effect."

Ildore Rosenberg, manager of the

George Morris discusses the Dubinsky plan in his column—*The World of Labor*—on Page 6.

CIO Shoe Joint Council: "For any labor leader to take it upon himself to make proposals to modify the Taft-Hartley law is to put himself in opposition to the best interests of labor. Both the CIO and I understand, the AFL, have come out for the repeal of the act and for the reinstatement of the Wagner Act without modifications."

Ildore Cahn, secretary-treasurer, AFL Jewel Workers Local 1, "... boom to reaction, intended to give aid and comfort to those fighting to retain the slave labor law."

C. E. Johansen, New York post agent, CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards: "... a sellout. Certainly this isn't what the people voted for last November."

A spokesman for Walter Reuther, head of the CIO United Auto Workers, said that "Reuther and the UAW favor repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and immediate re-enactment of the Wagner Act, which obviously makes our position different from that of David Dubinsky and his substitute legislation for the Taft-Hartley Law."

Large members of ILG rank-and-file leaders also spoke out, terming the proposal a betrayal of the things for which they voted. They pointed out that thousands of ILG members came across with \$2 each in the election campaign, with the main slogan for repealing of Taft-Hartley.

## What Dubinsky's Bill Proposes

● To pattern the law on settlement of disputes upon the Railway Labor Act and its endless hamstringing chain of "cool-off" and "fact-finding" procedures. It was under that law that the railroad workers, once at the top of the wage scale list, virtually lost their right to strike and were reduced to a status below workers of most other major industries. They are about 20th on the list today.

● The government, through its Labor Department, would have the power of life and death over many unions, by a special board to decide so-called "jurisdictional disputes," including issues between company and real unions.

● The government's legal authority would further extend a right to declare a boycott by unions as "unjustifiable." That would also cover the right to boycott scab goods and scab contractors—the very Taft-Hartley provision that has hamstringed the ILGWU's own organizing efforts.

● Not satisfied with the Taft-Hartley ban on Communists in elected union office, Dubinsky wants the affidavits extended to bar Communists from holding any full-time paid position in a union. This, in his own union, would bar opponents of his clique from even running for office unless they pass an FBI loyalty test. The proposal to require employers to file non-Communist affidavits only shows how little these fakers respect the intelligence of their own members.

● Dubinsky would further extend government control through strengthening the Taft-Hartley law requirements upon unions to file data on their financial affairs and rules which amounts to a requirement to register and be licensed to operate.

● Dubinsky's clique wants to retain the Taft-Hartley provision that gives an employer the right to petition for a bargaining election, and do so, of course, when his company union is strongest or when the real union is least ready for a test.

● Dubinsky not only favors retention of a ban upon the use of union funds for political election, but he publicly extended thanks to the 80th Congress for incorporating the ban. He said it saved money for the union.

## Soviet Steel Output, Jobs Set New Mark

MOSCOW.—Both steel production 35 percent over the employment and output in Soviet iron last pre-war year.

Present progress indicates that this goal will be considerably iron and steel production has grown 60 percent to 80 percent above prewar. New types of blast and open hearth furnaces are contributing to growth in per-unit output.

## Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

Mundt and Nixon and many liberal Democrats are out to "revise" the rules of the House Un-American Committee. The new rules would probably work out like this:

1. An accused individual before the committee is to be presumed innocent unless he is presumed guilty.
2. An accused individual shall have a right to counsel. Of course, the counsel also is to be presumed guilty for associating with his client.
3. Subcommittee reports are not to be made

public until approved by the full committee. This should insure that the reports would be even worse than before.

4. An accused individual shall have the right to submit questions to be asked of his accusers. He shall also have the right to demand an answer to his questions upon payment of a small fee, consisting of his life.

5. After the questioning of an accused individual, he should have the right to make a brief statement—of farewell to his family.

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# Election Promises Face Betrayal

## Big Business Lobbies Set To Block All Good Bills; Truman Not Expected To Fight

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.—With the 81st Congress getting ready to open Monday at noon, the outlook for the sweeping promises of social reform made by President Truman in the elections is very dim indeed.

Not only is a powerful lineup of big business lobbies all set to block any progressive legislation, but the Truman administration is doing little to prepare its forces to battle for the enactment of the measures it so glibly promised when the voters had not yet cast their ballots.

While Truman attacked Big Business before the elections, observers here have not forgotten the President's quick reassurance to Big Business soon after his victory.

Hence, while Truman promised repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, civil rights for Negroes, a federal health plan, and a new excess profits tax, the Big Business forces here are confidently moving ahead with plans for wrecking rent controls which expire in March, for lower corporation taxes, and for general resistance to the health and labor promises made by the President in November.

THE BIG BUSINESS forces are encouraged in their plans to block

progressive legislation by Truman's announced intention to step up the militarization of the country and intensify the "cold war" drive of the brass hats.

Champions of universal military training, following their setback in the 80th Congress, will return well organized for a pressure campaign. President Truman has let it be known that he will again ask Congress to adopt this measure and he will have the conspicuous support of the American Legion, VFW, Amvets and the General Confederation of Women's Clubs.

Many of the new members of Congress, however, are not committed on this issue, and it remains to be seen how effective the military lobby will prove.

Foreign policy questions will come to the fore very early in the new Congress. The Administration program is expected to be placed before the legislative body on Jan. 10 when the President is slated to present the North Atlantic "defense" pact and to sharpen up the Truman doctrine.

THE SENATE will be asked to ratify the new pact which would set up a military alliance of the U. S., Canada and western European countries against the Soviet Union and would at the same time provide more convenient means for Wall Street intervention in the affairs of these countries. Both houses will be asked to appropriate funds for military lend-lease to western Europe as well as about a billion dollars to carry ECA through the remaining months of the fiscal year.

The Army, Navy, Airforce and the State Department are in themselves a powerful lobby for such foreign policy objectives. The monopoly interests which back them speak through Administration agencies or through such eminent capitalists as Herbert Hoover and Bernard Baruch. This congress will find the demands of monopoly capital supported by the leadership of various veteran, labor, farm and women's groups.

THE PROBLEM OF THE LOBBIES, as it immediately concerns the people, can be summarized as follows:

1.—The President and the Democratic majority are committed by virtue of campaign pledges to a progressive domestic program, but all indications are that the Administration leaders will compromise with the lobbies.

2.—The Administration and the lobbies, together with many of the new ADA Democratic congressmen, are united in pushing a program of cold war and war preparation.

With only Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) and Sen. Glen Taylor (D-Ida) thoroughly committed in opposition to Wall Street's bellicose aims, progressives face a bitter fight in this legislative field.

ON THE DOMESTIC FRONT, where the Democratic Party's pledges are clearest, broad progressive alliances combined with vigorous action could offer hope for success.

The most powerful assistance the lobbies are likely to get in opposing progressive domestic legislation is the strong inclination of the Truman Administration and Democratic leaders to hold on to the Sacred Cows of Congress. These include:

1. The House Un-American Committee, established as a standing committee by the 80th Congress.

The lobbies want the committee preserved and the disposition of the Democratic leaders is to retain it after a moderate whitewash.

2. Senate rules which permit unlimited debate. Unless the rules are changed to make filibustering impossible, there is little chance for enactment of civil rights legislation.

3. The seniority system. Committee chairmanships and committee assignments are distributed purely on the basis of how long a member has been in Congress. Under the operation of this sacred cow, committee leadership goes automatically to in most cases to crusted southern Tories, who oppose the Philadelphia platform.

4. The power of the House Rules committee. It can pigeon-hole any bill it doesn't like and push a bill it favors. Under the seniority system, the rules committee is packed with Southern Democrats of deep Dixiecrat tinge. The New Deal chairman, Rep. Adolph Sabath (D-Ill) would like to solve the problem by increasing the membership, thus giving him a working majority against a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats. But no decision has yet been made.

A bold approach to reorganizing Congress in harmony with the mandate expressed by the people last November would undoubtedly insure the passage of progressive legislation. But neither the President nor the Democratic leadership has shown the least disposition to take such action.

## Two Mauled by Cops Set Free

MINNEAPOLIS. — Two young Negroes, who were subjected to abuse and manhandled by police, have been freed on suspended sentences. They are Morris Harley and Willie McNeely.

McNeely had received notice of his dismissal as a postal employe, but was reinstated.

They were charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Both vigorously denied the charges, declaring their arrest was unwarranted.

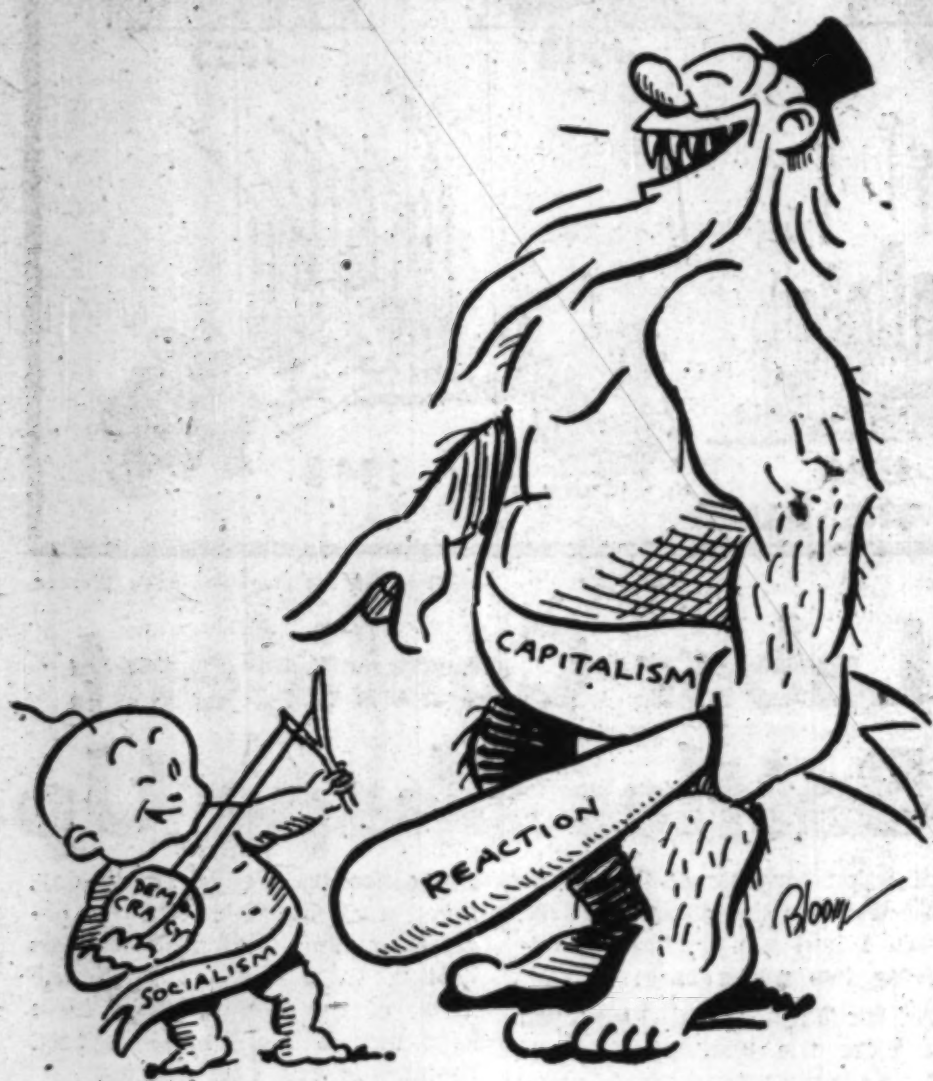
"Had the defendants been white, nothing would have occurred," Attorney Douglas Hall told the court. The Civil Rights Congress and Negro Elks Lodge jointly interceded in behalf of Harley and McNeely.

The manhandling of the two is part of a pattern towards Negroes long practiced by the Minneapolis police department, declared Irene Paull, secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

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## Seek 100,000 Wires to Say: 'Drop Case Against the 12'

A campaign for 100,000 telegrams to be sent to Attorney Gen. Tom C. Clark demanding that he drop the witchhunt trial against the 12 leaders of the Communist Party has been launched by the Civil Rights Congress (CRC).

With the trial of the 12 Communists scheduled to open in New York on Jan. 17, the CRC hoped to have 100,000 Americans speak up for democracy within the forthcoming two weeks. CRC leaders pointed out that since holding the trial itself was a frame-up violating civil rights, the aim of the campaign was to force Clark to drop the case.

Simultaneously with this campaign, the CRC was stepping up its preparations for its huge Civil Rights Legislative Conference, which will be held in the capital on Jan. 17, the date set for the trial. The conference will be opened by Sen. Glen H. Taylor of Idaho, vice presidential candidate of the Progressive Party in the last election. Sen. Taylor, who will be the main speaker, will preside at the morning session.

While the conference has been timed to coincide with the opening of the 81st Congress and designed to draw up a legislative program for presentation to Congress, the trial of the 12 Communists will be at the heart of the gathering and will be the subject of special action.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, noted Negro leader, will preside over the afternoon session of the conference.

On the following day, Jan. 18, a

huge Freedom Crusade will descend on Washington to press the defense of the 12 leaders. A high point of this delegation, which will come from all over the country, will be a trade union delegation to the

White House. This delegation will present to President Truman thousands of petitions from trade unionists demanding that the case against the 12 Communists be dropped.

## CRC Funds Needed to Free '12'

The only guarantee that liberty-loving people of this country can give that the trial of the twelve Communist leaders will never take place will be an immediate spurt in

the \$250,000 fund drive to complete the fund campaign by Jan. 30, the Civil Rights Congress has warned.

George Marshall, chairman of the CRC national board, urging a step-up in the drive, said the \$250,000 is urgently needed to step up the mobilization of the American people, between now and Jan. 17, to win the dismissal of the indictments, to educate America as to the true facts in the case and to provide for the legal defense of American freedom.

Justice is expensive in the United States. Funds are the means for taking the case where it belongs, to the people, via radio, newspaper advertisements in the chief newspapers of the country, millions of leaflets to penetrate the iron curtain surrounding this case.

"An example of how expensive justice can be," Mr. Marshall said, "can be seen in the Gerhart Eisler case. In order to obtain the court record of proceedings in the case of this one man, \$5,000 was required. Multiply this in the case of the twelve Communist leaders, thirteen trials, and the legal record costs alone are staggering. This is only one small item."

Mr. Marshall appealed particularly to trade unionists to pitch in and help keep the trial of the Communist leaders from taking place by arousing the public through giving the true facts.

"We appeal to all democratic Americans, to the trade unions, their leaders and members to contribute now, without delay, for the fund drive has been badly bogged down. We urge unionists to ask their unions to get up donations from union treasuries—for the fate of the leaders of this minority political party will determine the

fate of the people and their institutions, their rights, their beliefs.

"The \$250,000 fund is needed urgently to help mobilize the people in defense of their own right to choose their political parties and hold their political beliefs. This is a defense fund in defense of everybody who believes in democracy."

With only one month to go until the Jan. 30 deadline in the drive, the CRC urged contributions be rushed to its national headquarters at 205 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

	Quotas	
New York	\$38849.77	\$125000.00
California	3000.00	17500.00
New Jersey	2597.55	7500.00
Illinois	5205.43	1500.00
Wisconsin	840.28	3000.00
Washington, D.C.	489.00	1500.00
Ohio	38.00	1000.00
Wyoming	2342.28	
Indiana	39.00	1000.00
Minnesota	1635.00	3000.00
Michigan	1446.00	7500.00
Massachusetts	683.00	2500.00
Missouri	347.00	1000.00
Georgia	80.00	100.00
Florida	829.35	1000.00
Utah	68.00	
Arizona	27.00	
Iowa	45.00	
Montana	84.54	
Maryland	273.00	
Washington	168.07	1500.00
North Carolina	55.00	8000.00
Nebraska	79.78	250.00
Pennsylvania	2303.68	12500.00
Kansas	23.00	
Rhode Island	5.00	500.00
Texas	74.00	500.00
Nevada	5.00	250.00
Arkansas	5.00	
West Virginia	13.00	250.00
Colorado	31.00	750.00
Idaho	15.00	
Kentucky	35.00	
Maine	46.00	1000.00
Connecticut	1156.00	3500.00
North Dakota	40.00	
New Hampshire	13.00	
Alabama	10.00	250.00
South Carolina	29.00	
Vermont	42.00	1000.00
Oklahoma	19.00	
Louisiana	20.00	
Delaware	1.00	500.00
South Dakota	30.00	

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1949

## The 'Inevitable War' Fake

THE BIG LIE OF OUR TIME is the theory of the "inevitable war" between the U.S.A. and the socialist Soviet Union.

It is part of the other Big Lie which the Hitler-Tokyo Axis made the basis of their aggression—that communism is not a social movement rooted in the social conditions of each country, but rather a plot by the Soviet government to impose its socialism upon other nations by force.

These two lies sum up the philosophy which the Wall Street bankers, the brass-hat generals and the State Department propagandists are trying to dump into the minds of the American public.

Every day brings a new specimen of the "inevitable war" hoax. For example, President Truman, while giving lip-service to peace with the Soviet Union in his recent speech in Missouri, echoes the inevitable war talk by claiming that the Soviet government does not keep its pledged word.

President Truman had the gall to make this statement 24 hours before he and his associates announced to the world their private plan to revitalize the German Ruhr under Nazi control. The Ruhr is the arsenal of Germany. Under the Potsdam agreement, which Truman



At Potsdam Conference: Acheson, Truman, Stalin (seated), and Leahy, Bevin, Byrnes and Molotov (standing).

signed, it was supposed to be under four-power control to prevent any new German aggression.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly urged such four-power control, as provided for in the 1945 Potsdam agreement. But Truman has refused.

Just as he has wiped out the Potsdam reparations agreements he signed in 1945.

Just as he helped form the illegal Bizonia in 1947.

Just as he helped form the illegal western German state in a private deal with Britain early this year.

And just as he approved the aggressive and provocative violation of the Potsdam agreement by dumping illegal money into the Soviet zone by way of Berlin, thus causing the "Berlin crisis."

If Truman really wants peace, why didn't he accept Molotov's invitation to sit down and write a peace settlement after our Moscow Ambassador, Bedell Smith, said we were ready to do so?

The answer is that the Truman government is committed heart and soul to the evil and vicious philosophy of the "inevitable war" which lying State Department propagandists are selling to the American public.

For example, a State Department official who signs himself "Historicus" has ransacked the writings of Stalin and Lenin (in an article in the Foreign Affairs Review) to prove that they both warned constantly of war between the socialist state and the imperialist powers.

But what "Historicus" dares not reveal is that Lenin and Stalin fought for peace at every step of the way, from the very beginning of the Soviet Republic. What he dares not show is that the danger of wars between the two systems comes solely from the aggressive and imperialist conspiracies of the western powers who fear the influence of rising socialism.

Is it not a fact that the Soviet Union has been invaded time after time by the same capitalist states which now dare to smear it as an aggressor?

The Soviet Union strives for peace. It urges disarmament and outlawing of atomic bombs. It urges withdrawal of outside troops from Germany and Korea. It has just urged the UN to halt the Dutch aggression against Indonesia, while Truman's delegation blocked this move. It demands that the UN stop the British-Arab aggression in Israel. It denounces the rotten propaganda of "inevitable war."

We believe that the American people want peace and will not be tricked by President Truman's double-talk.



—Gabriel, in the (London) Daily Worker

## European Labor Confident As Spring Battles Shape Up

By Joseph Starobin

THE war-minded men of our country came off second best in 1948, and they will have just as tough a time of it in 1949—that's the single most important impression I bring back from a five-month visit to Europe. The peoples of both the eastern and western Europe have bollixed up the war-mongers. They did it, thanks to their splendid working class and Communist parties. And it goes without saying that the stubborn wisdom of the Soviet Union plus the terrific breakthrough of the Chinese Peoples Revolution made it that much easier.

I don't mean that the wolves of Wall Street and Washington have become little lambskins. There will be a war danger so long as this wonderful American economy, built by the sweat and genius of our workingmen, continues to be monopolized and mis-managed by a handful of capitalists. And there is dynamite in everything they do—whether it's this new dummy corporation for reviving the Ruhr, or this Atlantic alliance, or the redoubled efforts to keep the democratic armies of China and Greece from their inevitable and approaching victories.

But the fact is that the reconstruction of eastern Europe plus the magnificent battles of the French and Italian peoples for their national independence, taken together with Soviet strength and China's liberation, are all changing the relationship of forces on a world scale.

THE FORCES OF PEACE and progress have gained time. The "big money" may be more desperate about this in Wall Street and some office-buildings in Washington. But just exactly what can they do about it?

I was especially impressed with the working people of Europe and their Communist leaders. They are accomplishing miracles. Formerly backward nations zooming forward. Without benefit of the Marshall Plan, and by a combination of their own efforts plus their alliances among each other and the Soviet Union, they are healing the wounds of war.

There is a new moral atmosphere in eastern Europe: that respect for hard work, that boundless confidence in the future, that faith in Mankind which used to characterize America's early days (before the blight of the trusts) is now to be felt in Warsaw, Prague and Budapest. That was the biggest single thing about the

unification congress of the Workers Party and the Socialist Party, which I had the privilege of observing two weeks back.

As for France and Italy, you see there the terrible effects of what happens when peoples' revolutions are frustrated—the revival of fascist formations and fascist ideas, the collapse of economic life, the smell of treachery and demoralization. If some Americans think they have reliable allies in the upper classes of these countries, they are kidding themselves. They are cowards, crooks, blackmailers, from their phony Socialists to their would-be strong-men like De Gaulle.

ON THE OTHER HAND, both countries have magnificent working class movements: the French miners strike, or the general strike following the attempt on Togliatti's life last July showed that. They are holding their own with great skill, and it's no wonder that most Americans in western Europe today are on the defensive. They feel on all sides that the hatred of America is rising; if it weren't for the reactionary policies of our own mis-rulers, the French and the Italians and all other peoples of Europe could have been marching toward Socialism today.

Eight, nine months ago, the French working class had suffered setbacks like the split in the labor movement, and the Italian Left was hurt by the intervention which produced the right-wing victory in the April 18 elections.

But the skill and power of the Communists has changed that.

### ANNA LOUISE STRONG'S BOOK ON CHINA TO RUN SERIALLY



ANNA LOUISE STRONG

By concentrating on every-day, bread and butter issues, by organizing and leading economic battles, they have reunited the ranks of the people. They have kept morale high, and prepared themselves for new battles.

We will see these battles by the spring. Which explains why some people in Washington and Wall Street may be desperate, but also are unable to rally Europe for war against the Soviet Union.

EUROPE'S WORKING classes are self-confident; they look to their own strength to save their own national independence and they have few illusions about American progressives. They see our labor movement split, and the Roosevelt legacy abandoned.

On the other hand, they are impressed by every single sign of the "other America." They look for those signs eagerly and they respect every American who has the guts to stand up against reaction at home.

That's why the case of the 12, the American Communist leaders, has echoed so widely in western Europe. And the protest is only beginning. The peoples of Europe have been through all this witch-hunting before, and they know where it leads. And they know that it will not only hurt American democracy, but is felt in the form of reviving fascism in their own countries.

I feel, upon returning home, that we are lagging behind Europe in defending the 12, just as we are falling behind the rest of advancing humanity in so many other ways. It's high time for American democracy to hurry up, and catch up with a fast-changing world.

Anna Louise Strong's forthcoming book, *Tomorrow's China*, based on her visit to Manchuria and other Liberated areas of China from July, 1947, to July, 1948, will appear serially, in a condensed version, beginning in Monday's issue of the *Daily Worker*.

Her interview with Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-tung will appear in next week's *Sunday Worker* magazine.

Anna Louise Strong, a world famous reporter, is the only foreign correspondent to have interviewed Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai and other Chinese Communist leaders since the rout of the Chiang forces in north China. Her vivid, on-the-spot descriptions tell what made these victories possible, what the people are accomplishing in the newly liberated areas, Chinese attitudes toward the Marshall Plan and U.S. intervention. She throws a brilliant searchlight on the China of today and tomorrow.



# World of Labor

## What Dubinsky Wants For All Labor in U. S.

By George Morris

**THE KEY POINT** in David Dubinsky's "revised" Taft-Hartley Bill would virtually bar strikes in the important industries and require settlement of disputes through a "cool-off" drag out and wear out system patterned after the 23-year-old Railway Labor Act.

What would the Taft-Hartley-Dubinsky Bill, if enacted by the next Congress, do to labor? The best answer is in what it already did to railroad labor. It so happens that a presidential fact-finding emergency board submitted a report only last week on its findings in a year-long dispute between the railroads and 1,250,000 non-operating employees. That board, with William Lelerson chairman, notes the very latest data on conditions for railroad workers. The report received evidence that:

"In comparison with the National Industrial Conference Board list of 25 manufacturing industries, in 1921, all railroad workers were fifth in both hourly and weekly earnings. In 1947 they were twenty-fourth in hourly earnings and eighth in weekly earnings."

They manage to still stay up eighth in weekly earnings because they work 48 to 56 hours a week. The 40-hour week does not apply to them. The majority of the operating employees work seven days a week with overtime on any one of those days, including Sunday and holidays, at time and one-half after eight hours in a day.

David Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, recently disclosed a survey on the workweek for 17,600 of his members and found that 13,753 are on seven-day week; 3,665 on six days and only 182 on five days.

**THE PRESIDENT'S** Emergency Board further noted that:

"In the four years, 1929 through 1932, the non-operating employees had average hourly earnings of 56.3 cents an hour while the 25 industries used by the National Industrial Conference Board in its wage studies, averaged 56 cents. In July, 1948 the average hourly wage of non-operating employees was about \$1.21 while that of the 25 industries was \$1.47. In October, 1948 the \$1.21 remained about the same but it is estimated that the \$1.47 had risen to at least \$1.50."

As a further indication of what happened to workers once on top of the wage list, the President's board cites hours worked and weekly earnings.

In December, 1947, railroad workers on an average of 49.1 hours a week, earned an average of \$59.31. For that same month all workers in manufacturing, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, worked an average 41.7 hours for \$56.48. In September, 1948 an average of 43.8 hours gave the railroad workers \$59.32 while in all manufacturing an average of 39.8 hours earned \$57.95. A railroad worker has to work an extra eight hours weekly to even come up to the average.

As for productivity and speed-up, the report says: "Since 1921, for example, revenue traffic units rose by 89.2 percent, but railroad employment has declined 18.6 percent."

**WITH THE ABOVE FACTS,** it must also be taken into account that railroad workers have only belatedly, during the war, won one week's vacation with pay. They have no paid holidays, and in place of sick leave with pay they have only some low benefit payments from an insurance fund.

A machinist or moulder in a manufacturing shop, belonging to the same unions as their tradesmen in railroad and doing the same work, have the higher wages, shorter hours, generally six paid holidays a year, two weeks' vacation (three after 20 years), sick leave and other advantages.

The difference simply arises from the fact that the railroad men have been hamstrung by a law, and their leaders helped tie the workers to it; while workers of other industries retained freedom of action. The Taft-Hartley Law's dispute settlement machinery is a milder version of the Railroad Labor Act. Its "cool-off" lasts only 90 days. The RLA could drag out matters for a year or longer. The Taft-Hartley Law isn't strong enough for Dubinsky, the Social Democrat.

**NOR IS THE TAFT-HARTLEY** affidavit strong enough for him. He wants an affidavit for every holder of a paid position in a union.

No wonder the reactionary New York Daily News hastened editorially to acclaim Dubinsky as a hero and very "helpful" with his proposals. Dubinsky came through for Big Business with a "labor" sponsored substitute at a moment when any such proposal from business or administration sources would have roused solid labor opposition. Dubinsky shifted division to labor's own ranks on the basis of repeal or camouflage of the Taft-Hartley Law. If camouflage gets much support the 81st Congress, with a majority of Taft-Hartleyites, won't need much urging to forget all about repeal and just redecorate the old Taft-Hartley Law a bit.

## TRAINMEN PLAY SANTA TO ARMLESS GIRL



Railroad engineer Henry Lee (r.) presents a check for \$2,825 to four-year-old Grace Purcell of Lovejoy, Ga. Armless since birth, the little girl greeted the trains as they passed her home. Railroaders took up a collection for artificial arms so she could wave at them.

## Why Railmen Protest Truman Board Report

By Otto Wangerin

**CHICAGO.**—"Tighten up your belts, boys," was the way a million non-operating railroad workers interpreted the report and recommendations of Truman's emergency fact-finding board, submitted to the President on Dec. 17.

The report was rejected by the leaders of the 16 unions involved at a conference held here last week. However, the railroad workers are faced with the danger that this report will be used as a basis for negotiating to work out an "acceptable settlement" at union-management conferences which will be resumed here Jan. 5.

Union chiefs have been bombarded with thousands of telegrams expressing the dissatisfaction of hundreds of thousands of workers with the report.

The weight of these protests was reflected in the announcement by George E. Leighty, chairman of the unions conference committee, when he told newsmen that 90 percent of the union members favor rejection of the board's report.

The board found that railroad workers should be given a wage increase to compensate them for the increase in the cost of living but recommended a paltry seven cents an hour, about 50 percent of the recognized wage pattern set throughout the nation in the third round wage increases.

The board found that railroad workers are entitled to a 40-hour week, because it has been the standard work-week in all other industries for many years past, but proposes a staggered week on the railroads to become effective Sept. 1, 1949, which would lead to serious loss of working conditions and less take-home pay for hundreds of thousands of railroad men.

Some jokers in the board's recommendations:

- Many old working rules won through long years of struggle would be scrapped and new rules written adapted to the staggered week.

- Long established practice of penalty pay for Sundays would be abolished.

- Basic principles of seniority rights insofar as job preference is concerned, would be defeated.

- Rotating of jobs would wipe out penalty pay for Saturday, Sundays and holidays.

- Penalty doubletime, even if required to work the seventh day or long legal holidays, would be denied.

- A big pay cut for hundreds of thousands of men would result directly from the board's recommendations.

**ONE OF THE MOST SHAMEFUL** proposals in the entire document produced by this supposedly

fair board, showing racial discrimination, is that section dealing with the 22,000 Negro dining car workers.

For 20 years these workers have been working a 240-hour month, with penalty time starting after that period.

The board recommended a "guaranteed work-month reduced to 205 hours," 46 hours longer than that recommended for the other 15 crafts, but "for all hours in a month worked by them in excess of 205 up to 240 they will be given pro rata pay."

In other words, under the board's proposal dining car workers would be required to work the same 240 hours before their penalty overtime would start.

If the board closed its eyes to the interests of the railroad companies,

Among the counter-proposals submitted by the carriers at the beginning of negotiations last April, they secured from the board elimination or modification of the following rules and practices:

- Rules requiring payment of overtime rates by reason of work performed on Sundays and holidays as such.

- Rules dealing with Saturday afternoon service.

- Rules relating to allotment or distribution of overtime.

- Rules relating to all daily, weekly or monthly guarantees.

- Rules relating to sick leaves and vacations, would be revised downward.

**GENERAL FEELING** expressed by the workers is that "this board was nothing but a front for the railroad companies."

This was born out in the concern which the board's report showed for the interests of the carriers, even consoling them that in the long run they would benefit immensely from its recommendations.

The board pointed out to the carriers just how the workers would be compelled to bear the main burden of the shorter work-week, as recommended by it.

The board cited, pointing out "in keeping with the experience of many years the increase in productivity and declining employment the industry will find the initial cost burden diminishing as time goes on."

It stressed the fact that since 1939, when the industry employed 2,000,000 workers, there has been a steady decline, until this year there are less than 1,400,000.

In this 10-year period, it said, the physical volume of traffic handled has risen about 90 percent, showing an almost 100 percent increase in the productivity per employee. In other words, 600,000 less workers handled almost twice the traffic load.

# As We See It

## A Book President Truman Should Read About Himself

By Milton Howard

**THERE MUST HAVE BEEN** a cynical twinkle in the eyes of President Truman as he flatly told a Missouri audience last week: "We don't covet anybody else's territory." George Marion, the author of a book on the new American empire that ought to be a best seller, quipped to me: "They don't have to covet anybody else's territory since they control most of the world's already."

In his highly valuable book, *Bases and Empire*, he has gathered facts which are a complete refutation of the myth that "We covet no one's territory," and are such a devastating proof that the aggression in the world comes from Washington and Wall Street alone, that not one of the big respectable newspapers would even dare to take an advertisement for it. The so-called liberal New York Star (successor to PM) refused equally to print an advertisement.

It is a very rare book indeed which commands such fear on the part of the official opinion-makers of the country. They have reason to fear it. It is the only book available in English which tells the truth about the amazing new strategy of empire and domination worked out in Washington.

The new strategy which George Marion unfolds as the key to the new dollar empire is the strategy of hidden, indirect control. It is this amazing tactic which permits Truman and the big business press to pretend that we are not aggressors but are the fearful and trembling victims of a mythical Soviet or Communist aggression.

Marion shows that we have swiftly established a gigantic network of military and naval bases in every part of the globe. He shows that there were after World War II American armed forces in at least 60 countries. Today, we have more.

Without going into further dramatic details from the book, Marion shows that we have "acquired total strategic domination over the entire American Hemisphere," we "have taken control over the entire Atlantic and Pacific Oceans" and we "seek necessary positions in Europe and Asia, Africa and Australia to maintain that control."

### BUT THAT IS NOT THE WHOLE STORY.

Through the Marshall Plan we have directly moved in on the governing of all Marshall Plan nations. We dictate their internal policies and governments on pain of withdrawing our "aid."

No government in France, Italy or Britain, for example can stay in power or make any moves regarding colonies, wages, or any vital political questions without first consulting the Marshall Plan boss in that country. Even the British Empire was ordered not to trade airplane engines with the Soviet Union, and it had to obey.

The French and Italian governments take direct orders from the Marshall Plan bodies. If France or Italy decided to trade with Poland, Czechoslovakia or the Soviet Union, they would have to get permission from the USA on what to send, how much, or whether to trade at all. They have become semi-colonies of the USA which even tells them how much industry they shall have.

### EVEN THAT IS NOT ALL, as Marion shows.

In addition to taking orders on all economic and political issues, every country in South America and now in Europe—that is the Marshallized part of it—is being forced into a military alliance under which they will have to adapt their armies to American equipment, American guidance and U. S. strategy.

Thus, in Greece, for example, the Greek government's fascist troops use American weapons and are led, at the top levels, by American military advisers. This is true to an ever growing extent in the Middle East, starting with Turkey and Saudi Arabia and spreading to other nations there.

The new Atlantic Defense Pact will make all of Europe outside the new democracies the military dependents of the USA. They will have lost their final remnant of national sovereignty. They will have become part of the vast and astounding American Empire which rules through political agents, quislings, Marshall Plan loans, and military deals instead of through the old-fashioned style of direct territorial conquest.

This Empire has more than 400 war bases ringing the world. They all point toward the Soviet Union, eastern Europe and China.

Marion's book should awaken the alarm of every true patriot.

## COMING NEXT SUNDAY

### THE CIO . . . AS I SAW IT

A first-hand report on the recent national convention of the CIO by one of the leading delegates

**BEN GOLD**

International President of the Fur and Leather Workers Union



## A TOUGH NEW YEAR AHEAD FOR THIS WOUNDED VETERAN



The wife and five children of this Purple heart decorated veteran, Emanuel Rohrbach, leukemia victim given only days to live, wish him season's greetings. The family also faces eviction from their York, Pa., tenant farm home.

## 12,000 LOSE THEIR JOBS AT REMINGTON-RAND PLANTS

(Continued from Page 4)

prevent the plant's million-dollar payroll from being wiped out. Finally he gave up after several interviews with the company.

The Mayor said he was told that the action was "part of a major policy change linked with the international economics and there is nothing we can do to keep the plant here."

Ironically, the announcement of the company's intention to shut down in Syracuse followed a successful Taft-Hartley raid by the United Auto Workers upon the UAW. When the UAW sought to bargain with the company, it learned there would soon be no workers for which to bargain.

Even the pleadings of Francis X. O'Meara, UAW representative, were of no avail. O'Meara said the union was "willing to hold up its economic demands" and indicated that it would even go so far as to make "adjustments" on wages.

The ardent support given to Marshall Planning by the UAW's top leadership backfired against its own workers.

The usual pre-Christmas hustle and bustle appeared singularly lacking when this reporter recently visited some of Rand's upstate towns. The small businessmen were particularly hard hit.

**THE OWNER** of one of Ilion's largest clothing stores said there had been something of a pickup in the last week before Christmas, but it has been "dull" for quite a period. The story was the same from other shopkeepers. A paint store proprietor was the sole exception. He said that workers were using their idle time to fix up their homes and needed the paint supplies.

In nearby Herkimer, the employment office, which also covers Ilion, was crowded. A clerk said that since Spring the monthly average of insurance applications had increased four times over what it had been for the past two years.

"It doesn't look good," was the laconic remark of a salesman warming himself in the office of Elmira's Pioneer Motors, one of the town's largest used car companies. He said Rand workers used to be among the biggest customers. Now nobody was buying the more expensive cars and even the cheaper ones were not moving the way they used to.

In a tavern opposite the sprawling Elmira plant, the main topic of conversation among the handful of workers at the bar was: How does it look? Every report of new hiring was eagerly seized upon but everyone

agreed that the plant would never return to its old strength.

**WHILE MOST OF THE WORKERS** hoped they would be back with a rumored pickup in business, there were few illusions among the Negro workers. "Even the plant pick up," one of them asked, "where will it leave us? They'd have to get back close to the 6,000 figure before we get back and everybody knows that's not going to happen." And while the workers are being displaced in favor of cheaper wages abroad, another fact of Wall Street's foreign policy has caused a drop in production on those commodities which Rand still produces here for export.

When the first layoffs came at Ilion's plant No. 2 last May, it was admitted that they were due to U. S. attempts to choke off Eastern European trade. Raymond D. Baker, the plant's manager, revealed: "Conditions abroad have brought a sharp decline in our foreign sales." He added that trade with Eastern Europe, a big customer for the plant's tabulating machines, "is off entirely."

### Canadian HCL Up

**OTTAWA (ALN).**—The cost of living in seven out of Canada's eight economic regions increased during September, figures just compiled by the government here show. The main rise was in food, with smaller increases for clothing, home furnishings, services and rents.

## Freedom Rally To Hear Robeson

**DETROIT.**—Paul Robeson, great Negro peoples' artist will join with Leo Krzycki, president of the All-Slav Congress and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at a "Freedom Rally," January 12, 8 p.m. at the Music Hall, here.

Part of the outstanding entertainment scheduled for the rally sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress of Michigan will be a pageant, with a cast of hundreds, depicting the status of civil rights in America today.

One hundred delegates to the "Freedom Crusade" converging on Washington, Jan. 17 and 18 to lobby for civil rights legislation will receive an official send-off at the Detroit rally.

A special railroad car and a bus have been chartered for the trip.

## MIDWEST WOODWORKERS FIGHT DEPRESSION, WAR

**IRONWOOD.**—The 12th convention of the Midwest District Council of the International Woodworkers of America, CIO, in session here recently took active steps against the twin dangers of depression and war.

They voted to tackle the first menace by going for substantial wage increases in 1949 and working to-

## The Worker Subscription Drive

The latest report, as of December 28, shows Texas as 40.6 percent of its statewide goal with 122 new subscriptions to The Worker. Iowa, with 47 subscriptions, stands at 31.3 percent; Massachusetts with 409 subscriptions, stands at 40.9 percent of its goal. See page 10 for other details.

### Pete Seeger to Sing At YPM Hootenanny

**BOSTON.**—The Young Progressives of Massachusetts have scheduled a combination hootenanny and square dance for Saturday, January 8. Nationally known Pete Seeger will join Irwin Silber, the Ann Tompkins Dance Troupe, and other local folk artists to provide an evening's first-rate entertainment.

Scheduled for 8 p. m., the hoot takes place at the Morton Plaza, 156 Wellington Hill St., Dorchester. Admission is \$1.00, with a 25 cent discount for YPM members. Ticket seekers are urged to buy in advance, as a sold-out hall is expected.

## See New Jury Continuing Witchhunt

**DENVER, Colo.**—Attorney General Tom Clark's Denver witch-hunt will be resumed Jan. 4 when a Federal Grand Jury goes into session aided and abetted by District Judge J. Foster Symes, who is known to be prejudiced against Communists.

With six Denverites already cited for contempt and awaiting appeals before the Circuit Court, Pat Bell, Colorado Communist leader, is due to appear before the jury the day it convenes.

Whether Clark's lieutenant, Max Goldschmidt, will attempt to use the same legal trick he used last Fall when the six were sentenced without bail because they refused to answer unconstitutional questions remains to be seen. At that time Arthur Bary and Paul Kleinbord were given indefinite prison sentences when they were convicted of civil contempt.

This tactic has been rebuffed twice by higher courts: once by Supreme Court Justice Wiley Rutledge, and again by the Circuit Court in the case of Tracy Rogers whom Symes sentenced in December.

**CLARK'S LIEUTENANTS** know that in Judge Symes they have a willing accomplice in their attempts in giving Tracy Rogers an indefinite term, Symes ignored the precedent set by the Supreme Court.

In his haste to do Tom Clark's will, he convicted Arthur Barry without a hearing.

Like any other judges Symes is supposed to be impartial. In court, however, he has overruled motion after motion made by defense attorneys.

His prejudice is revealed in a letter he wrote in reply to a protest against the Denver ailings. Symes' letter shows that he favors the jailings of Communists. Referring to Nancy Wertheimer, who was jailed because she refused to state whether or not she is a Communist, Symes says "she is clearly a Communist or fellow-traveler and if you are supporting that type of people in this country, it is your privilege."

It follows from this statement that Symes' decisions are based on his opposition to the views of Communists. That being the case, Symes is not qualified to try the case of Communists.

The Denver Civil Rights Congress has asked that Symes disqualify himself because of his prejudice and his flouting of legal precedents.

## Ohio Answers Sub Challenge

**CLEVELAND, O.**—The following letter was dispatched by the Communist Party of Ohio in reply to a challenge received from the Illinois Communist Party to enter into competition the current subscription drive of The Worker:

To the Illinois District:

We accept your challenge to enter into socialist competition in the present Sub Drive of The Worker. We also accept your conditions for this contest.

We know that the Illinois membership is among the best when it comes to building our party and its mightiest weapon—our fighting Worker. In taking on our powerful mid-western neighbor, we know we are in for a tough battle.

But Ohio—the State of Champions—the Indians, the Browns, the Barons, and now the Reds—is confident of coming out on top in this contest. We base this on the fact that the successes achieved by Ohio in building the press, to which you refer in your challenge, were obtained by the persistent efforts of a small portion of our membership.

Once we unleash the full energies and enthusiasm of our entire party, then we can leap forward to unprecedented circulation peaks.

With the growing recognition amongst our membership that in building the press we are striking the most powerful blows for peace and democracy—the Ohio party will plunge into this drive with everything we've got.

Signed:  
Gus Hall, Chairman of the  
Communist Party of Ohio.





# Murder Confessed, But Cops Determined to Hang Negro

By Walter Lowenfels

PHILADELPHIA.—Five months after Mrs. Kathryn Meller was found murdered, a police "confession" was used to convict Bayard Jenkins, a 19-year-old Negro. Two weeks later, on Dec. 8, a bombshell blew the Jenkins case wide open. Another man admitted he murdered Mrs. Meller.

Bayard Jenkins had protested his innocence, but was frightened into a confession, and then convicted. The Philadelphia police "solved" another murder.

Two days later, on Dec. 10, the admitted slayer recanted his confession, said it was "all a dream." But the "strange case of the somersaulting confession," as a young novelist now describes it in the Pittsburgh Courier, suddenly reached



BAYARD JENKINS

thousands whom it might have taken months, years, to interest in the frameup of one more Negro youth.

"It comes at a bad time," was the first comment by Detective Captain James Kelly of the homicide squad when the news of the new confession first reached him, Dec. 8.

At 2 a.m. that morning, Herbert Leroy Gulembo had telephoned the Saginaw, Mich., police, told them he was in a taproom, drinking, and, bothered by the conviction of someone else for a murder he committed in Philadelphia.

Gulembo, a 24-year-old former Philadelphia cemetery worker, and occasional junk buyer, is known to his friends as "Reds," for the shock of hair that tops his slight frame.

BROUGHT IN by Saginaw detectives, he volunteered a detailed account of how he beat, almost raped, killed, robbed Mrs. Kathryn Meller, 43-year-old artist and mystery writer, in her Girard Ave. walk-up flat when she repulsed him while her husband was at work the afternoon of June 7.

In Philadelphia later that day, Detective Captain Kelly explained that the new development came at a bad time because the mandatory death sentence against Jenkins has not yet been pronounced, pending argument on his appeal for a new trial.

"We are convinced," Kelly added, "that we have convicted the man who murdered Mrs. Meller." His police associates issued similar statements and pointed to slight discrepancies in Gulembo's confession.

Why are the authorities so convinced of Jenkins' guilt that they reaffirm it instantaneously, discredit Gulembo's confession before making even the slightest re-investigation?

Consider the logic of the police position: The incredible has happened. Another man has admitted the crime for which someone else was convicted, not on circumstantial evidence, not through mistaken witnesses, but on the sole evidence of a repudiated confession that Jenkins said police obtained by threatening to "beat out my brains."

FROM HERE ON, the police are driven to extreme lengths to make

their conviction of Jenkins stick, for the unpredictable has smitten them with the appearance of Gulembo, and they are impelled to prove the "somersaulting confessor" innocent.

They ignored demands to extradite Gulembo. A week after he confessed, the prosecuting assistant district attorney, Raymond Spelzer, and Capt. Kelly, journeyed to Saginaw. They questioned Gulembo.

On Dec. 16, they issued a formal statement that Gulembo is an alcoholic, had made his confession during a drinking spree and had no part in the crime.

The most startling information was given us by Gulembo's brother-in-law, who still lives a few doors away. He told us how he and Gulembo spent the evening before the murder with the Mellers at a veterans' post, as Gulembo's confession had related.

"I was the one who was supposed to call on Mrs. Meller on Monday, June 7, about buying some of her antiques. Reds (Gulembo) knew about the arrangement. He knew I couldn't go because I had to work that day.

"When he came in that night, we showed him the paper with the story of Mrs. Meller's murder. He turned white and walked out without saying a word.

"When he had left that morning, he didn't have any money. When he got back, he was buying drinks for everybody at two nearby tap rooms. When he was asked about the murder of Mrs. Meller there, he got sick to his stomach and almost fainted.

"The next day he disappeared. His wife, Johanna, my wife's sister, told us he had been sick and thrown up that night and couldn't sleep."

He told us more about Gulembo, none of it favorable, and confirmed reports that he is a "vino," the term for drinkers who confine themselves to wine and go haywire.

"Why didn't you tell your story to the police?"

"I have. A detective was just around last week. He said Reds' confession came at a bad time. He said I shouldn't speak to anybody."

A few days later we learned that police have unearthed witnesses who now recall that six months earlier Gulembo was in their company all the afternoon Mrs. Meller was murdered. They even found witnesses from whom Gulembo bummed small sums that afternoon, amounting to some \$3.15, thus accounting for the free drinks he was buying the evening that Mrs. Meller was murdered.

THUS THE POLICE have not only unconfessed the somersaulting confessor. They have, after a six months' lapse, produced an alibi for him.

In contrast, the witnesses who accounted for Jenkins' movements the same afternoon were called "bums" in court by the prosecutor. This, coupled by the fact that they were all Negroes, apparently discredited their evidence.

We spoke with seven of these people. They re-enacted Jenkins' actions for us. Independently, and minute by minute, Jenkins was with someone, or seen by someone, during the whole hot June afternoon that Mrs. Meller met her death.

We originally took up Jenkins' case, initiating the campaign for his freedom, through a bloodstained shirt belonging to him and found in his home. The prosecutor, Spelzer, whipped it out unexpectedly in court:

"Count the bloodstains," he thundered. When Jenkins counted 40, Spelzer waved the shirt at the jury: "There are 40 bloodstains," maintaining they were Mrs. Meller's. Jenkins insisted it was his own blood, and came from a bloody nose

received in a fight with a friend. We wondered: Instead of flinging a bloody shirt around the courtroom, why doesn't Spelzer produce a scientific analysis to prove his claim that the blood was Mrs. Meller's?

Belated blood tests, now underway at the defense's request, are under police supervision. Jenkins' brother, Isaac, who has been helping to rally people for his brother's freedom, told me:

"When I heard we didn't have a chemist checking and watching those blood tests, I gave up the shirt. The fight goes on, regardless."

## Israel to License Marine Officers

TEL AVIV (APN).—The government of Israel will license marine officers as part of its effort to build up its merchant fleet, which already includes several ships. It has set up a Seaman's Examining Board for this purpose, the first ever to exist in any part of Palestine. Examinations for certifications will be based on standards in force in the British merchant marine.

## Rail Productivity Up

Productivity of railroad workers is 33.9 percent higher than in 1939.

# Capture A Market!



WORKER READERS number tens of thousands of families who buy for their homes... who buy for their comforts.

WORKER READERS are intelligent shoppers... they are price-conscious... they are value-conscious.



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# The Worker

25th ANNIVERSARY EDITION — ON

January 23rd, 1949





## What Farmers Want From the 81st Congress

FARMERS are in a mood to demand results from the 81st Congress. Out in the grain states and corn belt, it is pretty well understood that the swing of their vote away from the Republicans was a major factor in stopping Dewey and cleaning up on some of the reactionaries of the 80th Congress.

The Farmers Union is showing signs of taking a more active role in Washington this season than has been the case in many years. They have had in St. Paul a week long conference of their leaders from twelve states, and there came to an agreement on the main points of their 1949 legislative program.

The program does not confine itself to the direct demands of the farmers, but lists the requirements of agriculture, of consumers, and measures aimed to prevent depression and provide for the general welfare. President Patton of the National Farmers Union calls the program:

"A triple harrelled legislative attack to save the farmers from collapsing farm prices, protect the consumer, provide an adequate diet for all, and prevent the boom from becoming a bust."

First point in this program is the demand for "full parity," that is 100 percent of parity, "under a price and incentive system that will eliminate the advantages enjoyed by absentee owners and big operators." One way of accomplishing this is to permit farm prices to fall, but provide subsidies up to a certain limit for bringing small farmers' income back to the parity level. By providing limits, large operators could not clean up.

Undoubtedly, the mass of working farmers urgently desire full parity guarantees. But in spite of this authoritative statement of the Farmers Union leadership, an "Action Letter" was issued by the Farmers Union National Office praising the measure the 80th Congress passed, which opened the door for cutting parity down to 60 percent.

However, the convention of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association has repudiated their "Action Letter" by unanimously demanding nothing less than full, 100 percent parity.

M. W. Thatcher, manager, and Ole Olson, a wheat grower from North Dakota and president of the Grain Terminal Association, sharply disagreed with "flexible" parity advocated by President Truman, and stated that there was no reason why farmers should accept anything less than equal status with other section of the population.

At the same time, this issue was debated in the convention of the American Farm Bureau, in which the South and far West demanded parity, and the Corn Belt delegation, led by the Bureau's president, Allen Kline, urged the "flexible" principle. In this case, Kline's position is clearly that of the largest and richest farmers who would gladly squeeze out thousands of smaller producers. The convention avoided taking a position, and passed the issue on to its board of directors.

Other farm demands include cheap credit for all purposes, including modernizing equipment and homes, and for the financing of local cooperatives; river valley development, divorcement of Extension Service from the Farm Bureau, and democratically elected farm committees to administer government programs.

One demand of the Farmers Union bears scrutiny. That is the endorsement of the International Wheat Agreement, which was killed by the 80th Congress. Guaranteeing American wheat producers a minimum foreign export for the next five years of 185 million bushels per year is a benefit, especially when we recall that our average export during the decade of the thirties dropped to below 50 million bushels. But it has not generally been noticed that under the plan, governments of certain importing countries like France agreed to import a certain quota over the five-year period, whether it had need for it or not. The Communist Party of France has sharply attacked the Qu'elle Government as subservient to the American trusts in accepting such a proposition. France could import wheat more cheaply from its North African colonies and should save its dollar exchange for badly needed machinery. This is one of the features of the Marshall Plan which aims to turn such nations into virtual American colonies. In the long run, American interests are damaged by forcing our wheat where it is not needed, and denying it in such areas as China and India where there is the most urgent need for food.

An important need of the farmers which the Farmers Union program does not cover, is the extension of social security and old age benefits to all working farmers and their families.

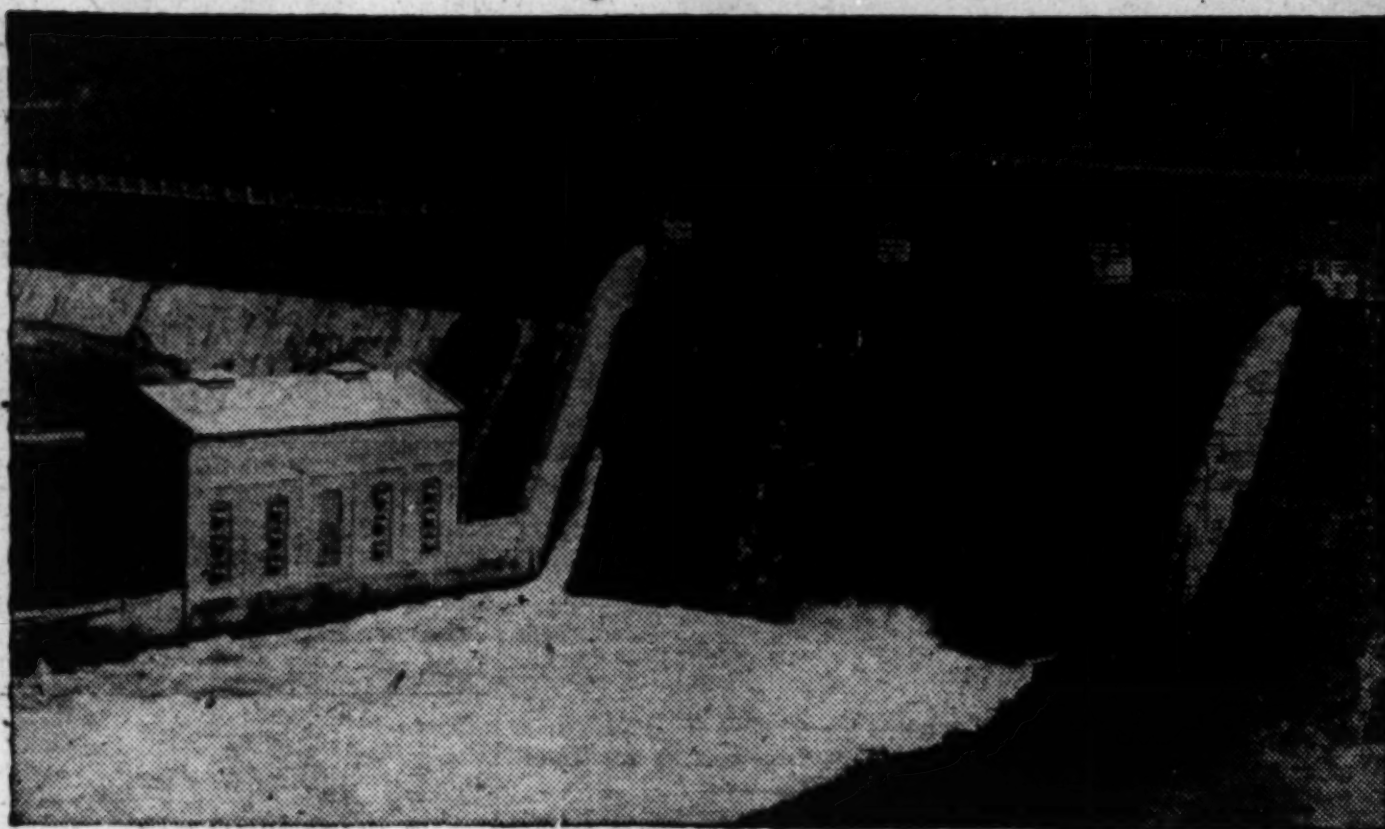
For consumers, the Farmers Union proposes a huge crop storage plan for insuring the allotment of adequate food and fibre for every person. It proposes, too, that all production above domestic needs be moved to world deficit areas "as an instrument of peace."

Under the heading of general welfare, the Union calls for raising the minimum wage of labor from 40c. to \$1.00 an hour. Specific mention should be made of the special needs of agricultural workers. Because they often are migratory and part-time workers, they are in special need of unemployment insurance, as well as all forms of social security. Higher earnings by agricultural workers improves the competitive position of small farmers, because it forces corporation farms to pay more for the labor expended on their crops. It has been a long time since the Farmers Union has concerned itself with the problems of agricultural workers.

Finally, an omission from the Farmers Union program which is of special urgency in the South, is the obtaining of land for the landless. Sharecroppers and other impoverished tenants must be transformed into owners by making available to them good farm land and all necessary aid for efficient operation. By using its taxing powers and the right of eminent domain, the government can break up scores of plantations, and turn the land over to the Negro and white farmers who have been tilling the soil without owning a foot of it.

In general, the demand for government aid for changing tenants into owners is becoming more acute. Big outfits are moving in to the western range, squeezing out old-time settlers. The latter need emergency financing to buy land. In all farming regions there are small farmers and tenants who need such help to increase their operating efficiency.

Land to those who want to work it is an urgent demand of the smallest and poorest farmers of the nation.



BLACK CANYON DAM in Boise, Idaho, provides water for irrigation and power for farms.

## Big Packers Putting Squeeze on Cattle Feeders; Prices Stay Up

MASON CITY, Iowa.—High priced meat doesn't mean that the cattle feeders are rolling in wealth. Recent sharp drops in the prices fat cattle are bringing at the stockyards have thrown hundreds of feeders for a heavy loss, and scared many others out of the cattle feeding business altogether. The killing of OPA in 1946 set the stage for a royal bonanza for the packers, but these packer profits have come out of the pockets of consumers who are overcharged at the meat market, and cattle raisers and feeders who are underpaid at the cattle markets.

There is the experience of a keen Iowa feeder, who has been fattening cattle for many years. Just the other day, he shipped several loads of steers to Chicago which had been fattening on all the corn they could eat.

TOP OF THE MARKET that day was 36 cents a pound, but the best he got for a small part of his shipment was 30 cents, and the rest were sold at various prices down to 23 1/4 cents. "This is a fair example of what happens to a farmer when he ships in his stuff. You don't have any bargaining power at all. You are there, far from your farm, the animals are finished, you have to sell. They downgrade you and there is nothing you can do. People in the city ought to know that there are a hell of a lot more grades of cattle than there are grades of beef."

"Take my stuff. Dressed out, it can command the top of the consumer market. Or, there might be a little difference in the marbling of the meat between mine and absolute prime, not that the guy at the dinner table would know any difference. But, put conservatively, if the top fancy prime was 36 cents that day, my stuff should have brought 30 cents at least straight through. I have been in this game 40 years. I consider that they stole better than \$10,000 from me. That's a lot of gravy from one farmer for the packers."

"Then I got hurt, too, in another way. I sold later than I should. Had I shipped last August, when top prime beef was around 40 cents I would have got 37 or 38 cents and would have saved a lot of corn besides. I blame myself for that. You see, I figured the cattle population was down, the packers' reserves were low, and that ought to have kept the price up. At least, that is what is supposed to happen under "free enterprise." But I am kicking myself for breaking one of the main rules I thought I had learned in 40 years of farming! Always watch the packers' reserves. When their coolers are full of meat, they are going to hold up prices as they sell down their inventories. When their reserves are running low, they are going to force down prices before they do their heavy buying. I know this is the opposite of the law of supply and demand, but that law don't work when the packers'

monopoly controls the field."

"BUT I AM a lot better off than the guys who bought their 900 lb. feeders last August and sold them 120 days later, this December. They took a real beating. Here is how it works

Aug. 15, a feeder might buy 100 head of 900 lb. two and three year old steers. He would have paid close to 30 cents a pound, or \$275 per animal, counting freight. He would have kept the cattle 120 days, during which time they could have gained 250 pounds, weighing 1,150 pounds by Sept. 15. Figuring that it takes one bushel of corn to put on five pounds of beef, and figuring using old corn until Sept. 15 at \$2

a bushel, and new corn after Sept. 15 at \$1 a bushel, it would have taken 50 bushels of corn per animal at a cost of \$50. Figuring also a pound of oil meal concentrate per day, costing \$10 per animal for the 120 days, the feed cost per animal comes to \$75. Thus the original cost plus feed cost comes to \$350 per animal.

"Now, if he sold around Dec. 15, he would only have gotten around 25 cents per pound, because of this fall's price drop. He would thus have received only \$287.50, or been thrown for a loss of \$63.50 per animal. On his 100 steers, for which he had to borrow or lay out \$27,500, he would have lost \$6,350, not counting his overhead, labor and other unavoidable costs."

## THE WORKER SUB CAMPAIGN\* REPORT

This report is the record only of subscriptions received in the business office as of FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1948. NOTE—See news section for report of subscriptions received after December 24, which substantially change the standing of the states in the subscription drive.

THIS REPORT: DEC. 18-24, 1948

District	Quota	Subs This Wk.	Total Subs To Date	%
New England	1000	116	389	38.9
Manhattan	7500	1397	4642	61.8
Bronx	4000	846	2685	67.1
Brooklyn	7500	911	3759	50.1
Queens	1500	436	1128	75.2
Upstate N. Y.	1500	15	179	11.9
Eastern Pa.	2000	248	973	48.6
Maryland-D.C.	500	6	79	15.8
Western Pa.	500	5	53	10.6
West Virginia	150	1	33	22
Ohio	2000	133	467	23.2
Michigan	1200	83	625	52
Illinois	3000	199	532	17.7
Minnesota	750	27	194	25.7
Wisconsin	500	8	91	18.2
New Jersey	1500	43	611	40.7
Connecticut	750	21	187	24.9
Colorado	200	—	13	6.5
Missouri	300	—	54	18
Washington	200	1	32	16
California	300	3	57	19
Oklahoma	150	2	11	7.3
Iowa	150	6	36	24
Utah	50	1	5	10
Montana	50	—	6	12
Alabama	200	5	23	11
Florida	150	3	23	15.3
Louisiana	200	—	14	7
Texas	300	29	105	35.3
Virginia	150	1	9	6
Oregon	25	5	11	44
N.C. - S.C.	150	11	33	21.3
Georgia	75	6	10	13.3
Indiana	350	20	82	23.3
Foreign	—	2	27	—
TOTALS	29350	4563	17397	44

\*Wanted: 40,000 Subs by January 15th



# Texas Union Delegation Raps Anti-Labor Laws

Special to The Worker

AUSTIN, Tex.—Ten representatives of the different branches of organized labor in Texas formed a united delegation which visited Gov. Beauford Jester recently to demand

## Layoffs Mount In Louisville

By Carl Braden

LOUISVILLE, Ky (FP).—Lines of jobless are forming again at Louisville plant gates but only the little people seem concerned about it.

Many hundreds of AFL and CIO members are being laid off, but this rates no mention in the press and gets scant attention from the Kentucky Employment Service. The KES dismisses the situation with the comment that the layoffs are "seasonal."

The daily papers have been lulled by industry statements that the layoffs are temporary. However, industry doesn't say how temporary.

Hardest hit are plants making farm equipment and aluminum products. Also affected are wood-working, printing and distilling. Tobacco factories hire a few people now and then, mostly as replacements. They have the longest lines in front of their gates every day.

"It's got me worried," a veteran guard at a cigaret factory told Federated Press. "This job used to be fun, but not any more. During the war people would come in and ask what the pay was. When you told them, they would tell you what to do with the job."

"Now people come here begging for work. A lot of these are old folks who plead for a job with tears in their eyes. You know they'll probably never get anything. As for the others, well, it looks pretty bad."

repeal of the 11 anti-slave laws. Nine of these laws were passed and signed during Jester's administration.

The delegation pointed out that the 1948 State Democratic Convention which nominated Jester, had elaborated a platform calling for repeal of "restrictive" labor legislation. The Governor, however, stalled the delegation by asking for a "bill of particulars" to prove that the laws were unfair and harmed labor. The labor leaders promised to furnish the particulars at once.

The labor leaders also protested the rumored appointment of State Senator Ben Ramsey as Secretary of State for Texas. Joe Steadham, Railroad Brotherhoods' legislative chairman, who headed the delegation, told the Governor: "Throughout Mr. Ramsey's public career, he has not missed an opportunity to gouge organized labor."

The non-committal attitude of the Governor, it was reported reflected how little he was impressed by the formal unity of the top leaders of labor. They have hog-tied themselves to the Democratic Party and failed to bring into action and protest their rank and file. This it was pointed out made very little impression on the politicians.

The labor delegation included: Joe Steadham, RR Brotherhoods; Harry Acreman, AFL state secretary; J. J. Hickman, CIO state secretary; William Clitheroe, Machinists State Council secretary; Robert Eckhardt, counsel for the Telephone Workers; James A. Shields, Railroad Conductors; Robert H. Woods, Railway Clerks; J. H. Gibson, Maintenance of Way; H. L. Reynolds, Railroad Engineers; W. H. Winchester, Railroad Firemen.

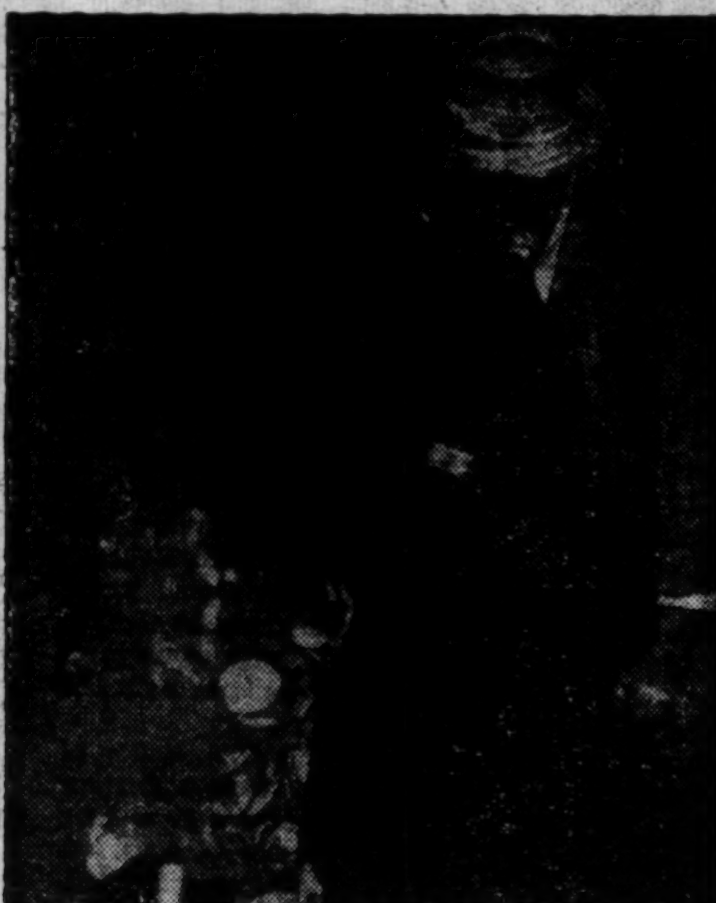
## QUAHOGS:

Thousand Islands.

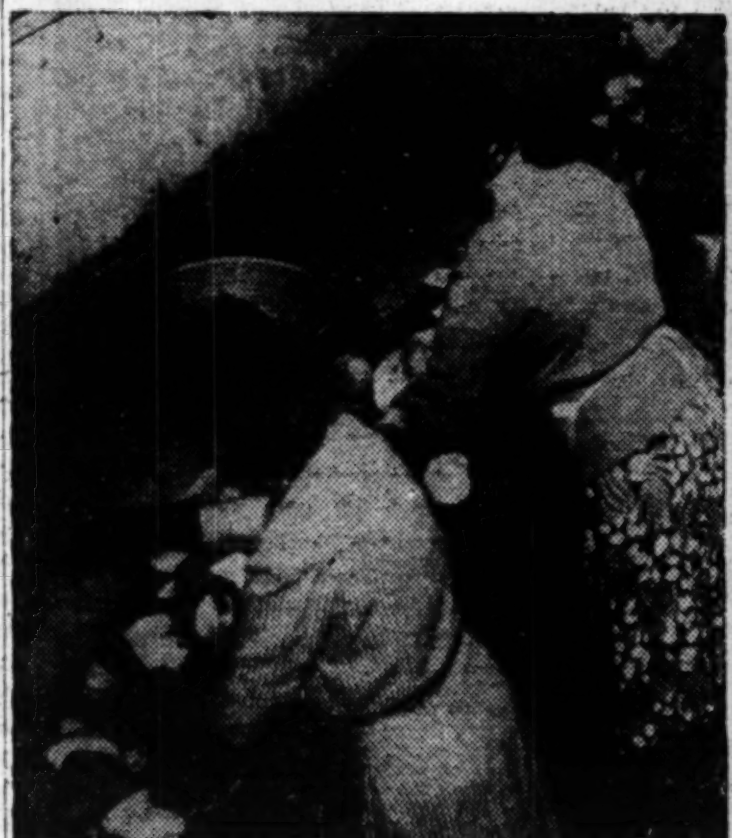
OR, FLORIDA CLAMS, biggest edible clams in U. S. waters, grow to seven inches in diameter, more than five pounds. It's a year-around crop, with no dormant period. Quahogs are dug from the warm, shallow beds of Florida's Ten



Clam boat docks in the early morning at Naples, Fla.



Worker unloads clammer. Clams are steamed 40 minutes.



Assembly line picks meat from steam-opened shells. Meat is minced, put in cans by hand, and juice added.

# Miami Progressives Hail Victory As Court Dumps 'Contempt' Charge

MIAMI, Fla.—Communists and progressives all over Florida were jubilant last week with the double victory gained in the State Supreme Court, in Tallahassee, in the now famous Benemovsky case. The Supreme Court of Florida freed Leah Adler Benemovsky from a "contempt of court" jail

sentence, for refusal to talk about her Communist Party affiliations, and simultaneously cleared the Communist Party of the United States from the ridiculous charge of "Criminal Communism."

Announcing its ruling in a five to two decision, the highest court in the state reversed the Dade County Circuit Court sentence of 90 days for contempt of court for refusing to answer questions concerning the Communist Party in Miami and Miami Beach and affiliated members.

"There has existed in this country for many years a Communist Party with a national and state ticket in some states, but it has never been considered a criminal Communist organization," read the majority opinion, written by Justice Glenn Terrell.

Justice Terrell and the four Justices concurring drew a line of demarcation between membership in the nationally known Communist Party and "one engaged in criminal communism." They ruled that Mrs. Benemovsky "had a perfect right to decline to answer 'questions if an attempt was made to connect her with 'criminal Communism.'"

HOLDING the national Communist Party free of such charge, however, the court ruling continued:

"If this was the type of Communism that appellant (meaning Mrs. Benemovsky) professed, the answer to the question could not

have incriminated her, but if as charged in the rule nisi the purpose was to connect her with criminal Communist activities than she had a perfect right to decline to answer."

Chief Justice Elwyn Thomas and Justice Paul D. Barnes dissented. But the weight of evidence presented to the court by Mrs. Benemovsky's counsel, headed by Attorney John M. Coe, who is also chairman of the Progressive Party of Florida, was overwhelming, and the dissenters wrote no opinion of their own. Cominu- t. totowS

THE LEGAL ASPECTS of the case revolved around the question of immunity. The solicitor and Judges Villard and Holt contended that each and all of them had a right to grant Mrs. Benemovsky immunity from prosecution under the anti-Communist law on the Florida statute books and urged her to answer all questions put to her.

Attorney Louis Glick of Miami who represented Mrs. Benemovsky locally cited case after case to the contrary; just as he cited cases of gamblers, bootleggers and murderers who refused to answer questions put to them by the same solicitor on ground that it would incriminate them, and were allowed free on low bail.

Attorney Coe entered the case when it was found necessary to carry proceedings to the Supreme Court in Tallahassee. Progressives and member of his professions

soon after the ruling became public for his service to civil rights in this state and country.

But the case was not fought on legalistic grounds and with legal methods alone. The Communist Party of Florida and the national office, as well as progressive unions and organizations in this state and throughout the country came to the aid of Mrs. Benemovsky. Resolutions, letters, telegrams and protests of all kinds found their way to the lower and upper courts.

A citywide Civil Rights Congress was formed and later affiliated with the national organization the better to defend Mrs. Benemovsky. This was the outgrowth of the earlier founded "Benemovsky Defense Committee."

IN COMMENTING on the case and decision, the Communist Party of Florida declared that "The progressive forces of Florida scored a great victory."

"Last April Mrs. Leah Benemovsky, a garment worker of Miami was cited for contempt of court when she refused to testify whether she was a Communist on grounds that she would incriminate herself." The Communist statement said. "She was sentenced to 90 days in jail and then held on \$100,000 bail, pending a hearing. She was released when through a nationwide protest, the State Supreme Court ordered her bail reduced to \$500."

Florida, through the Perry Act passed in 1941, has a statute which states that "criminal" communists

is illegal in the state. While we Communists disavow any connection with criminal acts, this statute is an odious attempt by reactionary forces to outlaw the Communist Party of Florida.

"The Supreme Court ruling declared that membership in the Communist Party is not a crime. It also upheld the right to refuse to testify when the question 'Are you a Communist?' is asked."

"This decision is a rebuke to the discredited anti-labor attorney general, Tom Watson, author of the notorious 'open shop' law of Florida. Watson received a double rebuff from the people of Florida in the primary elections held last May when he ran for governor and then for the State Supreme Court bench."

"This recent ruling testifies to the growing unity of Negro and white workers, who in the general elections gave the Wallace program nearly 12,000 votes."

"This action will spur the progressive forces to greater activity against red-baiting, the Dixiecrats and the lynch terror in the South. The labor movement along with all progressives in Florida must unite in the campaign to repeal the open shop law and the Perry Act."

"Along with the ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Schneiderman Case and now the Florida State Supreme Court decision which declares that membership in the Communist Party is no crime, the phony, trumped-up charges against the National Committee of the Communist Party must be dropped. An aroused citizenry must be heard from now until the case against the 12 is dismissed."

## Houston Students Assail Bias

By John Stanford

Special to The Worker

HOUSTON.—A large section of the student body of Rice Institute, one of the leading universities in Texas and the South, favors outlawing of Jimcrow in education, and would like to see some moves in this direction started Rice. This was revealed by an editorial in the latest edition of The Thresher, student newspaper.

The editorial, written by assistant editor Robert McIlhenny, stated:

"Any student admitted to either the graduate or undergraduate school here should not expect and should not receive special privileges, restrictions or attention because of nationality, race, creed, or political belief."

"Similarly, all students who apply for admission to the Institute should be judged equally and solely upon scholastic qualifications and capabilities."

Brady Tyson, Thresher editor, said that this editorial represents the policy of the paper and "about everybody I know on the campus." The editorial was the Thresher's answer to a letter written by C. W. Mills, principal of Jefferson Davis high school, criticizing previous articles that had appeared in the paper.

"I was very much surprised to read your article in the Saturday issue, Dec. 4, in regard to the interview with Negro Sweatt," Mills wrote. He demanded to know the purpose of the article, and the position The Thresher would take if a Negro applied for admission to Rice.

Herman Marlos Sweatt has a suit before the Texas Courts, in which he demands admission to the University of Texas Law School. His struggle against Jimcrow in education has found wide support on the campuses of colleges all over the state.



# Negro Netter Serves Up 'Ace' vs Jimcrow

Another sports jimcrow wall was wedged in St. Louis this week, when for the first time, a Negro tennis player competed in the National Indoor Junior Championships annually sponsored by the lily-white United States Tennis Association.

Oscar Johnson, 17-year-old student from Los Angeles City College, was the young netter who cracked the longtime USLTA jimcrow ban. Johnson was also the first Negro to win a national junior tennis title, when he copped the finals at Griffith Park in LA last summer. Playing with white partners, Johnson also went to the semis in both the mixed and men's doubles title matches.

Ever since its inception, the USLTA, daddy of all "amateur" tennis tourneys, has been a jimcrow outfit. Topflight Negro tennis players have long been compelled to play in a jimcrow league. It wasn't until Dr. Reginald Weir, Harlem physician, had his application accepted for the National Indoor Senior Championships last January, that a Negro netter ever succeeded in cracking the USLTA's color ban.

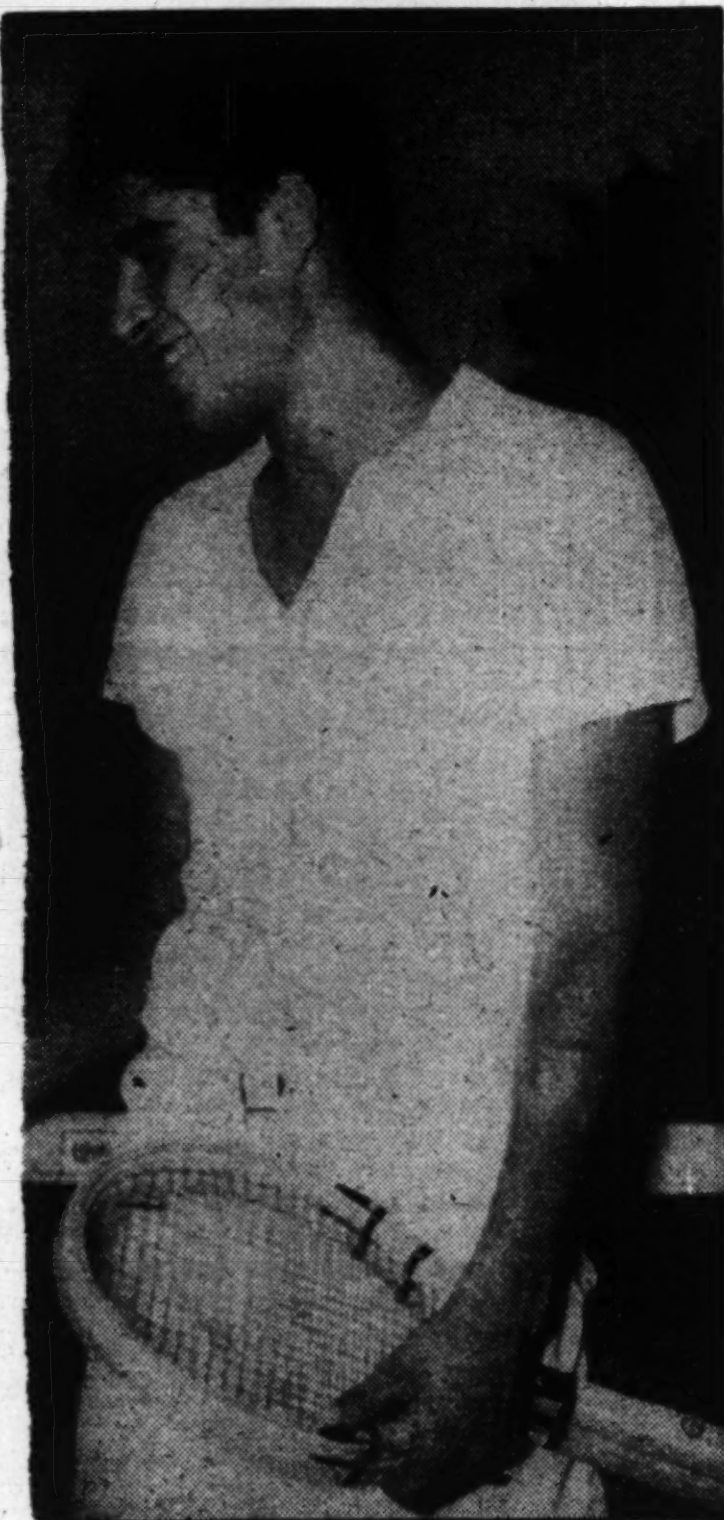
Young Oscar Johnson is now the second. Whether or not this presages a general tumbling of the jimcrow barriers in tennis, remains to be seen. But it is interesting to cite the case of Richard (Pancho) Gonzales. His being chosen the No. 1 amateur player by the USLTA marked the first time that any American player of Mexican origin (Gonzales hails from the poor Mexican community of Los Angeles) was ever designate for No. 1 ranking by the snooty ultra-fashionable USLTA. Of course, Gonzales' winning the singles title at Forest Hills last September had something to do with it, too, but it did mark the first time somebody off the customary pink-tea track was allowed to flash his natural potential and go to the top of the heap with it.

There are ways of freezing out even lads like Gonzales, if the USLTA had been of such a mind. The hitherto unbroken ban against Negro netters is what we mean.

Another thought on the recent wedges driven into the USLTA discrimination is that it stems out of the successful end-jimcrow fight recently waged against another of the so-called "special" sports—professional golf. Golf and tennis had long been considered by some as the two sports arenas where allegedly jimcrow "would never be cracked." But the militant fight waged by Negro golfers like Ted Rhodes, Bill Spiller and Madison Gunther—and this paper—forced the PGA to backtrack and pledge a discontinuance of its color ban.

Perhaps the USLTA, which hasn't pledged anything yet, felt slightly shamed by the belated democracy in the PGA—and thus opened the doors to Oscar Johnson, the 17-year-old wow from LA.

The only way to find out whether or not the USLTA's policy has finally been revised is for more and more qualified Negro netters to apply at USLTA



RICHARD GONZALES, the nation's number one singles player, is "something new" to the ultra-fashionable tea-and-biscuit tennis set. Gonzales comes from the slums of the Mexican community in Los Angeles. Has his rise to the top been one of the factors in causing the lily-white USLTA to lower its doors slightly to Negro players?

tourneys. And whatever comes out of that will afford progressive sports fans a clearer line as to whether or not another jimcrow wall has come tumbling down in sports.

## Worker Salutes Top Out-of-Town Cagers

If someone asked The Worker which of the visiting firemen to play against New York teams in the Garden impressed you, we would have to look back at the schedule and start listing:

**SHARE**, of Bowling Green, a 6-10 man who wrecked LIU. **OTTEN** and the little speedster **LONG** of the same team.

**WALTHER** of Tennessee, a slim one-man show, against St. John's in a losing cause, a real scorer.

**BANDERWEGHE** of Colgate, a great star with a pro future. He was the hub of the victory over NYU.

**BORYLA** of Denver, an amazing shot, 6-5 star who scored 30 though St. Johns beat his team.

**BROWN** of SMU, a fast, floor-wise sophomore who played the key role in the upset of CCNY.

**HARRIS** of Oklahoma A&M, a rugged, skillful center who carried the load against LIU.

**MARTIN** of Texas, a tremendous one-hand shot and hustler who stuck it to NYU.

**UNRUSH** and **MANN** of the terrific Bradley Tech team from Peoria which staved off Manhattan.

**GEOZA** and **JONES**, of course, of Kentucky. **BEARD** didn't have one of his better nights in the defeat of

St. John's, but how can you go without listing him?

**NOLAN** of Georgia Tech, who showed something while his team was trimmed by LIU.

**COURTY** of Oklahoma, a star in defeat against CCNY.

**O'BRIEN** of Butler, a little man who scored big against LIU.

**LAVELLI** of Yale, a great scorer, and Anderson, a fine all round player on the same team.

As we write this we are on the verge of seeing Utah, and you can bet we would add **GARDNER** of that team to the list.

Pick an All-Visiting team from this list? Are you mad? And we still have Duquesne, North Carolina State, St. Josephs, St. Louis, West Virginia, Temple, Syracuse, De Paul, Holy Cross, Canisius, Seton Hall, Niagara, La Salle, Muhlenberg and Notre Dame to go. Just off-hand they include Cooper, Dickey, Seneskey, Macauley, Lerner, Cousy and Kaftan, Chollist, Biancola, Faust, Donovan, O'Shea . . .

## BILL VEECK PREDICTS:

Bill Veeck, president of the world champion Cleveland Indians, this week said his club would win the '49 American League race by at least 10 games—and then went on to predict:

**Bob Feller** would have his greatest season on the mound next year.

**Satchel Paige**, the aging Negro hurler, was good for at least two or three more years in the majors—possibly could hurl there indefinitely.

**Stanley (Bucky) Harris**, deposed manager of the New York Yankees, signed by Veeck to manage the San Diego Padres next year, would make his way back to the major leagues.

**Larry Doby**, the fine young Cleveland Negro outfielder, would become the greatest outer-gardener in the big time.

That his organization, with the proper cooperation from the San Diego executives, would make the Padres a pennant threat in the Pacific Coast League.

**Don Black**, the ill-fated Cleveland hurler, never would pitch another game of baseball.

**Steve Gromek** would win more games than any other Cleveland hurler in 1949.

Elaborating on the case of Feller, Veeck said that Feller's straight-salary contract would not be cut,

## In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



### A FEW OLD YEAR MEMORIES . . .

IT'S NOTHING new—New Year's time on the sports sections—to list those particular events of the outgone year that gave a scribe his biggest kicks. But one's memory being what it is . . . and the fact that there were more events deserving of honorable mention than space here permits . . . makes us hope you'll allow for whatever omissions do crop up in the finished version. Hm?

Alright now. First I must confess that nothing, absolutely nothing gave me a bigger bang than Joe Louis' dramatic knockout of Jersey Joe Walcott, with time running out on the most magnificent fighter who ever stepped into a ring, with Walcott only four rounds away from gaining a pathetically one-sided decision and the title. . . .

The sighs that echoed through the cavernous Yankee Stadium when Walcott dropped Louis in the fourth round . . . the unbelieving groans as Louis plodded after Walcott round after round with no success, unable to uncoil . . . the faint spark of hope that struck simultaneously with Louis' first authentic left hook in the ninth round—these were sighs and groans and hopes shared by millions the world over . . . what Louis has come to mean. . . . And when Joe's hooks were parlayed into softening-up weapons in the 10th and 11th rounds that set Walcott up for the electrifying barrage in the 12th. . . . Walcott crumbling in a heap at Louis' feet . . . the howls and shrieks and back-pounding that filled the Stadium and the choking relief that surged through everyone to a man—well, that's Number One on my 1948 Memory Parade. Your's too, I imagine. . . .

ANOTHER ITEM I'll not easily forget—although strangely enough I didn't see this one in the flesh—was Rex Barney's no-hitter fashioned in the rain against the Giants. 'Twas the night of the scheduled Wallace rally at Yankee Stadium and for this writer it came ahead of any baseball games. . . . But upon arriving at the Stadium, with the rains falling heavily, the rally postponed till the next night, and never for a moment thinking of the Polo Grounds lights visible from the Stadium meant the Giant-Dodger game might still be played in that downpour, this weary traveler took the long voyage back to Brooklyn. Getting home, flicking on the radio for a news report—turning the dial and imagining to hear the familiar voice of the Dodger announcer, dismissing it as a case of too much rain on the head, continuing to turn the dial, no news report, a needling hunch to twist the dial back to the Dodger station and putting my imagination to the test. . . . They were playing ball at the Polo Grounds and from the tense tones of the announcer one automatically knew something extraordinary was happening out there on Coogan's Bluff. . . . Hanging on with every pitch of Barney's, cursing one's luck (how many games had we sat through wherein Rex' bid for no-hitters suddenly blew up in the late innings?) and sticking with it until that last final out when the young handsome kid from Omaha, Nebraska, crashed into baseball's Hall of Fame! Sure, memories of a no-hitter not witnessed by the writer, but because we sort of backed into that one under unusual circumstances . . . well, nobody's gonna forget that night at the radio. . . .

LET'S SEE, now, what else? How about the early-summer debuts of Roy Campanella and George Shuba which got the Dodgers back into the running? Campy's almost Frank Merriwell heroics in his first few games . . . hitting like a demon, two homers in one game. . . . Shuba fielding and clutch-poking with rare style for a 21-year-old making the big jump out of nowhere. . . .

That grand race in the American League with the loop's only interracial team finally nosing out the Sox in a playoff . . . by and large it was a great year for baseball, wasn't it?

DiMaggio's tremendous season under physical duress. . . . Stanley Musial of Donora, Pa. . . . his phenomenal feats leaving little question but that he is the logical successor to DiMag as the game's greatest. . . . Why, the NL batting champion was SO spectacular that the Cards had to give him a '49 contract which calls for his first decent paycheck since Stan moved up from Rochester in 1941! . . .

How about Sandy Saddler and Marcel Cerdan rising to the fistie heights this past year? Skinny Saddler demolishing the once-great Pep with ridiculous ease. . . . Cerdan flashing all the stuff against Zale that made European fight observers call him an incredible fighting machine these past 10 years . . . years that Cerdan never spent on these shores . . . and wouldn't it have been something to have seen him then? . . .

Hey, will anyone who was there ever forget the eerie feeling of Leo Durocher's first night at Ebbets Field in Giant uniform? And Leo not barging out of the dugout once to do battle with the umpires for reasonable reluctance to discover what a manner of greeting his former compatriots in the stands had waiting for him? . . .

What about old Barney Ewell's amazing showing in the Olympic sprints, twice missing a "first" by scant inches against younger spectacular worldwide competition that figured to trim the 32-year-old veteran. . . . Harrison Dillard's ironic triumph in the 100-yard sprint after having failed to qualify in the AAU finals in his high-hurdle specialty. . . .

Yes, and that 4:53 mile Gil Dodds ran in the Garden mile just before the mumps knocked him off the track and out of the Olympics.

The spine-tingling duel between Feller and Sain in the Series opener. Rapid Bob rolling back the years and the season's slump with a sweep and cunning and flashes of olden power that left one gasping. The walk to Salkeld which set the stage in the bottom of the eighth . . . that hairline pickoff play which the ump called wrong and which could have kept Feller and Sain pitching scoreless innings till today. . . .

Larry Doby's coming of age . . . a great series for the greatly promising DiMaggio-type sophomore. . . . The Cleveland signing of Satchel Paige . . . his low-hit triumphs when the Tribe began to use him as a starter before record-breaking crowds in Chicago and Cleveland. . . .

Oh so much more . . . and no space left at all. Sure was a busy year in sports, wasn't it?





## The Worker

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### NAZI BIG SHOT—STILL GOING STRONG

In the heyday of Hitler, satellite Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Reichs administrator of Hungary was known as—the strong man of Hungary. Other Nazi dictators have come and gone, but Admiral Horthy, though no longer a "strong man," still lives a comfortable existence. He lived in Bavaria since 1945. Last month he traveled to Switzerland with his family. He and his wife are shown shaking hands with friends from the train at Munich in the U. S. Zone.

## Fateful 15 Days

An Editorial

FIFTEEN days remain before the trial of the 12 Communist Party leaders opens in New York City on Jan. 17.

In these 15 days, the democratic public of our country has the duty of raising a protest so vigorous that the Truman administration will be compelled to dismiss the infamous indictments against the Communist leaders.

We say this because it is not only the 12 Communist individuals who will face trial on frame-up charges; the very constitution of the USA, with the precious Bill of Rights, will be in the dock.

For this coming Jan. 17 is the trial of a political party. It is the trial not of men charged with having done certain things, but of men charged with believing and thinking certain things. The charge against them is that they formed a political party in 1945 based on Socialist principles of Marxism-Leninism.

It is the right of the American people to judge for themselves the rightness and wrongness of the Communist Party's views. If the American people lose the right to judge this issue for themselves, they will lose the right to judge any and all issues for themselves.

An aroused public opinion, therefore, must not permit this trial to take place.

We urge that every reader of this paper dedicate himself within the next 15 days to a practical plan of action:

- Wire or write to President Truman at the White House, and to Attorney General Tom Clark, Department of Justice Building, Washington, D. C., demanding the dismissal of these "thought control" indictments as a violation of the Bill of Rights.
- Organize similar messages in your house, neighborhood, school, church, etc.
- Visit all community groups, churches, unions, etc., to alert their members to this coming trial and urge them to send messages of protest to the President and Attorney General Clark, as stated above.

# PRESENT NEW FACTS IN THE THOMPSON ASSAULT

—See Page 2





# Give New Facts, Ask Action In the Thompson Assault

By Harry Raymond

When private detective Robert J. Burke was convicted in Queens County Special Sessions Court a week ago on two morals violations committed in the home of State Communist chairman Robert Thompson, Nov. 20, the political motives of Burke's acts were suppressed.

A month-long investigation by this newspaper has brought to light information, evidence and leads to other information strongly indicating Burke was acting as an individual in a secret conspiracy to commit crimes of violence against Thompson, his family and his co-workers in the Communist Party.

## Questions for The Grand Jury

Included in its 13-page report to Queens County District Attorney Charles Sullivan on the Burke case, The Worker submitted the following questions of fact to be determined by a grand jury investigation:

1. Was Burke acting in behalf of or in conspiracy with any other person or persons when he illegally entered Thompson's home, Nov. 20?

2. What was the alleged "big deal" Burke is said to have discussed . . . on the afternoon of Nov. 19?

3. What was the nature of the "house-watching" job alleged to have been organized about Sept. 10 in Long Island City by the Detective Agency?

Whose house was being watched? Who was hired for the job? Did Burke work on this job?

4. Where were Burke, McCauley and (another private detective listed in the report) at the time Thompson was assaulted in September?

5. What was the last time McCauley and Burke were together prior to Burke's illegal entry into the Thompson home, Nov. 20?

6. What was the nature of the alleged anti-Communist work Burke was said to have been engaged in . . . in Hartford, Conn., between the middle of December, 1947, and February, 1948?

7. Who are "Freddie" and (another named operative) alleged to have been with Burke during the Hartford job?

8. A complete list and description of the jobs Burke worked on—the clients and nature of the work—for various private detective agencies and industrial protection outfits should be secured from his employers.

This information, compiled in a 13-page report to John Gates, editor of The Worker, was presented, Dec. 24, to Queens Assistant District Attorney Albert Short by Alan Max, this paper's managing editor, and this correspondent, with a demand that the entire matter be investigated further by a county grand jury.

Names and addresses of 29 witnesses, who told this paper of Burke's shady activities in the underworld of private sleuths, strike-breakers and labor stoolpigeons, were listed in the information. Yet, when Burke faced trial, Dec. 27, none of these witnesses were called. The defendant was convicted of two morals crimes against Thompson's 7-year-old daughter. He was exonerated on the most important charge—that of his illegal and forceful entry into the Thompson apartment to give Thompson "a hard time."

AT THE TIME of Burke's trial, Queens County District Attorney Charles Sullivan had in his possession information supplied by this paper, that a detective agency for which Burke admitted to have worked secretly, without credentials and in violation of the law, had a contract to "watch a house," possibly Thompson's, in a Long Island City neighborhood. The name of the agency and names of persons alleged to have been involved in the deal were given by The Worker to the District Attorney.

About Sept. 10, according to a friend of Burke's, interviewed by this paper, the manager of a leading New York City Detective Agency telephoned him (the friend). This friend of Burke's, who is also an operative for private detective agencies and lives outside of New York State, said the manager asked him to report in New York for a job.

"I reported the next day," the operative told The Worker. "Mr —

— told me the — Agency had asked him to get him an out-of-town man."

The out-of-town operative said the detective agency manager who called him said a secretary of another agency, known for many years for its strike-breaking activities, had recommended him for the job.

"I went to see the man who had the job," the operative told this paper. "He told me he had a job to watch a house in Long Island City from 8 o'clock in the morning until late at night. The purpose was to learn when the man of the house left in the morning, when he returned at night and when the lights went out."

THE OPERATIVE said he did not take the job, but was certain Burke was associated secretly at the time with the agency which had the job. Other evidence submitted by this paper to the district attorney reveals Burke's close ties with the agency.

It was pointed out in this paper's report to the district attorney that the alleged house-watching job in Queens was being organized "only a few days before Robert Thompson was attacked near his home by three unknown assailants" in an assassination attempt Sept. 22.

In a later interview with private detective operative, The Worker was told that Burke worked with a man named "Freddie" on an anti-Communist job in Hartford, Conn., for a well-known "industrial protection agency." The dates Burke is alleged to have worked on this anti-labor job, the name and address of the agency and other information concerning the "job" were supplied by this newspaper to the Queens district attorney.

THIS SAME OPERATIVE told The Worker:

"I have known Burke for a long (Continued on Page 16)

# Teacher's Death Laid to School Board Hounding

By Louise Mitchell

Not to be outdone by the House Un-American Committee in its witch-hunting spree, the Board of Education has begun to hound its school teachers, and one teacher is already dead by suicide. All the legal procedures to protect a teacher were disregarded in the Mundt-Rankin-Thomas fashion.

The victim was Mrs. Minnie Gutride, a 46-year-old widow who had been in the school system for 17 years. She turned on the gas jets in her apartment at 200 E. 16 St., after being grilled last week without warning and in a threatening manner by school authorities. Her body was found in her apartment last Thursday by two friends who noticed that she had been absent from school two days. She had a highly satisfactory record as a teacher.

Dr. John Conroy, assistant superintendent of schools, and Nicholas Buccel, law secretary for the board, accompanied by a stenographer, swooped down on P. S. 21 in Staten Island last Tuesday, and yanked Mrs. Gutride out of her class to

question her on an alleged political meeting held sometime in 1940 or 1941.

AFTER THE GRILLING, Mrs. Gutride dispatched a letter to Superintendent of Schools William Jansen, which said: "A shocking thing happened to me in school today. Shortly before my first year class was scheduled to go home, my principal sent for me. I was taken to the teachers' room, where my principal introduced me to Dr. Conroy, Mr. Buccel and a stenographer. In this terrifying atmosphere I was questioned for about 15 minutes."

Mrs. Gutride also informed the Teachers Union, of which she was an active member, on what happened. Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative, immediately wired Jansen, Andrew C. Clauson, Board of Education president, and Mildred Moss, vice-president. The

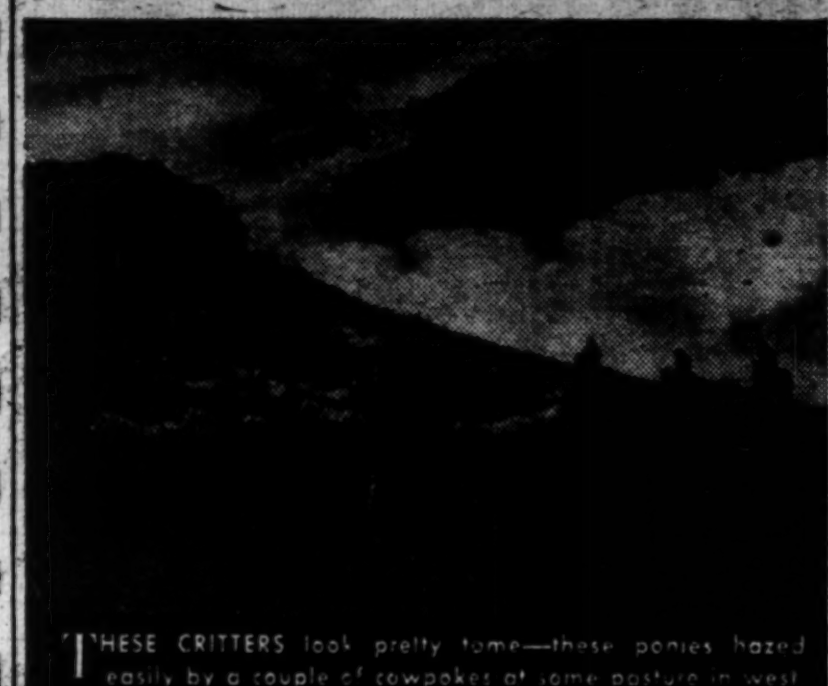
wire stated: "We wish to protest the outrageous disregard for legal procedures and simple humane consideration in the sudden questioning of a teacher by Mr. Buccel and Dr. Conroy. The teacher was called out of a class in P. S. 21, Richmond, and questioned without any prior notice or knowledge as to reason. Request opportunity to discuss this matter with you before any further developments."

To date, the board has failed to answer the Teachers Union, but Jansen has attacked the progressive union for its fight. He denied that the school system is undertaking a witch-hunt, but in the very statement in which he made the denial he reported that all teachers who will be questioned will be allowed to have counsel. Such "consideration" was not granted Mrs. Gutride.

The Teachers Union blasted Jansen's statement that it was sowing "fear and hysteria among teachers." It replied in part:

"If Dr. Jansen really means what (Continued on Page 15)

## FUN TO WATCH



THESE CRITTERS look pretty tame—these ponies grazed easily by a couple of cowpokes at some pasture in west



But are they? In a stall the horse is a kicking, screaming, rampaging demon. Out of the chute, it's dynamite



Huge Brahms bulls also look tame on the range, that is. But did you ever try to stay on one during a rodeo ride?



Rodeos may be fun to watch, but brother, they separate the men from the boys, the whites from the chaffers

# Stoolie Roams City; Cops Can't Find Him

By Michael Singer

Nearly three months after Seattle authorities wired New York Police to arrest and extradite George Hewitt, government stoolpigeon, for perjury, the ex-Communist fingerman walks the city streets

apparently immune from arrest. Detectives in charge of the case and Bronx Assistant District Attorney Edward S. Breslin told the Worker that despite "redoubled efforts" to apprehend Hewitt "there is still no sign of him." This reporter has already disclosed that he spoke to Hewitt on Friday, Dec. 17 in the

Federal Court House where he appeared to testify as a witness for the House Un-American Committee witch-hunt and on Wednesday, Dec. 22, Hewitt reappeared there for the Grand Jury "espionage" hearing.

On Christmas Eve at 8:10 p.m. (Continued on Page 15)



# What's Ahead for 1949

## Fight for Peace Will Grow

1948 SAW THE FIGHT for peace reach dramatic heights.

It also saw the unfolding of the false and evil theory of the "inevitable war" on which the Truman administration and the GOP base their bi-partisan "cold war" drive.

In the UN, the Soviet Union proposed immediate one-third disarmament of the major powers. The USA refused this.

The Soviet Union proposed to outlaw the atomic bomb, and said it was ready to instill immediate worldwide inspection to guarantee all nations from attack. The USA refused this. Instead, it pressed the notorious Baruch Plan which would make the USA the sole owner, in effect, of the world's entire atomic materials supply.

The Western Powers, led by the USA, spurred new acts of aggression by illegally setting up a new West German state, and precipitated a fake "Berlin crisis" by dumping illegal money into the Soviet zone.

The Soviet Union published facts showing that the USA had reneged on an agreement in Berlin after UN officials Evatt and Lie had pleaded for a settlement which the USSR accepted.

OFFICIAL WASHINGTON talked more and more of the need for bigger arma-



ments to keep prices and production up, and to support lagging foreign trade. Truman and Forrestal worked out a new military deal known as the Atlantic Defense Pact which ties Marshall Plan countries to the war machine of the USA. Truman refused to accept the Molotov or Stalin offers to discuss peace directly.

The fight for peace in 1949 will be helped by the victories of the peoples' armies in China. The "cold war" must be reversed and the FDR policy of U. S.-Soviet friendship revived.

## Signs of Economic Crisis

THOUGH THE NATION'S ECONOMY appeared strong in 1948, signs of impending crisis were evident.

Production continued at a "plateau," rising only about 2 1/2 percent from the beginning of the year to the latest figure available. This always indicates danger in a capitalist economy, for productivity constantly rises and capital investment must continuously expand to keep the economy going.

Business failures increased rapidly, some 51 percent above 1947, even though the number of new businesses started declined sharply.

Toward the end of the year, cut-backs in production began to take place in a number of consumer industries, such as textile, shoe, leather, furniture, lumber, radio.

All this was immediately reflected in the employment setup. For November, the Department of Commerce reported 3,000,000 fewer people working full time than in November, 1947, and 250,000 more jobless altogether.

Consumption has been going down. Since the early part of November, department store sales have been running consistently below 1947, even in dollar volume. They have been running below



1947 in total goods sold since the middle of the year. Goods on hand have jumped to record levels, far above 1947.

Real wages remained almost the same as 1947. They averaged \$36.19 a week, measured in 1939 dollars, about 44 cents more than the 1947 average, and about 15 percent below 1945. Profits zoomed to an estimated \$20,000,000,000 after taxes, or a jump of about 12 1/2 percent.

Big business figures on a "moderate" drop in the economy next year. It depends on a heavy rearmament program and "foreign aid" to block, or at least delay, a crisis. It remains to be seen whether it is right in its estimate.

## Outlook Dim for Civil Rights

FASCISM made rapid strides in America this past year.

The 12 leaders of the Communist Party were seized and indicted for advocating a social philosophy — Marxism-Leninism. In Denver, Los Angeles and elsewhere, the government worked the tactic of imprisoning Communists who refused to act as stoolpigeons before grand juries. They imprisoned them, at first, without bail until they should decide to become stoolpigeons.

Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, was sentenced to jail for demanding of the Congress that it enforce the U. S. Constitution, specifically the 14th Amendment. Leon Josephson was imprisoned for his activities in the anti-Nazi underground.

Several other victims of the Un-American Committee and other congressional witch-hunters—including prominent progressive and labor figures—were convicted for their courageous defense of democracy. The deportation delirium continued

space, with scores of Communists and union officials arrested for deportation.

THE FANTASTIC SPY HUNT of the Un-American Committee, aimed at supporters of FDR's anti-Nazi policies, resulted in the deaths of at least three men and stimulated enormously the development of a fascist-like atmosphere. "Little Un-American Committees" in various states helped it along.

The Truman "Loyalty purge," set up thought control of federal employees.

But there were indications of effective popular resistance. The infamous Mundt-Nixon bill was licked in Congress through a mass uprising, as were several members of the Un-American Committee. Bail was won for the victims of the Denver and Los Angeles witch-hunts.

All signs point to a more bitter and desperate battle to stave off fascism in America next year. Center of this struggle is the case of the 12 Communist leaders and the civil liberties issues before Congress.

## Stronger Progressive Party Forecast

THE PAST YEAR is distinguished historically as the one which saw the birth of the Progressive Party.

Organized as a coalition of anti-monopoly elements in opposition to the two monopoly-controlled major parties, the new party was formally founded at a national convention in Philadelphia. Henry Wallace and Sen. Glen Taylor were named its standard-bearers in the national elec-

tions.

The entry of the Wallace-Taylor ticket in the Presidential race compelled President Truman to campaign on a progressive-sounding platform. It was this which, above all else, resulted in his surprise victory.

Millions of workers, Negro people, farmers, middle-class progressives voted for him either because they believed his dema-

## Labor Phonies Due for Exposure

THE NEW YEAR promises to be a tough one for labor unions despite the hope, encouraged by election results, that the Taft-Hartley law may be repealed. The opportunity to make the year one of resurgence of progress may be lost because of the absence of a united policy and action by labor on a legislative and wage program.

David Dubinsky's break of what seemed like a general agreement in labor ranks for restoration of the Wagner Act, by advancement of his bill for a revamped Taft-Hartley law, has further handicapped labor in its objectives.

To this must be added the fact that the CIO, in the past a pace-setter for progress, is now orientated mainly upon an internal factional struggle, with the dominant right wing more concerned with ballyhooing the Marshall Plan and with dismembering its most progressive unions, than in scoring gains for labor on the legislative and wage front.

With layoffs already widespread and assuming serious proportions, and with labor divided and paralyzed by a reactionary top officialdom, the employers are expected to make the most of the op-



portunity to weaken unions and hold down wage concessions to the zero mark.

But there is also a bright spot on the horizon in the persistence and determination of progressive forces in the trade unions to hold on to their positions and to initiate struggles along constructive lines. As the year develops, it will become increasingly evident that the right wing stooges of capitalism within the labor movement do not have the program to meet the problems 1949 will bring, while the fighting policy of the progressives, notwithstanding witch-hunts, will gain new support and prestige.

## Fewer Jobs for Negroes

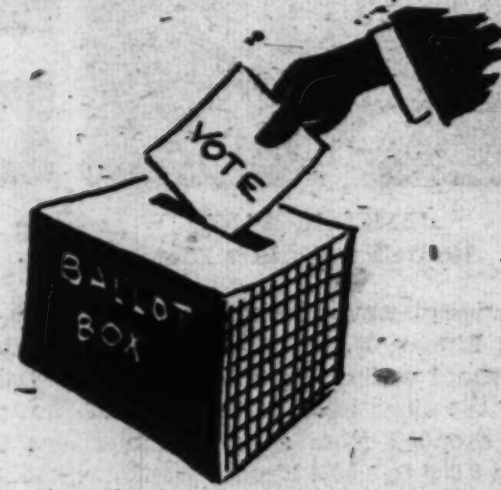
STIRRED TO FURY by the wave of lynchings, brutalities and frame-ups against Negroes since the war's end, the nation's Negro communities and progressive whites fought back this year to save Rosalie Ingram and her boys from a legal lynching in what has become known as the "new Scottsboro."

Mrs. Ingram and her two sons were sentenced to death by the State of Georgia for defending her against the brutalities of a white farmer. The protest movement arising from the grass roots of America saved them from the death penalty. But they are still in jail.

To free them, as well as other victims of Jimcrow persecution, is one of the jobs left for 1949.

The struggle for civil rights reached a height this past year which compelled both major parties to pay it lip-service through platform declarations and many campaign speeches. The two parties were forced to extreme demagoguery in their commitments by the position of Henry Wallace and the Progressive Party, including Wallace's dramatic anti-jimcrow Southern tour and Sen. Glen Taylor's defiance of Birmingham's jimcrow laws.

Under the Progressive Party's impetus,



the struggle for the ballot in the South reached new heights.

The civil rights struggle also compelled the Supreme Court to declare restrictive covenants legally unenforceable and to rule formally that Negroes must be given equal educational opportunities. The practical effects of the rulings, as well as the way they were legally hedged, should emphasize that legal decisions alone cannot be depended upon to end jimcrow.

The coming session of Congress will be the major battle ground for civil rights this year. This, plus the struggle for jobs as unemployment hits, will highlight the drive for Negro rights.



gogy, or because that demagoguery persuaded them he was the "lesser evil" to Dewey. Negro voters shifted to Truman in large numbers also because they figured this was the way to defeat the Dixiecrats within the Democratic Party.

Progressive tendencies in the electorate also defeated the "Taft-Hartley" Republican Congress.

The demagogic nature of Truman's campaign has produced a sharp conflict be-

tween the policies of monopoly capital, which are the basis for his program, and the things for which the people voted. This conflict promises great mass battles around the issues before the new Congress.

In these battles, in the campaigns around state legislative issues, and in the fall mayoralty election struggles, the new Progressive Party will consolidate itself, and gain strong influence in the political affairs of the nation.



# 12,000 Remington Workers Fired; Firm Fattens Abroad on Marshall Plan

By Bernard Burton

SYRACUSE.—Marshall Planning has brought unemployment to more than 12,000 Remington-Rand workers. Their notorious union-busting boss has seized the opportunities presented by the Marshall Plan to open cheap labor plants in India, Germany, France, Scotland and England and replace workers drawing union wages here.

The company's typewriter plant at Syracuse, N. Y., with 1,100 workers, is being completely wiped out in favor of a new plant in Hillington, Scotland. The plants in Middletown, Conn., and Youngstown, Ohio, have been shut down.

In the upstate New York cities of Herkimer and Ilion, where Remington-Rand workers and their families are the bulk of the population, purchasing power now depends mainly

as "medieval" and "callous" in its "disregard of the rights of its employees," has found a way under Marshall Plan economics to carry through its labor-smashing plans on an international scale. The militancy of its own workers had balked these plans on a domestic scale.

Syracuse is a case in point. Once this plant had been one of James Rand's largest. But the workers began to fight for unionization so the company transferred a large part of the operations to a new plant in Elmira shortly before the outbreak of World War II. Despite the cruelly broken strike of 1936, when Rand trotted out his notorious Mohawk Valley strikebreaking formula, unionization caught up with the company. The CIO United Electrical

(Continued on Page 14)



JAMES H. RAND  
He Gains; Workers Lose

on unemployment insurance checks.

In Elmira, N. Y., where Remington-Rand workers constituted about half the city's labor force, the plant has dropped from a peak of more than 6,000 to 1,500. Elmira is switching to electric typewriters but nobody expects it to come back to anything like its old strength.

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### CONSTRUCTIVE WORDS FROM LABOR

After too many months of calling the Taft-Hartley labor law a "slave labor" document—without bothering to explain how come these harsh words—a major labor union has come out with a detailed and generally constructive summary of what it would like done about the controversial matter.

The union which spoke these helpful words was David Dubinsky's International Ladies Garment Workers (AFL), at a recent general executive board session at Miami Beach, Fla.

This outfit spent the recent election campaign and actively to re-



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David Dubinsky's International Ladies Garment Workers Union has submitted a substitute legis-

The stamp of approval was placed on Dubinsky's Taft-Hartley substitute by the New York press. Here are excerpts from the New York Times and the reactionary Daily News.

# Dubinsky's T-H Substitute Dubbed Stab-in-Labor's Back

National and New York trade union leaders lashed out this week at David Dubinsky's proposed "substitute" for the Taft-Hartley Law. Comments ranged from "sellout" to "stab in the back for labor."

Ben Gold, president of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, said, "Taft and Hartley should send Dubinsky a medal. He deserves it."

"No decent AFL or CIO union member will endorse any of Dubinsky's proposals to Taft-Hartley," said the already existing Taft-Hartley Law. Insofar as the IFLWU is concerned, we stand for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law in its entirety and re-enactment of the Wagner Act," he asserted.

Gold declared that "fortunately, the American workers will not take the advice of David Dubinsky. His proposals give aid and comfort to the Taft-Hartleyites in Congress who still constitute a majority in Washington."

A SPOKESMAN at the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, while not commenting on the ILGWU recommendations, pointed out that the UE was collecting 600,000 signatures for outright repeal of the law and re-enactment of the Wagner Act.

Max Perlow, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Furniture Workers, said: "It is a stab in the back for labor. Instead of fighting to eliminate the Taft-Hartley Law, he is jumping the gun and is coming to the assistance of the Administration to get out of its election promises."

Other comments from union leaders were:

James H. Durkin, president of the CIO United Office and Professional Workers: "We're against any proposal except the complete repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and the

George Morris discusses the Dubinsky plan in his column—The World of Labor—on Page 9.

re-enactment of the Wagner Act without qualifications, reservations or amendments. We're collecting 100,000 signatures of white collar workers to that effect."

Isidore Rosenberg, manager of the CIO Shoe Joint Council: "For any labor leader to take it upon himself to make proposals to modify the Taft-Hartley law is to put himself in opposition to the best interests of labor. Both the CIO and, I understand, the AFL, have come out for the repeal of the act and for the reinstatement of the Wagner Act without modifications."

Isidore Cahn, secretary-treasurer, AFL Jewel Workers Local 1: "... boon to reaction, intended to give aid and comfort to those fighting to retain the slave labor law."

C. E. Johanson, New York port agent, CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards: "... a sellout. Certainly this isn't what the people voted for last November."

A spokesman for Walter Reuther, head of the CIO United Auto Workers, said that "Reuther and the UAW favor repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and immediate re-enactment of the Wagner Act, which obviously makes our position different from that of David Dubinsky and his substitute legislation for the Taft-Hartley Law."

Large members of ILG rank-and-file leaders also spoke out, terming the proposal a betrayal of the things

for which they voted. They pointed out that thousands of ILG members came across with \$2 each in the election campaign, with the main slogan for repealing of Taft-Hartley.

## What Dubinsky's Bill Proposes

● To pattern the law on settlement of disputes upon the Railway Labor Act and its endless hamstringing chain of "cool-off" and "fact-finding" procedures. It was under that law that the railroad workers, once at the top of the wage scale list, virtually lost their right to strike and were reduced to a status below workers of most other major industries. They are about 20th on the list today.

● The government, through its Labor Department, would have the power of life and death over many unions, by a special board to decide so-called "jurisdictional disputes," including issues between company and real unions.

● The government's legal authority would further extend a right to declare a boycott by unions as "unjustifiable." That would also cover the right to boycott scab goods and scab contractors—the very Taft-Hartley provision that has hamstringing the ILGWU's own organizing efforts.

● Not satisfied with the Taft-Hartley ban on Communists in elected union office, Dubinsky wants the affidavits extended to bar Communists from holding any full-time paid position in a union. This, in his own union, would bar opponents of his clique from even running for office unless they pass an FBI loyalty test. The proposal to require employers to file non-Communist affidavits only shows how little these fakers respect the intelligence of their own members.

● Dubinsky would further extend government control through strengthening the Taft-Hartley law requirements upon unions to file data on their financial affairs and rules which amounts to a requirement to register and be licensed to operate.

● Dubinsky's clique wants to retain the Taft-Hartley provision that gives an employer the right to petition for a bargaining election, and do so, of course, when his company union is strongest or when the real union is least ready for a test.

● Dubinsky not only favors retention of a ban upon the use of union funds for political election, but he publicly extended thanks to the 80th Congress for incorporating the ban. He said it saved money for the union.

## Soviet Steel Output, Jobs Set New Mark

MOSCOW — (ALN).—Both employment and output in Soviet iron and steel industries have risen considerably above pre-war levels, it was announced here. The goal of the present 5-year plan is not only to repair extensive wartime damage, which has been substantially restored, but also to raise iron and steel production 35 percent over the last pre-war year.

## Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

Mundt and Nixon and many liberal Democrats are out to "revise" the rules of the House Un-American Committee. The new rules would probably work out like this:

1. An accused individual before the committee is to be presumed innocent unless he is presumed guilty.
2. An accused individual shall have a right to counsel. Of course, the counsel also is to be presumed guilty for associating with his client.
3. Subcommittee reports are not to be made

public until approved by the full committee. This should insure that the reports would be even worse than before.

4. An accused individual shall have the right to submit questions to be asked of his accusers. He shall also have the right to demand an answer to his questions upon payment of a small fee, consisting of his life.

5. After the questioning of an accused individual, he should have the right to make a brief statement—of farewell to his family.



# Election Promises Face Betrayal

## Big Business Lobbies Set To Block All Good Bills; Truman Not Expected To Fight

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.—With the 81st Congress getting ready to open Monday at noon, the outlook for the sweeping promises of social reform made by President Truman in the elections is very dim indeed.

Not only is a powerful lineup of big business lobbies all set to block any progressive legislation, but the Truman administration is doing little to prepare its forces to battle for the enactment of the measures it so glibly promised when the voters had not yet cast their ballots.

While Truman attacked Big Business before the elections, observers here have not forgotten the President's quick reassurance to Big Business soon after his victory.

Hence, while Truman promised repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, civil rights for Negroes, a federal health plan, and a new excess profits tax, the Big Business forces here are confidently moving ahead with plans for wrecking rent controls which expire in March, for lower corporation taxes, and for general resistance to the health and labor promises made by the President in November.

THE BIG BUSINESS forces are encouraged in their plans to block

progressive legislation by Truman's announced intention to step up the militarization of the country and intensify the "cold war" drive of the brass hats.

Champions of universal military training, following their setback in the 80th Congress, will return well organized for a pressure campaign. President Truman has let it be known that he will again ask Congress to adopt this measure and he will have the conspicuous support of the American Legion, VFW, Amvets and the General Confederation of Women's Clubs.

Many of the new members of Congress, however, are not committed on this issue, and it remains to be seen how effective the military lobby will prove.

Foreign policy questions will come to the fore very early in the new Congress. The Administration program is expected to be placed before the legislative body on Jan. 10 when the President is slated to present the North Atlantic "defense" pact and to sharpen up the Truman doctrine.

THE SENATE will be asked to ratify the new pact which would set up a military alliance of the U. S., Canada and western European countries against the Soviet Union and would at the same time provide more convenient means for Wall Street intervention in the affairs of these countries. Both houses will be asked to appropriate funds for military lend-lease to western Europe as well as about a billion dollars to carry ECA through the remaining months of the fiscal year.

The Army, Navy, Airforce and the State Department are in themselves a powerful lobby for such foreign policy objectives. The monopoly interests, which back them speak through Administration agencies or through such eminent capitalists as Herbert Hoover and Bernard Baruch. This congress will find the demands of monopoly capital supported by the leadership of various veteran, labor, farm and women's groups.

THE PROBLEM OF THE LOBBIES, as it immediately concerns the people, can be summarized as follows:

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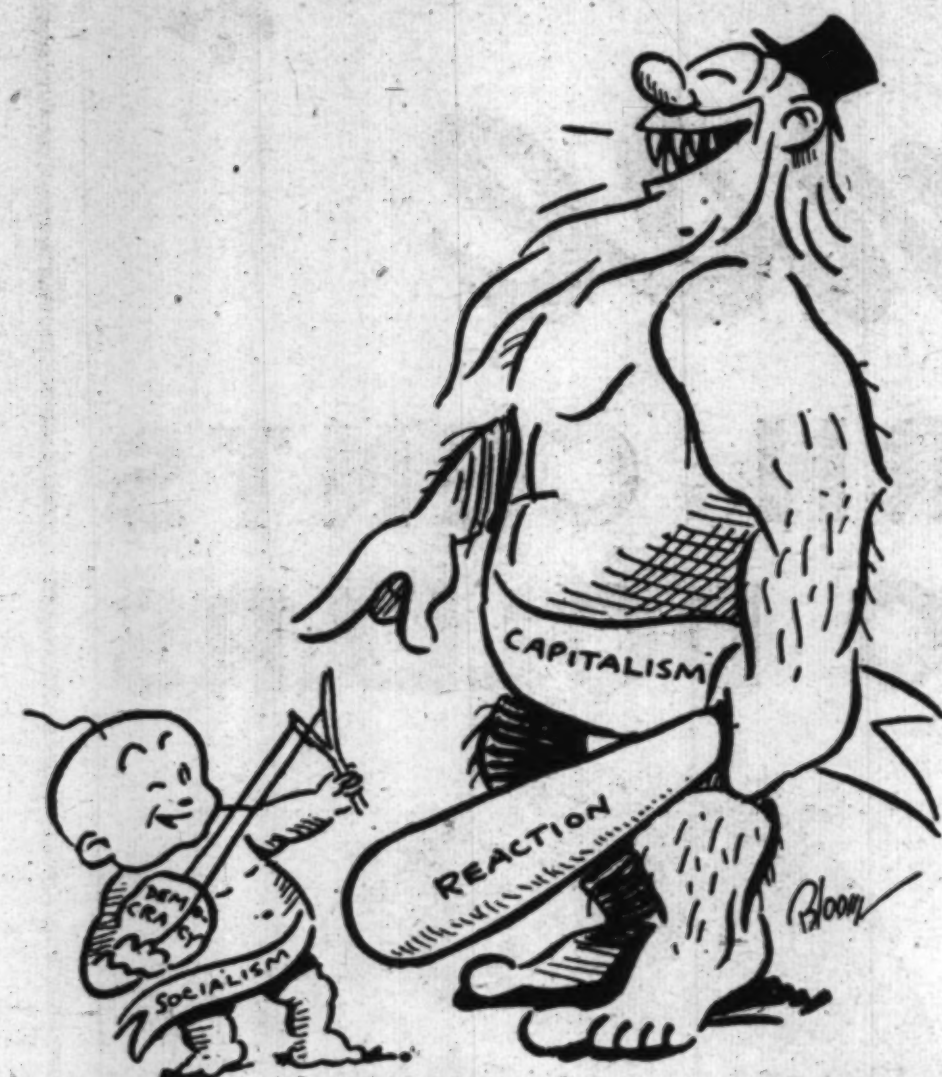
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## Seek 100,000 Wires to Say: 'Drop Case Against the 12'

A campaign for 100,000 telegrams to be sent to Attorney Gen. Tom C. Clark demanding that he drop the witchhunt trial against the 12 leaders of the Communist Party has been launched by the Civil Rights Congress (CRC).

With the trial of the 12 Communists scheduled to open in New York on Jan. 17, the CRC hoped to have 100,000 Americans speak up for democracy within the forthcoming two weeks. CRC leaders pointed out that since holding the trial itself was a frame-up violating civil rights, the aim of the campaign was to force Clark to drop the case.

Simultaneously with this campaign, the CRC was stepping up its preparations for its huge Civil Rights Legislative Conference, which will be held in the capital on Jan. 17, the date set for the trial. The conference will be opened by Sen. Glen H. Taylor of Idaho, vice presidential candidate of the Progressive Party in the last election. Sen. Taylor, who will be the main speaker, will preside at the morning session.

While the conference has been timed to coincide with the opening of the 81st Congress and designed to draw up a legislative program for presentation to Congress, the trial of the 12 Communists will be at the heart of the gathering and will be the subject of special action.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, noted Negro leader, will preside over the afternoon session of the conference. On the following day, Jan. 18, a huge Freedom Crusade will descend on Washington to press the defense of the 12 leaders. A high point of this delegation, which will come from all over the country, will be a trade union delegation to the White House. This delegation will present to President Truman thousands of petitions from trade unionists demanding that the case against the 12 Communists be dropped.

## CRC Funds Needed to Free '12'

The only guarantee that liberty-loving people of this country can give that the trial of the twelve Communist leaders will never take place will be an immediate spurt in the fund campaign by Jan. 30, the Civil Rights Congress has warned.

George Marshall, chairman of the CRC national board, urging a step-up in the drive, said the \$250,000 is urgently needed to step up the mobilization of the American people, between now and Jan. 17, to win the dismissal of the indictments, to educate America as to the true facts in the case and to provide for the legal defense of American freedom.

Justice is expensive in the United States. Funds are the means for taking the case where it belongs, to the people, via radio, newspaper advertisements in the chief newspapers of the country, millions of leaflets to penetrate the iron curtain surrounding this case.

"An example of how expensive justice can be," Mr. Marshall said, "can be seen in the Gerhart Eisler case. In order to obtain the court record of proceedings in the case of this one man, \$5,000 was required. Multiply this in the case of the twelve Communist leaders, thirteen trials, and the legal record costs alone are staggering. This is only one small item."

Mr. Marshall appealed particularly to trade unionists to pitch in and help keep the trial of the Communist leaders from taking place by arousing the public through giving the true facts.

"We appeal to all democratic Americans, to the trade unions, their leaders and members to contribute now, without delay, for the fund drive has been badly bogged

down. We urge unionists to ask their unions to get up donations from union treasuries—for the fate of the leaders of this minority political party will determine the fate of the people and their institutions, their rights, their beliefs.

"The \$250,000 fund is needed urgently to help mobilize the people in defense of their own right to choose their political parties and hold their political beliefs. This is a defense fund in defense of everybody who believes in democracy."

With only one month to go until the Jan. 30 deadline in the drive, the CRC urged contributions be rushed to its national headquarters at 205 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

	Quotas	
New York	\$38849.77	\$125000.00
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Wyoming	30.00	
Indiana	385.50	1000.00
Minnesota	1635.00	3000.00
Michigan	1446.00	7500.00
Massachusetts	863.00	2500.00
Missouri	347.00	1000.00
Georgia	80.00	100.00
Florida	529.35	1000.00
Utah	62.00	
Arizona	37.00	
Iowa	45.00	
Montana	64.94	
Maryland	272.00	1500.00
Washington	168.07	8000.00
North Carolina	55.00	250.00
Nebraska	79.78	
Pennsylvania	2303.68	12500.00
Kansas	23.00	
Rhode Island	5.00	500.00
Texas	74.00	500.00
Nevada	8.00	350.00
Arkansas	5.00	
West Virginia	13.00	250.00
Colorado	31.00	750.00
Idaho	15.00	
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## See New Jury Continuing Witchhunt

DENVER, Colo.—Attorney General Tom Clark's Denver witch-hunt will be resumed Jan. 4 when a Federal Grand Jury goes into session aided and abetted by District Judge J. Foster Symes, who is known to be prejudiced against Communists.

With six Denverites already cited for contempt and awaiting appeals before the Circuit Court, Pat Bell, Colorado Communist leader, is due to appear before the jury the day it convenes.

Whether Clark's lieutenant, Max Goldsheim, will attempt to use the same legal trick he used last Fall when the six were sentenced without bail because they refused to answer unconstitutional questions remains to be seen. At that time Arthur Bary and Paul Kleinbord were given indefinite prison sentences when they were convicted of civil contempt.

"This tactic has been rebuffed twice by higher courts: once by Supreme Court Justice Wiley Rutledge, and again by the Circuit Court in the case of Tracy Rogers whom Symes sentenced in December.

CLARK'S LIEUTENANTS know that in Judge Symes they have a willing accomplice in their attempts

In giving Tracy Rogers an indefinite term, Symes ignored the precedent set by the Supreme Court.

In his haste to do Tom Clark's will, he convicted Arthur Barry without a hearing.

Like any other judges Symes is supposed to be impartial. In court, however, he has overruled motion after motion made by defense attorneys.

His prejudice is revealed in a letter he wrote in reply to a protest against the Denver ailings. Symes' letter shows that he favors the jailings of Communists. Referring to Nancy Wertheimer, who was jailed because she refused to state whether or not she is a Communist, Symes says "she is clearly a Communist or fellow-traveler and if you are supporting that type of people in this country, it is your privilege."

It follows from this statement that Symes' decisions are based on his opposition to the views of Communists. That being the case, Symes is not qualified to try the case of Communists.

The Denver Civil Rights Congress has asked that Symes disqualify himself because of his prejudice and his flouting of legal precedents.

## Battles Draft in Jimcrow Army

PHILADELPHIA.—A young Philadelphia Negro has started a legal battle against being drafted into a jimcrow army. He is DeVreaux Tomlinson, 25, of 2217 W. Ingersoll St., merchant seaman in World War II, and at present working on a novel.

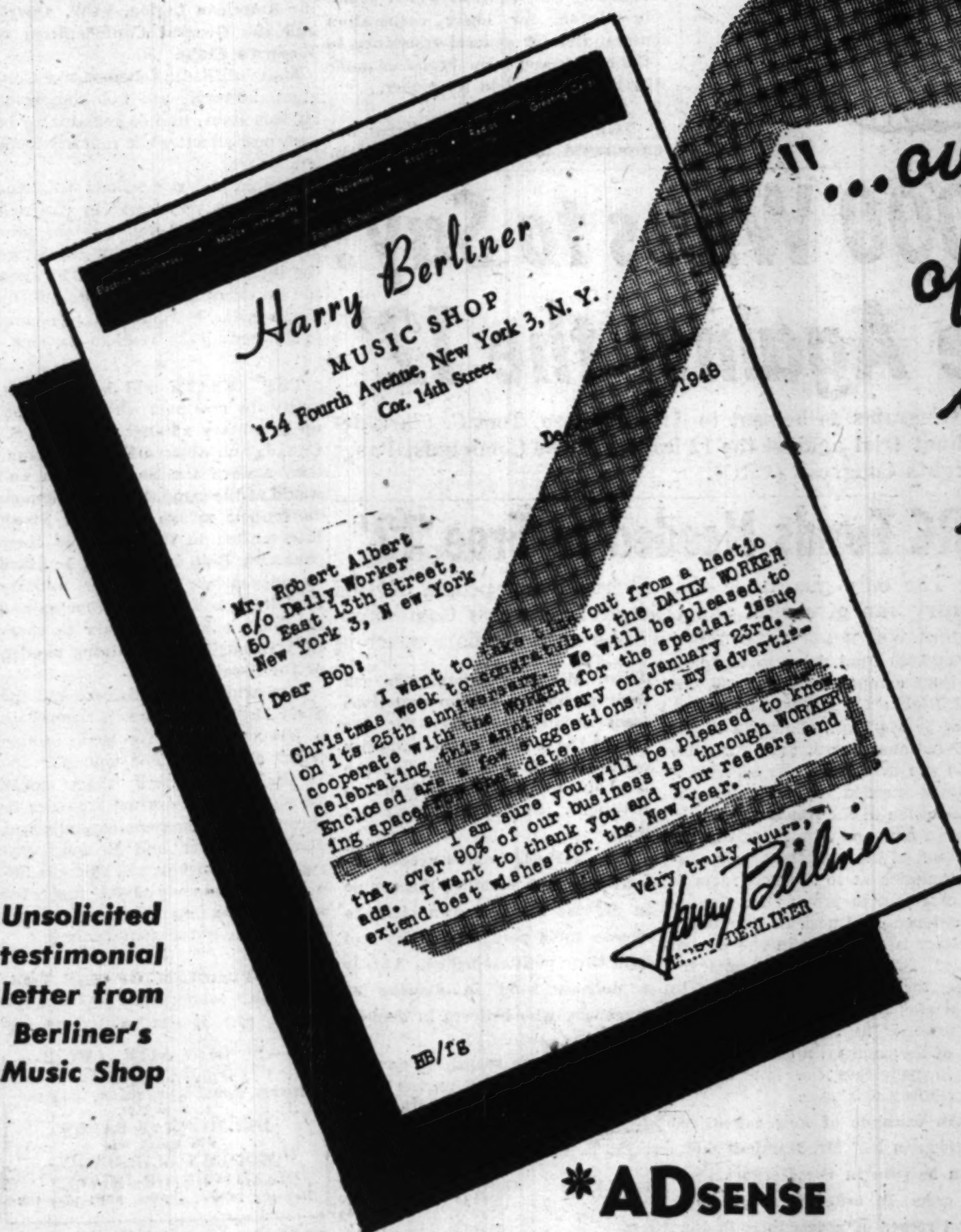
Tomlinson registered for the draft under protest, with the formal announcement that he would refuse to serve in a segregated unit.

Tomlinson's induction, originally scheduled for Dec. 15, had been postponed to Dec. 28 as we went to press. He is being represented by Thurgood Marshall, a leading constitutional attorney.

In an exchange of letters between Tomlinson and his draft board, the board maintained that the Selective Service System had no jurisdiction over the issue of segregated units. Tomlinson asserted that he would under no circumstances serve in a jimcrow unit, and demanded "written assurances that I will not be required to serve my country segregated from fellow-countrymen of other races solely because of my race or color."

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25th ANNIVERSARY EDITION  
SUNDAY, JANUARY 23

## TRUTH IN THE NEWS

# The Worker



# Boy Tells of Mistreatment at School

DENVER, Colo.—Despite jailings, red-baiting and a press blackout of facts, Coloradans are pressing their demands for investigation of the death of 14-year-old Ruben Garcia in the Golden Reform School for Boys and a clean-up of the school.

Thus far, Gov. W. Lee Knous—who was elected with labor support because of his reputation as a "liberal"—has turned a deaf ear to demands for an investigation. When a delegation of 150 people, including many Mexican-Americans, filled his office, Knous merely stalled.

When about 60 of the delegation started picketing his house, Knous condoned the arrest of 22 pickets. The next day, Knous told a com-

mittee representing the Committee to Organize the Mexican People that he would not act until the committee presented "testimony" and "evidence."

Although it is clearly within the Governor's power to act, and although Knous has disregarded four pages of questions and facts already submitted to him, the Committee to Organize the Mexican People is proceeding to collect facts that promise to blow the situation at the Golden School sky high.

★  
**HERE ARE EXCERPTS** from a sworn affidavit made by a boy now in the school. The boy's name is withheld:

"I was in the jail cells in Golden once for five days. All I got was two slices of bread and a bowl of milk in the morning, and the same thing at about 4:30 in the afternoon. The milk that I got during the five days I was there was always sour. It was about 10 days old.

"Two boys tried to get out of the cells. When they were caught, they got beaten. They got at least 50 lashes each on their bare bodies. They were beaten with wet towels, and the bruises all over their bodies turned black and blue.

"WHENEVER A BOY is returned to the school for a second term, he is put on the labor gang for 30 days. The boys call this the 'chain gang.'

The boys on this gang shovel snow, shovel coal, dig and clean ditches, and clean the sidewalks, instead of getting an education. Mr. George Reese is the guard in charge of the labor gang. Mr. Reese hits us with his fist. When he slaps a boy and the boy takes it without crying, then Reese hits the boy with his fist because he thinks the slaps don't hurt enough. Mr. Reese smells from liquor a lot of the time and swears at the boys. Boys are kept on the labor gang up to 90 days, and their folks can see them for only 15 minutes once a month.

"Mr. Walter Hopkins, one of the school teachers, is known as 'the bulldog.' He doesn't know how to

handle the boys, so he gets rough with them instead. He hits the boys on their heads with his fist. He plays 'dots and dashes' on the boys' heads with a heavy stick.

"Boys are not allowed to talk Spanish, or to write or receive letters in Spanish. Whenever boys are caught talking Spanish, the guards make them stop.

"Whenever visitors are expected, the guards set up ping-pong tables and make everything look nice. Whenever a boy in one of the dormitories breaks a rule, all the boys in that dormitory get punished. As a punishment, the boys sometimes are made to kneel on their knees for as long as two hours."

## NEW MODEL STRIKEBREAKER



The latest thing in strikebreaking is this Linotype machine which sets type from a tape fed to it from a teletype attachment. Publishers of the Miami Herald broke out the new gadget when their printers, members of the AFL Intl. Typographical Union, went out on strike.

## Prison Probe Won by Chile Hunger Strikers

SANTIAGO, Chile (By Mail).—With only 70 of their number still able to stand, the 400 hunger strikers of the Pisagua concentration camp on Nov. 30 voted to end their eight day fast.

So ended one of the epic events in Latin America's long struggle for freedom. Such was its effect on the people that not a single member of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies dared vote against an opposition motion to appoint a commission to investigate conditions at Pisagua.

Until then, official circles had refused to acknowledge the very existence of Chile's own Buchenwald, generally considered the worst penal colony in the western hemisphere.

The prisoners were union leaders, miners, Communists and mayors and other elected officials, all victims of the purge instituted by the Gonzalez

Videla government at the behest of the U. S. State Department.

When they began their strike, they were already sick from exposure and famished from the concentration camp diet. Eight days later, many were near death.

IN LIEU of medical attention and special diets, the starving heroes had to break their fast on prison scum. Leaders of the strike were shipped to wilderness posts in the state of Africa, high in the Andes, inhabited by only a few dying Indian tribes.

Among these exiles are the Mayor of the city of Iquique, Jose Barrera, and Alderman Elroy Ramirez of the same city. Both men were very weak after the hunger strike and are in serious danger of succumbing to the rigorous climate.

The administration has also moved savagely against the brave citizens

## How Dutch Unions See Attack on Indonesia

THE HAGUE (ALN).—Rank-and-file sentiment in Dutch unions is against the treaty-breaking offensive launched by the government against the Indonesian republic. Many groups are planning protest strikes, despite timid leadership.

The right-wing Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions has appealed to workers "to take no rash action" pending a government statement. The Christian National Trade Union Federation (Protestant) exhorts its members to stay on the job, "work and pray, that God's will be done at home, in Indonesia and everywhere.

The Catholic union leadership alone openly supports the attacks on Indonesia, but even it does not expect workers to share its views, appealing to them not to strike because "the labor movement bears no responsibility" for the government action.

## Less Building Done

New construction work done in November was 9 percent below the October level.

who dared protest the conditions at Chile's own Buchenwald. On Friday, Dec. 3, 14 secret police invaded the offices of the liberal weekly *The People*, the only opposition paper still publishing. Three veteran journalists were arrested, and two of them face long prison terms.

The resolution that set up the Pisagua investigation was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies with the signatures of all the opposition members. Protests had been arising on all sides as the hunger strike pierced the iron curtain of government censorship. The Bishop of Tarapacu denounced the mistreatment of the prisoners.

Such was the effect of the hunger strike and the widespread protests that not a single deputy voted against the resolution. A committee of five was appointed to investigate conditions at the camp.

The opposition deputies have now resolved to press the fight for the release of all political prisoners and the abolition of the Pisagua hell-hole.

## Workers Seek Session With Italy President

ROME—(ALN).—Government-employed workers in Italian civil services and railroads, who have just completed a nationwide 24-hour strike to support their wage demands, are seeking an interview

with the president of Italy to press their claims further. If their request is granted, they will be represented by civil service union delegates and leaders of the Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGIL), to which they belong.

## MANHATTAN SUB DRIVE

### "WEEKEND WITH BEN DAVIS" SATURDAY, JAN. 8

1-4 P.M.

at the

Legislative Conference — Imperial Lodge  
160 West 129th Street, New York

We will greet our fighting Councilman Ben Davis with enough subscriptions to complete our original objectives of 7,500

#### TOTAL SUB GOALS FOR SATURDAY, JAN. 8

Final Report at the Legislative Conference	
Lower West Side.....1800	Lower East Side.....900
Upper West Side.....700	Harlem.....300
Washington Hts. ....500	18th C.D. ....600
Industrial .....3000	Youth .....500

SUNDAY, JAN. 9, STARTING AT 10 A.M., our entire membership will take part in an all-out Subscription and Worker Sale Day in the Harlem community. This is to make sure that additional thousands of people get to learn the program of our fighting Communist Councilman.

**GET SUBS! SMASH THE INDICTMENTS!**

## SMASH THE INDICTMENTS!

The Lower West Side Region pledges to achieve 1,800 Worker subs, double our quota by Saturday, Jan. 8. We call upon all other regions and sections in Manhattan to put the County over the top by reaching and surpassing their quotas by Jan. 8.

## BUILD THE PARTY

Lower West Side Region, Communist Party

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Joseph Roberts ————— General Manager

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1949

## The 'Inevitable War' Fake

THE BIG LIE OF OUR TIME is the theory of the "inevitable war" between the U.S.A. and the socialist Soviet Union.

It is part of the other Big Lie which the Hitler-Tokyo Axis made the basis of their aggression—that communism is not a social movement rooted in the social conditions of each country, but rather a plot by the Soviet government to impose its socialism upon other nations by force.

These two lies sum up the philosophy which the Wall Street bankers, the brass-hat generals and the State Department propagandists are trying to dump into the minds of the American public.

Every day brings a new specimen of the "inevitable war" hoax. For example, President Truman, while giving lip-service to peace with the Soviet Union in his recent speech in Missouri, echoes the inevitable war talk by claiming that the Soviet government does not keep its pledged word.

President Truman had the gall to make this statement 24 hours before he and his associates announced to the world their private plan to revitalize the German Ruhr under Nazi control. The Ruhr is the arsenal of Germany. Under the Potsdam agreement, which Truman



At Potsdam Conference: Acheson, Truman, Stalin (seated), and Leahy, Bevin, Byrnes and Molotov (standing).

signed, it was supposed to be under four-power control to prevent any new German aggression.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly urged such four-power control, as provided for in the 1945 Potsdam agreement. But Truman has refused.

Just as he has wiped out the Potsdam reparations agreements he signed in 1945.

Just as he helped form the illegal Bizonia in 1947.

Just as he helped form the illegal western German state in a private deal with Britain early this year.

And just as he approved the aggressive and provocative violation of the Potsdam agreement by dumping illegal money into the Soviet zone by way of Berlin, thus causing the "Berlin crisis."

If Truman really wants peace, why didn't he accept Molotov's invitation to sit down and write a peace settlement after our Moscow Ambassador, Bedell Smith, said we were ready to do so?

The answer is that the Truman government is committed heart and soul to the evil and vicious philosophy of the "inevitable war" which lying State Department propagandists are selling to the American public.

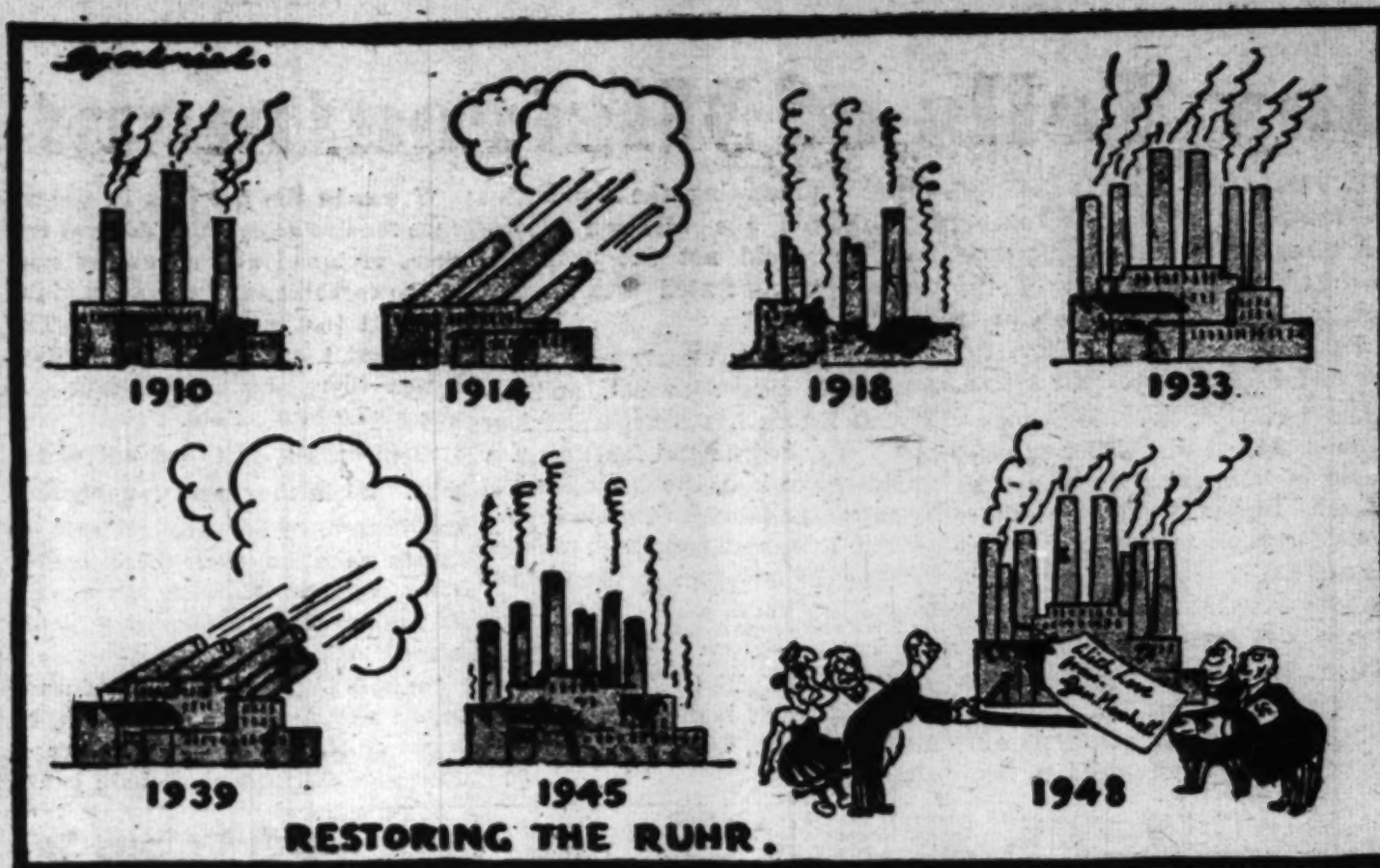
For example, a State Department official who signs himself "Historicus" has ransacked the writings of Stalin and Lenin (in an article in the Foreign Affairs Review) to prove that they both warned constantly of war between the socialist state and the imperialist powers.

But what "Historicus" dares not reveal is that Lenin and Stalin fought for peace at every step of the way, from the very beginning of the Soviet Republic. What he dares not show is that the danger of wars between the two systems comes solely from the aggressive and imperialist conspiracies of the western powers who fear the influence of rising socialism.

Is it not a fact that the Soviet Union has been invaded time after time by the same capitalist states which now dare to smear it as an aggressor?

The Soviet Union strives for peace. It urges disarmament and outlawing of atomic bombs. It urges withdrawal of outside troops from Germany and Korea. It has just urged the UN to halt the Dutch aggression against Indonesia, while Truman's delegation blocked this move. It demands that the UN stop the British-Arab aggression in Israel. It denounces the rotten propaganda of "inevitable war."

We believe that the American people want peace and will not be tricked by the lies of the Truman government.



—Gabriel, in the (London) Daily Worker

## European Labor Confident As Spring Battles Shape Up

By Joseph Starobin

THE war-minded men of our country came off second best in 1948, and they will have just as tough a time of it in 1949—that's the single most important impression I bring back from a five-month visit to Europe. The peoples of both the eastern and western Europe have bollixed up the war-mongers. They did it, thanks to their splendid working class and Communist parties. And it goes without saying that the stubborn wisdom of the Soviet Union plus the terrific breakthrough of the Chinese Peoples Revolution made it that much easier.



I don't mean that the wolves of Wall Street and Washington have become little lambskins. There will be a war danger so long as this wonderful American economy, built by the sweat and genius of our workingmen, continues to be monopolized and mis-managed by a handful of capitalists. And there is dynamite in everything they do—whether it's this new dummy corporation for reviving the Ruhr, or this Atlantic alliance, or the redoubled efforts to keep the democratic armies of China and Greece from their inevitable and approaching victories.

But the fact is that the reconstruction of eastern Europe plus the magnificent battles of the French and Italian peoples for their national independence, taken together with Soviet strength and China's liberation, are all changing the relationship of forces on a world scale.

THE FORCES OF PEACE and progress have gained time. The "big money" may be more desperate about this in Wall Street and some office-buildings in Washington. But just exactly what can they do about it?

I was especially impressed with the working people of Europe and their Communist leaders. They are accomplishing miracles. Formerly backward nations zooming forward. Without benefit of the Marshall Plan, and by a combination of their own efforts plus their alliances among each other and the Soviet Union, they are healing the wounds of war.

There is a new moral atmosphere in eastern Europe: that respect for hard work, that boundless confidence in the future, that faith in Mankind which used to characterize America's early days (before the blight of the trusts) is now to be felt in Warsaw, Prague and Budapest. That was the biggest single thing about the

unification congress of the Workers Party and the Socialist Party, which I had the privilege of observing two weeks back.

As for France and Italy, you see there the terrible effects of what happens when peoples' revolutions are frustrated—the revival of fascist formations and fascist ideas, the collapse of economic life, the smell of treachery and demoralization. If some Americans think they have reliable allies in the upper classes of these countries, they are kidding themselves. They are cowards, crooks, blackmailers, from their phony Socialists to their would-be strong-men like De Gaulle.

ON THE OTHER HAND, both countries have magnificent working class movements: the French miners strike, or the general strike following the attempt on Togliatti's life last July showed that. They are holding their own with great skill, and it's no wonder that most Americans in western Europe today are on the defensive. They feel on all sides that the hatred of America is rising; if it weren't for the reactionary policies of our own mis-rulers, the French and the Italians and all other peoples of Europe could have been marching toward Socialism today.

Eight, nine months ago, the French working class had suffered setbacks like the split in the labor movement, and the Italian Left was hurt by the intervention which produced the right-wing victory in the April 18 elections.

But the skill and power of the Communists has changed that.

### ANNA LOUISE STRONG'S BOOK ON CHINA TO RUN SERIALLY IN THE DAILY WORKER



Anna Louise Strong's forthcoming book, *Tomorrow's China*, based on her visit to Manchuria and other Liberated areas of China from July, 1947, to July, 1948, will appear serially, in a condensed version, beginning in Monday's issue of the Daily Worker.

Her interview with Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-tung will appear in next week's Sunday Worker magazine.

Anna Louise Strong, a world famous reporter, is the only foreign correspondent to have interviewed Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai and other Chinese Communist leaders since the rout of the Chiang forces in north China.

The book is published by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy; the popular edition is distributed by New Century Publishers.



# World of Labor

## What Dubinsky Wants For All Labor in U. S.

By George Morris

**THE KEY POINT** in David Dubinsky's "revised" Taft-Hartley Bill would virtually bar strikes in the important industries and require settlement of disputes through a "cool-off" drag out and wear out system patterned after the 23-year-old Railway Labor Act.

What would the Taft-Hartley-Dubinsky Bill, if enacted by the next Congress, do to labor? The best answer is in what it already did to railroad labor. It so happens that a presidential fact-finding emergency board submitted a report only last week on its findings in a year-long dispute between the railroads and 1,250,000 non-operating employees. That board, with William Leiserson chairman, notes the very latest data on conditions for railroad workers. The report received evidence that:

"In comparison with the National Industrial Conference Board list of 25 manufacturing industries, in 1921, all railroad workers were fifth in both hourly and weekly earnings. In 1947 they were twenty-fourth in hourly earnings and eighth in weekly earnings."

They manage to still stay up eighth in weekly earnings because they work 48 to 56 hours a week. The 40-hour week does not apply to them. The majority of the operating employees work seven days a week with overtime on any one of those days, including Sunday and holidays, at time and one-half after eight hours in a day.

David Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, recently disclosed a survey on the workweek for 17,600 of his members and found that 13,753 are on seven-day week; 3,665 on six days and only 182 on five days.

**THE PRESIDENT'S** Emergency Board further noted that:

"In the four years, 1929 through 1932, the non-operating employees had average hourly earnings of 55.3 cents an hour while the 25 industries used by the National Industrial Conference Board in its wage studies, averaged 56 cents. In July, 1948 the average hourly wage of non-operating employees was about \$1.21 while that of the 25 industries was \$1.47. In October, 1948 the \$1.21 remained about the same but it is estimated that the \$1.47 had risen to at least \$1.50."

As a further indication of what happened to workers once on top of the wage list, the President's board cites hours worked and weekly earnings.

In December, 1947, railroad workers on an average of 49.1 hours a week, earned an average of \$59.81. For that same month all workers in manufacturing, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, worked an average 41.7 hours for \$56.48. In September, 1948 an average of 48.8 hours gave the railroad workers \$59.32 while in all manufacturing an average of 39.8 hours earned \$57.95. A railroad worker has to work an extra eight hours weekly to even come up to the average.

As for productivity and speed-up, the report says: "Since 1921, for example, revenue traffic units rose by 89.2 percent, but railroad employment has declined 18.6 percent."

**WITH THE ABOVE FACTS**, it must also be taken into account that railroad workers have only belatedly, during the war, won one week's vacation with pay. They have no paid holidays, and in place of sick leave with pay they have only some low benefit payments from an insurance fund.

A machinist or moulder in a manufacturing shop, belonging to the same unions as their tradesmen in railroad and doing the same work, have the higher wages, shorter hours, generally six paid holidays a year, two weeks' vacation (three after 20 years), sick leave and other advantages.

The difference simply arises from the fact that the railroad men have been hamstrung by a law, and their leaders helped tie the workers to it; while workers of other industries retained freedom of action. The Taft-Hartley Law's dispute settlement machinery is a milder version of the Railroad Labor Act. Its "cool-off" lasts only 80 days. The RLA could drag out matters for a year or longer. The Taft-Hartley Law isn't strong enough for Dubinsky, the Social Democrat.

**NOR IS THE TAFT-HARTLEY** affidavit strong enough for him. He wants an affidavit for every holder of a paid position in a union.

No wonder the reactionary New York Daily News hastened editorially to acclaim Dubinsky as a hero and very "helpful" with his proposals. Dubinsky came through for Big Business with a "labor" sponsored substitute at a moment when any such proposal from business or administration sources would have roused solid labor opposition. Dubinsky shifted division to labor's own ranks on the basis of repeal or camouflage of the Taft-Hartley Law. If camouflage gets much support the 81st Congress, with a majority of Taft-Hartleyites, won't need much urging to forget all about repeal and just redecorate the old Taft-Hartley Law.

## TRAINMEN PLAY SANTA TO ARMLESS GIRL



Railroad engineer Henry Lee (r.) presents a check for \$2,525 to four-year-old Grace Purcell of Lovejoy, Ga. Armless since birth, the little girl greeted the trains as they passed her home. Railroaders took up a collection for artificial arms so she could wave at them.

## Why Railmen Protest Truman Board Report

By Otto Wangerin

**CHICAGO.**—"Tighten up your belts, boys," was the way a million non-operating railroad workers interpreted the report and recommendations of Truman's emergency fact-finding board, submitted to the President on Dec. 17.

The report was rejected by the leaders of the 16 unions involved at a conference held here last week. However, the railroad workers are faced with the danger that this report will be used as a basis for negotiating to work out an "acceptable settlement" at union-management conferences which will be resumed here Jan. 5.

Union chiefs have been bombarded with thousands of telegrams expressing the dissatisfaction of hundreds of thousands of workers with the report.

The weight of these protests was reflected in the announcement by George E. Leighty, chairman of the unions conference committee, when he told newsmen that 90 percent of the union members favor rejection of the board's report.

The board found that railroad workers should be given a wage increase to compensate them for the increase in the cost of living but recommended a paltry seven cents an hour, about 50 percent of the recognized wage pattern set throughout the nation in the third round wage increases.

The board found that railroad workers are entitled to a 40-hour week, because it has been the standard work-week in all other industries for many years past, but proposes a staggered week on the railroads to become effective Sept. 1, 1949, which would lead to serious loss of working conditions and less take-home pay for hundreds of thousands of railroad men.

Some jokers in the board's recommendations:

- Many old working rules won through long years of struggle would be scrapped and new rules written adapted to the staggered week.

- Long established practice of penalty pay for Sundays would be abolished.

- Basic principles of seniority rights insofar as job preference is concerned, would be defeated.

- Rotating of jobs would wipe out penalty pay for Saturday, Sundays and holidays.

- Penalty doubletime, even if required to work the seventh day or long legal holidays, would be denied.

- A big pay cut for hundreds of thousands of men would result directly from the board's recommendations.

**ONE OF THE MOST SHAMEFUL** proposals in the entire document produced by this supposedly

fair board, showing racial discrimination, is that section dealing with the 22,000 Negro dining car workers.

For 20 years these workers have been working a 240-hour month, with penalty time starting after that period.

The board recommended a "guaranteed work-month reduced to 205 hours," 46 hours longer than that recommended for the other 15 crafts, but "for all hours in a month worked by them in excess of 205 up to 240 they will be given pro rata pay."

In other words, under the board's proposal dining car workers would be required to work the same 240 hours before their penalty overtime would start.

If the board closed its eyes to the interests of the railroad companies,

Among the counter-proposals submitted by the carriers at the beginning of negotiations last April, they secured from the board elimination or modification of the following rules and practices:

- Rules requiring payment of overtime rates by reason of work performed on Sundays and holidays as such.

- Rules dealing with Saturday afternoon service.

- Rules relating to allotment or distribution of overtime.

- Rules relating to all daily, weekly or monthly guarantees.

- Rules relating to sick leaves and vacations, would be revised downward.

**GENERAL FEELING** expressed by the workers is that "this board was nothing but a front for the railroad companies."

This was born out in the concern which the board's report showed for the interests of the carriers, even consoling them that in the long run they would benefit immensely from its recommendations.

The board pointed out to the carriers just how the workers would be compelled to bear the main burden of the shorter work-week, as recommended by it.

The board cited, pointing out "in keeping with the experience of many years the increase in productivity and declining employment the industry will find the initial cost burden diminishing as time goes on."

It stressed the fact that since 1920, when the industry employed 2,000,000 workers, there has been a steady decline, until this year there are less than 1,400,000.

In this 30-year period, it said, the physical volume of traffic handled has risen about 90 percent, showing an almost 100 percent increase in the productivity per employee. In other words, 600,000 less workers handled almost twice the traffic load.

# As We See It

## A Book President Truman Should Read About Himself

By Milton Howard

**THERE MUST HAVE BEEN** a cynical twinkle in the eyes of President Truman as he flatly told a Missouri audience last week: "We don't covet anybody else's territory." George Marion, the author of a book on the new American empire that ought to be a best seller, quipped to me: "They don't have to covet anybody else's territory since they control most of the world's already."

In his highly valuable book, *Bases and Empire*, he has gathered facts which are a complete refutation of the myth that "We covet no one's territory," and are such a devastating proof that the aggression in the world comes from Washington and Wall Street alone, that not one of the big respectable newspapers would even dare to take an advertisement for it. The so-called liberal New York Star (successor to PM) refused equally to print an advertisement.

It is a very rare book indeed which commands such fear on the part of the official opinion-makers of the country. They have reason to fear it. It is the only book available in English which tells the truth about the amazing new strategy of empire and domination worked out in Washington.

The new strategy which George Marion unfolds as the key to the new dollar empire is the strategy of hidden, indirect control. It is this amazing tactic which permits Truman and the big business press to pretend that we are not aggressors but are the fearful and trembling victims of a mythical Soviet or Communist aggression.

Marion shows that we have swiftly established a gigantic network of military and naval bases in every part of the globe. He shows that there were after World War II American armed forces in at least 60 countries. Today, we have more.

Without going into further dramatic details from the book, Marion shows that we have "acquired total strategic domination over the entire American Hemisphere," we "have taken control over the entire Atlantic and Pacific Oceans," and we "seek necessary positions in Europe and Asia, Africa and Australia to maintain that control."

## BUT THAT IS NOT THE WHOLE STORY.

Through the Marshall Plan we have directly moved in on the governing of all Marshall Plan nations. We dictate their internal policies and governments on pain of withdrawing our "aid."

No government in France, Italy or Britain, for example can stay in power or make any moves regarding colonies, wages, or any vital political questions without first consulting the Marshall Plan boss in that country. Even the British Empire was ordered not to trade airplane engines with the Soviet Union, and it had to obey.

The French and Italian governments take direct orders from the Marshall Plan bodies. If France or Italy decided to trade with Poland, Czechoslovakia or the Soviet Union, they would have to get permission from the USA on what to send, how much, or whether to trade at all. They have become semi-colonies of the USA which even tells them how much industry they shall have.

## EVEN THAT IS NOT ALL, as Marion shows. For

in addition to taking orders on all economic and political issues, every country in South America and now in Europe—that is the Marshallized part of it—is being forced into a military alliance under which they will have to adapt their armies to American equipment, American guidance and U. S. strategy.

Thus, in Greece, for example, the Greek government's fascist troops use American weapons and are led, at the top levels, by American military advisers. This is true to an ever growing extent in the Middle East, starting with Turkey and Saudi Arabia and spreading to other nations there.

The new Atlantic Defense Pact will make all of Europe outside the new democracies the military dependents of the USA. They will have lost their final remnant of national sovereignty. They will have become part of the vast and astounding American Empire which rules through political agents, quislings, Marshall Plan loans, and military deals instead of through the old-fashioned style of direct territorial conquest.

This Empire has more than 400 war bases ringing the world. They all point toward the Soviet Union, eastern Europe and China.

Marion's book should awaken the alarm of every true patriot.

## COMING NEXT SUNDAY THE CIO . . . AS I SAW IT

A first-hand report on the recent national convention of the CIO by one of the leading delegates

**BEN GOLD**

International President of the Fur and Leather Workers Union



A TOUGH NEW YEAR AHEAD FOR THIS WOUNDED VETERAN



The wife and five children of this Purple Heart decorated veteran, Emanuel Rohrbaugh, leukemia victim given only days to live, wish him season's greetings. The family also faces eviction from their York, Pa., tenant farm home.

# Civil Rights Issues Top N. Y. Legislative Agenda

By Max Gordon

Gov. Dewey is set to open the 1949 session of the State Legislature Wednesday, with Democratic Party blessings for his program safely tucked away in his pocket. State Democratic chairman Paul Fitzpatrick startled state politicians last week with a

love-note to Dewey telling him that since the Governor had taken over many Democratic proposals of the past, he would have the support of the Democratic legislative minority. Fitzpatrick asked for a conference of Republican and Democratic legislative leaders to okay the program, presumably to share in whatever political credit might accrue. But Dewey said nothing doing.

Dewey will face a State Legislature with a larger Democratic minority than he has had for the past few years. The Senate will have 30 Republicans and 25 Democrats; it was three-to-one Republican for the past two years.

The Assembly will have 89 Republicans and 61 Democrats. It was Republican two-and-a-half to one.

**FOR THE FIRST TIME** since 1937, there will not be a single American Laborite in the Legislature, even though the state ALP vote in November was the highest on record. Reason for this is that American Laborites were elected, in the past, as a result of coalitions with major parties. Such coalitions did not take place this year.

The ALP came close to electing some of its candidates independently in the recent election, but did not make it in any district. Nevertheless, its influence will be felt strongly in the Legislature.

It has announced it will maintain a legislative office and staff, and its clubs throughout the state will be active on a community level in organizing public pressure for its program. It is holding a statewide legislative conference in Albany next Sunday, Jan. 9.

**DEWEY'S POSITION** on a few key questions centering on finances is likely to be considerably more generous than in the past as a result of his ostensible elimination from the presidential picture.

Both in 1947 and 1948, he had large scale inner-party revolts on his hands because of his stingy attitude toward state financial aid to local governments.

Republican leaders of upstate counties and cities, facing the need to jack up local taxes to make up for this state stinginess, bitterly opposed the Dewey program. But their revolts were squelched by the

## 800 Brooklynites Subscribe

Over 800 subs were turned in at the second Brooklyn press conference held Wednesday evening, Dec. 29. The Brooklyn press committee is aiming to reach their goal of 10,000 by Jan. 20, the 25th Daily Worker Anniversary-Lenin Memorial meeting.

The following are the latest changes in the subscription records as of Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 29. Bronx, 3,497 subs, 87.4 percent. See record by states as of Friday, Dec. 24 in other section of paper.

## MIDWEST WOODWORKERS FIGHT DEPRESSION, WAR

**IRONWOOD.**—The 12th convention of the Midwest District Council of the International Woodworkers of America, CIO, in session here recently took active steps against the twin dangers of depression and war.

They voted to tackle the first menace by going for substantial wage increases in 1949 and working to-

wards a guaranteed annual wage in timber and woodworking industry.

They condemned the European Recovery Program as an instrument of political coercion abroad and condemned the bi-partisan foreign policy as it is working out in Germany, Franco Spain, Japan and China.

### Canadian HCL Up

**OTTAWA (ALN).**—The cost of living in seven out of Canada's eight economic regions increased during September, figures just compiled by the government here show. The main rise was in food, with smaller increases for clothing, home furnishings, services and rents.

### Bigger Corporation Take

In five years, from 1943 to 1948, net corporation profits jumped from 6.2 percent of the national income to 9.1 percent.

argument that with Dewey as President they would all be on easy street. This was combined with the subtle threat that any rocking of the boat would be remembered by Dewey when he was dishing out the federal patronage.

Now, neither the threat nor the argument is valid, and Dewey may be forced to shell out somewhat more generously with state funds.

**THERE ARE TWO MAIN** aspects to the "state aid" question. One centers on the amount of state contributions to education. The other concerns the amount the state pays to the localities for general budget purposes out of what it collects from "state-shared taxes"; that is, taxes it collects exclusively but must, constitutionally, share with the localities.

Last year, the pressure was hottest on education funds. Dewey may agree to meet the demand for more money, at least partially. He has intimated he is willing to consider jacking up the state aid to education fund some \$23,000,000 above last year's formula. To meet the full demand of last year, he would have to increase it some \$60,000,000.

Chances are, though, he will try to duck the other demand, that of jacking up the state's payment to the communities of state-shared taxes.

**THE GOVERNOR** can no longer hope to remain in the national spotlight by being safely conservative, as he has in the past. The election results have split the GOP into two groups: those who believe the GOP will have to put on a more liberal face, and those who yell it was licked because it conceded too much to the "New Deal."

Dewey will have to pick one or the other side and, since he is Governor of the progressive state of New York, he will probably side with the "liberal-front" crowd.

If so, he may grant some slight concessions in the field of housing, labor, social welfare. But his pronouncements to date indicate what he has in mind is far short of what is needed.

In addition to these issues, civil rights, both as regards the Negro people and political minorities, will play a key part in the state legislature.

Negro rights will center on such questions as outlawing of restrictive covenants in housing, banning Jim-crow in the State Guard, strengthening the state anti-job discrimination laws.

Civil liberties will be largely a defensive battle: against witch-hunt committees, "oaths" and similar regulations.

### Aussie Sea Unions

#### Weigh Dutch Boycott

**MELBORNE (ALN).**—The two largest organizations of maritime workers in Australia, the Seamen's Union and Waterside Workers Federation, are meeting to consider action against Dutch aggression in Indonesia. The waterside workers (longshoremen) boycotted all Dutch shipping for two years (1946-47) during the previous period of Dutch-Indonesian hostilities.

Greetings  
for the  
New Year

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## THE WORKER SUB CAMPAIGN\* REPORT

This report is the record only of subscriptions received in the business office as of FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1948.  
NOTE—See news section for report of subscriptions received after December 24, which substantially change the standing of the states in the subscription drive.

THIS REPORT: DEC. 18-24, 1948

District	Quota	Subs This Wk.	Total Subs To Date	%
New England	1000	116	388	38.8
Manhattan	7500	1357	4642	61.8
Bronx	4000	848	2860	71.6
Brooklyn	7500	911	3790	50.1
Queens	1500	438	1138	75.8
Upstate N. Y.	1500	15	179	11.9
Eastern Pa.	8000	248	973	12.3
Maryland-D.C.	500	6	79	15.8
Western Pa.	500	8	83	16.6
West Virginia	150	1	33	2.2
Ohio	3000	133	497	16.6
Michigan	1200	83	628	52.3
Illinois	3000	199	532	17.7
Minnesota	750	27	194	25.9
Wisconsin	500	8	94	18.8
New Jersey	1500	43	611	40.7
Connecticut	750	21	187	24.9
Colorado	300	—	13	4.3
Missouri	300	—	94	31.3
Washington	300	1	38	12.7
California	300	3	97	32.3
Oklahoma	150	2	11	7.3
Iowa	150	6	36	24.0
Utah	50	1	6	12.0
Montana	50	—	6	12.0
Alabama	200	8	28	14.0
Florida	150	3	23	15.3
Louisiana	200	—	14	7.0
Texas	300	39	106	35.3
Virginia	100	1	9	9.0
Oregon	25	5	11	44.0
N.C. - S.C.	150	11	33	22.0
Georgia	75	6	19	25.3
Indiana	350	20	93	26.3
Foreign	—	2	27	—
TOTALS	39350	4552	17397	44.4

\*Wanted: 40,000 Subs by January 15th



# Another Confesses, But Innocent Negro to Die



It! That's what these people (photo at left) say. They told The Worker they were with Bayard Jenkins, or saw him, during the time that Mrs. Kathryn Meller was murdered last June. The picture was taken on the ice truck owned by Thomas Crowley, for whom Jenkins worked. Left to right (top row): William Thomas, Thomas Crowley, Milton Scott; Julius Jenkins (center) father of the youth held, (bottom): Isaac Jenkins, brother of Bayard; Alfred Williams; and Mrs. Isaac Jenkins, Bayard Jenkins (picture, right).



## Police Refuse To Investigate, Build Up Alibi for Other Man

By Walter Lowenfels

PHILADELPHIA.—Five months after Mrs. Kathryn Meller was found murdered, a police "confession" was used to convict Bayard Jenkins, a 19-year-old Negro. Two weeks later, on Dec. 8, a bombshell blew the Jenkins case wide open. Another man admitted he murdered Mrs. Meller.

Bayard Jenkins had protested his innocence, but was frightened into a confession, and then convicted. The Philadelphia police "solved" another murder.

Two days later, on Dec. 10, the admitted slayer recanted his confession, said it was "all a dream." But the "strange case of the somersaulting confession," as a young novelist now describes it in the *Pittsburgh Courier*, suddenly reached thousands whom it might have taken months, years, to interest in the frameup of one more Negro youth.

"It comes at a bad time," was the first comment by Detective Captain James Kelly of the homicide squad when the news of the new confession first reached him, Dec. 8.

At 2 a.m. that morning, Herbert Leroy Gulembo had telephoned the Saginaw, Mich., police, told them he was in a taproom, drinking, and, bothered by the conviction of someone else for a murder he committed in Philadelphia.

Gulembo, a 24-year-old former Philadelphia cemetery worker, and occasional junk buyer, is known to his friends as "Reds," for the shock

of hair that tops his slight frame.

**BROUGHT IN** by Saginaw detectives, he volunteered a detailed account of how he beat, almost raped, killed, robbed Mrs. Kathryn Meller, 43-year-old artist and mystery writer, in her Girard Ave. walk-up flat when she repulsed him while her husband was at work the afternoon of June 7.

In Philadelphia later that day, Detective Captain Kelly explained that the new development came at a bad time because the mandatory death sentence against Jenkins has not yet been pronounced, pending argument on his appeal for a new trial.

"We are convinced," Kelly added, "that we have convicted the man who murdered Mrs. Meller." His police associates issued similar statements and pointed to slight discrepancies in Gulembo's confession.

Why are the authorities so convinced of Jenkins' guilt that they reaffirm it instantaneously, discredit Gulembo's confession before making even the slightest re-investigation?

Consider the logic of the police position: The incredible has happened. Another man has admitted the crime for which someone else was convicted, not on circumstantial evidence, not through mistaken witnesses, but on the sole evidence of a repudiated confession that Jenkins said police obtained by threatening to "beat out my brains."

**FROM HERE ON**, the police are driven to extreme lengths to make their conviction of Jenkins stick, for the unpredictable has smitten them with the appearance of Gulembo, and they are impelled to prove the "somersaulting confessor" innocent.

They ignored demands to extra-  
(Continued on Page 14)

## OPEN SCHOOL WEEK - WINTER 1949

### controversial issues

a series of free lectures by staff members  
during registration for the Winter Term.

MONDAY, JAN. 3

"Is U.S. Labor Opposed to Theory?"  
GEORGE SQUIER

TUESDAY, JAN. 4

"Does Marxism Advocate Force and Violence?"  
DAVID GOLDWAY

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5

"Does History Repeat Itself?"  
BENJAMIN PASKOFF

THURSDAY, JAN. 6

"Is Uncle Tom Dead?"  
DOXEY WILKERSON

FRIDAY, JAN. 7

"Can Art Be Reactionary?"  
SIDNEY FINKELSTEIN

SAT., JAN. 8—2:30 P.M.

"Can Socialism and Capitalism Co-Exist Peacefully?"  
HAROLD COLLINS

Registration will be taken both before and after lectures.  
Fees reduced for groups of five or more. Term starts Jan. 17.

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## What's On? SATURDAY

Manhattan

**NEW YEAR'S PARTY!** Come all members, friends. Surprise attractions; refreshments, folk dancing, social, fun galore, congenial atmosphere. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 East 16th Street.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

**ANOTHER** of East Harlem's Bang-up Affairs. Chiel and Juanita, the Rhumba girls. Gerry Taylor, baritone; and our own Vli's delicious home-made cake; and dancing. Sunday afternoon, 3 p.m., 171 East 118th Street. Donations 60 cents or one Worker sub. East Harlem Youth CP. **STUDIO PARTY!** Come all members, friends, congenial atmosphere, folk, social, fun. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 East 16th Street.

Bronx

**NO MEAT BALLS**, but yards of spaghetti. Have fun and raise your voice in protest against the stifling of Civil Liberties. Fund raising for the mass mobilization in Washington. 63 East 190th St., Apt. 4D. \$1.00 Sub. 3 p.m. till 777. Sun, Jan. 2nd.

GET OUT your jeans, fellows and gals, for an old fashioned Barn Dance. Hufts Point Youth Club. Loads of refreshments and fun. 1029 East 163rd St.

Brooklyn

**SOCIAL** and Forum with Max Gordon, recently returned from Europe. Sunday, January 2nd, at 8 p.m. 190 Tompkins Ave. Sub. 25 cents. William Milton and Jerry Weinberg Youth Clubs.

**TED TINSLEY** will discuss "Indictment of 12, and Meaning to a Working Class Press," 289 Utica Avenue, 8:30 p.m. Friends invited. Entertainment, refreshments. Crown Heights Youth Clubs. Contribution 25 cents.

**EAST BROOKLYN** Youth, sub Party. Bernard Burton, speaker. 7903 Pitkin Avenue. Contribution, 2 Worker subs or 50 cents. 8:30 p.m.

**RATES:** 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker  
40 cents per line in The (Weekend) Worker  
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Friday at 4 p.m.  
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## Defend America's Freedom! Halt the Indictments!

## LENIN MEMORIAL MEETINGS

CELEBRATE 25th Anniversary of the Daily Worker

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Manhattan — St. Nicholas Arena

THURSDAY, JAN. 20  
Brooklyn — Academy of Music

THURSDAY, JAN. 20  
Bronx — Bronx Winter Garden

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## What Farmers Want From the 81st Congress

FARMERS are in a mood to demand results from the 81st Congress. Out in the grain states and corn belt, it is pretty well understood that the swing of their vote away from the Republicans was a major factor in stopping Dewey and cleaning up on some of the reactionaries of the 80th Congress.

The Farmers Union is showing signs of taking a more active role in Washington this season than has been the case in many years. They have held in St. Paul a week long conference of their leaders from twelve states, and there came to an agreement on the main points of their 1949 legislative program.

The program does not confine itself to the direct demands of the farmers, but lists the requirements of agriculture, of consumers, and measures aimed to prevent depression and provide for the general welfare. President Patton of the National Farmers Union calls the program:

"A triple barreled legislative attack to save the farmers from collapsing farm prices, protect the consumer, provide an adequate diet for all, and prevent the boom from becoming a bust."

First point in this program is the demand for "full parity," that is 100 percent of parity, "under a price and incentive system that will eliminate the advantages enjoyed by absentee owners and big operators." One way of accomplishing this is to permit farm prices to fall, but provide subsidies up to a certain limit for bringing small farmers' income back to the parity level. By providing limits, large operators could not clean up.

Undoubtedly, the mass of working farmers urgently desire full parity guarantees. But in spite of this authoritative statement of the Farmers Union leadership, an "Action Letter" was issued by the Farmers Union National Office praising the measure the 80th Congress passed, which opened the door for cutting parity down to 80 percent.

However, the convention of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association has repudiated their "Action Letter" by unanimously demanding nothing less than full, 100 percent parity.

M. W. Thatcher, manager, and Ole Olson, a wheat grower from North Dakota and president of the Grain Terminal Association, sharply disagreed with "flexible" parity advocated by President Truman, and stated that there was no reason why farmers should accept anything less than equal status with other section of the population.

At the same time, this issue was debated in the convention of the American Farm Bureau, in which the South and far West demanded parity, and the Corn Belt delegation, led by the Bureau's president, Allen Kline, urged the "flexible" principle. In this case, Kline's position is clearly that of the largest and richest farmers who would gladly squeeze out thousands of smaller producers. The convention avoided taking a position, and passed the issue on to its board of directors.

Other farm demands include cheap credit for all purposes, including modernizing equipment and homes, and for the financing of local cooperatives; river valley development, divorcement of Extension Service from the Farm Bureau, and democratically elected farm committees to administer government programs.

One demand of the Farmers Union bears scrutiny. That is the endorsement of the International Wheat Agreement, which was killed by the 80th Congress. Guaranteeing American wheat producers a minimum foreign export for the next five years of 185 million bushels per year is a benefit, especially when we recall that our average export during the decade of the thirties dropped to below 50 million bushels. But it has not generally been noticed that under the plan, governments of certain importing countries like France agreed to import a certain quota over the five-year period, whether it had need for it or not. The Communist Party of France has sharply attacked the Quella Government as subservient to the American trusts in accepting such a proposition. France could import wheat more cheaply from its North African colonies and should save its dollar exchange for badly needed machinery. This is one of the features of the Marshall Plan which aims to turn such nations into virtual American colonies. In the long run, American interests are damaged by forcing our wheat where it is not needed, and denying it in such areas as China and India where there is the most urgent need for food.

An important need of the farmers which the Farmers Union program does not cover, is the extension of social security and old age benefits to all working farmers and their families.

For consumers, the Farmers Union proposes a huge crop storage plan for insuring the allotment of adequate food and fibre for every person. It proposes, too, that all production above domestic needs be moved to world deficit areas "as an instrument of peace."

Under the heading of general welfare, the Union calls for raising the minimum wage of labor from 40c. to \$1.00 an hour. Specific mention should be made of the special needs of agricultural workers. Because they often are migratory and part-time workers, they are in special need of unemployment insurance, as well as all forms of social security. Higher earnings by agricultural workers improves the competitive position of small farmers, because it forces corporation farms to pay more for the labor expended on their crops. It has been a long time since the Farmers Union has concerned itself with the problems of agricultural workers.

Finally, an omission from the Farmers Union program which is of special urgency in the South, is the obtaining of land for the landless. Sharecroppers and other impoverished tenants must be transformed into owners by making available to them good farm land and all necessary aid for efficient operation. By using its taxing powers and the right of eminent domain, the government can break up scores of plantations, and turn the land over to the Negro and white farmers who have been tilling the soil without owning a foot of it.

In general, the demand for government aid for changing tenants into owners is becoming more acute. Big outfits are moving in to the western range, squeezing out old-time settlers. The latter need emergency financing to buy land. In all farming regions there are small farmers and tenants who need such help to increase their operating efficiency.

Land to those who want to work it is an urgent demand of the smallest and poorest farmers of the nation.



BLACK CANYON DAM in Boise, Idaho, provides water for irrigation and power for farms.

## Big Packers Putting Squeeze on Cattle Feeders; Prices Stay Up

MASON CITY, Iowa.—High priced meat doesn't mean that the cattle feeders are rolling in wealth. Recent sharp drops in the prices fat cattle are bringing at the stockyards have thrown hundreds of feeders for a heavy loss, and scared many others out of the cattle feeding business altogether. The killing of OPA in 1946 set the stage for a royal bonanza for the packers, but these packer profits have come out of the pockets of consumers who are overcharged at the meat market, and cattle raisers and feeders who are underpaid at the cattle markets.

There is the experience of a keen Iowa feeder, who has been fattening cattle for many years. Just the other day, he shipped several loads of steers to Chicago which had been fattening on all the corn they could eat.

**TOP OF THE MARKET** that day was 35 cents a pound, but the best he got for a small part of his shipment was 30 cents, and the rest were sold at various prices down to 23 1/2 cents. "This is a fair example of what happens to a farmer when he ships in his stuff. You don't have any bargaining power at all. You are there, far from your farm, the animals are finished, you have to sell. They downgrade you and there is nothing you can do. People in the city ought to know that there are a hell of a lot more grades of cattle than there are grades of beef."

"Take my stuff. Dressed out, it can command the top of the consumer market. Or, there might be a little difference in the marbling of the meat between mine and absolute prime, not that the guy at the dinner table would know any difference. But, put conservatively, if the top fancy prime was 35 cents that day, my stuff should have brought 30 cents at least straight through. I have been in this game 40 years. I consider that they stole better than \$10,000 from me. That's a lot of gray from one farmer for the packers."

"Then I got hurt, too, in another way. I sold later than I should. Had I shipped last August, when top prime beef was around 40 cents I would have got 37 or 38 cents and would have saved a lot of corn besides. I blame myself for that. You see, I figured the cattle population was down, the packers' reserves were low, and that ought to have kept the price up. At least, that is what is supposed to happen under "free enterprise." But I am kicking myself for breaking one of the main rules I thought I had learned in 40 years of farming! Always watch the packers' reserves. When their coolers are full of meat, they are going to hold up prices as they sell down their inventories. When their reserves are running low, they are going to force down prices before they do their heavy buying. I know this is the opposite of the law of supply and demand, but that law don't work when the packers' monopoly controls the field."

monopoly controls the field."

"BUT I AM a lot better off than the guys who bought their 900-lb. feeders last August and sold them 120 days later, this December. They took a real beating. Here is how it works

Aug. 15, a feeder might buy 100 head of 900 lb. two and three year old steers. He would have paid close to 30 cents a pound, or \$275 per animal, counting freight. He would have kept the cattle 120 days, during which time they could have gained 250 pounds, weighing 1,150 pounds by Sept. 15. Figuring that it takes one bushel of corn to put on five pounds of beef, and figuring using old corn until Sept. 15 at \$2

a bushel, and new corn after Sept. 15 at \$1 a bushel, it would have taken 50 bushels of corn per animal at a cost of \$50. Figuring also a pound of oil meal concentrate per day, costing \$10 per animal for the 120 days, the feed cost per animal comes to \$75. Thus the original cost plus feed cost comes to \$350 per animal.

"Now, if he sold around Dec. 15, he would only have gotten around 25 cents per pound, because of this fall's price drop. He would thus have received only \$287.50; or been thrown for a loss of \$63.50 per animal. On his 100 steers, for which he had to borrow or lay out \$27,500, he would have lost \$6,350, not counting his overhead, labor and other unavoidable costs."

## Election Promises Face Betrayal

(Continued from Page 5)  
tion leaders will compromise with the lobbies.

2—The Administration and the lobbies, together with many of the new ADA Democratic congressmen, are united in pushing a program of cold war and war preparation.

With only Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) and Sen. Glen Taylor (D-Ida) thoroughly committed in opposition to Wall Street's bellicose aims, progressives face a bitter fight in this legislative field.

**ON THE DOMESTIC FRONT**, where the Democratic Party's pledges are clearcut, broad progressive alliances combined with vigorous action could offer hope for success.

The most powerful assistance the lobbies are likely to get in opposing progressive domestic legislation is the strong inclination of the Truman Administration and Democratic leaders to hold on to the Sacred Cows of Congress. These include:

1. The House Un-American Committee, established as a standing committee by the 80th Congress. The lobbies want the committee preserved and the disposition of the Democratic leaders is to retain it after a moderate whitewash.

2. Senate rules which permit unlimited debate. Unless the rules are changed to make filibustering impossible, there is little chance for enactment of civil rights legislation.

3. The seniority system. Committee chairmanships and committee assignments are distributed purely on the basis of how long a member has been in Congress. Under the operation of this sacred cow, committee leadership goes automatically to in most cases to crusted southern Tories, who oppose the Philadelphia platform.

4. The power of the House Rules committee. It can pigeon-hole any bill it doesn't like and push a bill it favors. Under the seniority sys-

tem, the rules committee is packed with Southern Democrats of deep Dixiecrat tinge. The New Deal chairman, Rep. Adolph Sabath (D-Ill) would like to solve the problem by increasing the membership, thus giving him a working majority against a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats. But no decision has yet been made.

A bold approach to reorganizing Congress in harmony with the mandate expressed by the people last November would undoubtedly insure the passage of progressive legislation. But neither the President nor the Democratic leadership has shown the least disposition to take such action.

### Jefferson Staff To Give Free Lectures

The opening of Winter Term registration at the Jefferson School will feature a series of free public lectures by staff members on current controversial issues.

These lectures will be given every night at 8 and Saturday afternoon at 2, during the week beginning Monday, Jan. 3. Registrations will be taken both before and after the lectures.

Among the topics to be discussed are: Can Capitalism and Socialism Co-Exist Peacefully? Does Marxism Advocate Force and Violence? Can Art Be Reactionary? and others. Speakers will include David Goldway, Dorey A. Wilkerson, Harold Collins, Sidney Finkelstein and others.

### Belgian Trolley Tieup

BRUSSELS (ALN).—Following failure to reach a settlement on wage claims previously backed by short-term strikes, streetcar workers in all Belgian cities have voted to stage a general walkout which will continue until their demands are met. The decision to strike was taken by an overwhelming majority of union delegates.



# RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA-870 Kc.  
WNBC-660 Kc.  
WJZ-710 Kc.  
WJZ-770 Kc.  
WNYC-630 Kc.

WINS-1000 Kc.  
WEVD-1130 Kc.  
WCBS-680 Kc.  
WNEW-1130 Kc.  
WLIR-1130 Kc.

WHN-1050 Kc.  
WNY-1450 Kc.  
WOY-1250 Kc.  
WQXR-1200 Kc.

## SATURDAY

### MORNING

11:30-WNBC-"Smilin' Ed" McConnell  
WJZ-Don Gardner  
WCBS-Junior Miss  
12:00-WNBC-News, Charles F. McCarthy  
WOR-Recorded Music  
WJZ-Pat Barnes  
WNYC-Midday Symphony  
WCBS-Theatre of Today

### AFTERNOON

12:15-WNBC-The Kuhnk Comments  
WOR-The Unexpected  
12:30-WNBC-Lady in the Harbor  
WOR-News; The Answer Man  
WJZ-To Be Announced  
WCBS-Grand Central Station  
1:00-WNBC-Farm and Home Hour  
WOR-Luncheon at Sardi's  
WJZ-Magdi McNeill-Herb Shaldon  
WCBS-Stage Over Hollywood  
WNYC-Music  
WQXR-News; Midday Symphony  
1:30-WNBC-Edward Tomlinson  
WJZ-Remember the Year  
WCBS-Give and Take  
WOR-Family Theatre  
1:45-WNBC-Public Affairs  
2:00-WJZ-To Be Announced  
WOR-Football: Oregon vs. Southern  
Methodist  
WNBC-Christmas Round the World  
WNBC-Football: Clemson vs. Mis-  
souri  
WCBS-Football: Georgia vs. Texas  
WNYC-Great Masters  
2:30-WJZ-Football: North Carolina vs.  
Oklahoma  
4:30-East-West Football  
4:45-WNBC-Football: Villanova vs. Ne-  
vada  
WCBS-California vs. Northwestern

### EVENING

6:00-WNBC-Football  
WQXR-News; Music to Remember  
6:30-WNBC-Football  
WCBS-To Be Announced  
WQXR-Dinner Concert  
7:00-WOR-Guess Who  
WJZ-Treasure Band  
WNYC-Masterwork Hour  
WQXR-News; Music  
7:30-WNBC-Vie Damone, Songs  
WOR-Stan Lane  
WJZ-Top News Stories of 1948  
WCBS-Vaughn Monroe Show  
WQXR-Opera Excerpts  
7:45-WOR-Answer Man  
8:00-WNBC-Hollywood Star Theatre  
WOR-Twenty Questions  
WQXR-News, Symphony Hall  
WJZ-Key Starr Show  
WCBS-Gene Autry Show  
WNYC-Shakespeare Drama Cycles  
8:30-WNBC-Truth or Consequences  
WOR-Take a Number  
WJZ-Famous Jury Trials  
WQXR-New York Times News  
9:00-WNBC-10th Parade  
WOR-What Will Happen in 1949?  
WJZ-Little Herman  
WCBS-Winner Takes All  
WQXR-News; Music  
9:30-WNBC-Judy Canova Show  
WOR-Guy Lombardo  
WCBS-It Pays To Be Ignorant  
WJZ-Amazing Mr. Malone  
9:45-WNYC-Top Talk  
WQXR-News; Record Album  
10:00-WNBC-Dennis Day Show  
WOR-Theatre of the Air  
WJZ-Phil Bovero  
WCBS-Sing It Again  
WNYC-Municipal Concert Hall  
WQXR-News; Record Album  
10:30-WNBC-Grand Old Opry  
WQXR-Pop Concert  
11:00-WOR-News-Music  
WJZ-News; Music  
WMCA-News; Mr. and Mrs. Music

## SUNDAY

### AFTERNOON

12:05-WQXR-Symphonic Varieties  
12:15-WJZ-UN Reporter  
WNEW-Yaudeville Isn't Dead  
WMGM-Sing Crosby Records  
12:30-WNBC-Eternal Light  
WMCA-News Bulletins  
WOR-News-Melvin Elliott  
WJZ-Plano Playhouse  
WCBS-People's Platform  
WINS-Recorded Music  
WMGM-Hour of Champions  
WNEW-News; Recorded Music  
WQXR-Record Review  
12:45-WOR-Milton Kettnerberg, Piano  
WMCA-Holiday Time  
WQXR-Orchestral Melodies  
1:00-WNBC-America United  
WOR-William L. Shirer  
WJZ-American Almanac  
WCBS-Joseph C. Harsch  
WMCA-Let's Talk Music  
WNYC-Music for the connoisseur  
WMGM-Yiddish Swing  
WNEW-Music America Loves  
WLIR-News; Music  
WQXR-New York Times News; Midday Symphony  
1:05-WQXR-Midday Symphony  
1:15-WCBS-Elmo Roper  
WMGM-William S. Gallmor  
WJZ-Edward Weeks, Comment  
WLIR-Estelle Sternberger  
1:30-WNBC-Author Meets The Critics  
WOR-These Stories Are Yours  
WJZ-National Vespers  
WMCA-J. Raymond Walsh, Forum  
WCBS-Tell It Again  
WNEW-News; Recorded Music  
WLIR-Melrose Playhouse  
2:00-WOR-WOR Opera Concert  
WCBS-Festival of Music  
WNBC-Dramatized Series in Coop-  
eration with Federation of Jewish  
Philanthropies  
WJZ-Week Around the World  
WNYC-Brooklyn Museum Concert  
WLIR-Gypsy Music  
WQXR-News  
2:05-WQXR-Viennese Melodies  
2:15-WLIR-Harriet Johnson, Interviews  
2:30-WNBC-NBC University Theatre  
WOR-Harry Hennessy

### Concert

CARNEGIE HALL, TWILIGHT SERIES  
THIS AFTERNOON, JAN. 2, 5:30 P.M.  
NORMAN Baritone  
**ATKINS**  
Mgt. Popular Concert Artists Bureau, 250 W. 57  
Tickets: \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3 at Box Office

## RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

Saturday, Jan. 1

7:30 PM-Top News Stories of  
WJZ.  
9:00 PM-Hit Parade, WNBC.  
10:00 PM-Theatre of the Air,  
WOR.

### TELEVISION

9:00 PM-Basketball (Jamaica).  
WNBT (4).

## RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

Sunday, Jan. 2

12:00 M-Invitation to Learning.  
WCBS.

1:15 PM-Elmo Roper, WCBS.  
1:15 PM-William S. Gallmor,  
WMGM.

1:30 PM-Author Meets the  
Critic, WNBC.

1:30 PM-Tell It Again, WCBS.  
2:00 PM-Brooklyn Museum Con-  
cert, WNYC.

2:30 PM-NBC University, The-  
atre, WNBC.

3:00 PM-N. Y. Philharmonic  
Symphony, WCBS.

3:30 PM-Juvenile Jury, WOR.  
4:00 PM-The Quiz Kids, WNBC.

4:30 PM-Metropolitan Auditions  
of the Air, WJZ.

4:35 PM-Living, 1948, WNBC.  
6:00 PM-Oscar Brand Song Fes-  
tival, WNYC.

6:30 PM-Adventures of Ozma  
and Harriet, WNBC.

7:00 PM-Jack Benny Show,  
WCBS.

9:00 PM-Electric Theatre,  
WCBS.

9:30 PM-Theatre Guild WJZ.  
9:30 PM-Our Miss Brooks,  
WCBS.

10:30 PM-Show Business-Leo  
Shull, WNEW.

11:30 PM-Chicago Round Table,  
WNBC.

### TELEVISION

7:30 PM-Studio One, WCBS-  
TV (2).

8:00 PM-Author Meets the  
Critic, WNBT (4).

8:30 PM-Meet the Press, WNBT  
(4).

8:30 PM-Actor's Studio, WJZ-  
TV (7).

9:00 PM-Television Playhouse,  
WNBT (4).

WJZ-Mr. President  
WCBS-You Are There  
WLIR-Latin American Music  
WQXR-Americans

2:45-WOR-Blackstone, the Magician  
2:55-WNYC-News  
WOR-Michael O'Duffy  
WOR-YMCA Christmas Program  
WJZ-Harrison Woods  
WCBS-N. Y. Philharmonic  
Symphony  
WLIR-News; Music

3:15-WJZ-Future of America  
3:30-WNBC-One Man's Family  
WOR-Juvenile Jury  
WNYC-Choral Masterpieces  
WNEW-News; Recorded Music  
WJZ-Favorite Story

4:00-WNBC-The Quiz Kids  
WOR-House of Mystery  
WJZ-Ted Malone  
WMCA-Light Popular Music  
WLIR-News; Music  
WQXR-News

4:30-WNBC-Bob Trout  
WOR-True Detective Mysteries  
WJZ-Metropolitan Opera Auditions  
of the Air  
WCBS-Skyway to the Stars  
WNEW-News; Recorded Music  
4:35-WNBC-Living 1948

4:55-WNYC-News  
5:00-WNBC-Jane Pickens Show  
WOR-The Shadow  
WJZ-To Be Announced  
WCBS-Festival of Song  
WINS-Recorded Music  
WLIR-News; Two on the Aisle  
WQXR-News; Record Reviews

5:15-WCBS-Art Mooney  
5:30-WOR-Quick as a Flash  
WCBS-Strike It Rich  
WJZ-Quiet Please  
WNBC-RCA Victor Show  
WNEW-News; Music

### EVENING

6:00-WNBC-Catholic Hour  
WOR-Roy Rogers Show

WJZ-Drew Pearson  
WNYC-Oscar Brand, Folk Songs  
WCBS-Hour of Stars  
WMGM-Old Fashioned Revival  
Hour  
WMCA-My Best Records  
WINS-Kavir Cugat  
WNEW-Recorded Music  
WQXR-News

6:05-WQXR-String Quartet  
6:15-WJZ-Don Gardner  
6:30-WNBC-Ozma and Harriet  
WOR-Nick Carter  
WCBS-Spike Jones Show  
WJZ-Greatest Story Ever Told  
WMCA-Ave Maria Hour  
WINS-News; Meet Your Congress

6:45-WNYC-Weather Report; News  
1:00-WNBC-Horace Heidt Show  
WOR-The Falcon  
WJZ-Go For the House  
WCBS-Jack Benny Show  
WMCA-Showtime  
WNYC-Masterwork Hour  
WINS-Bible Hour  
WNEW-Hour of St. Francis  
WQXR-News

7:05-WQXR-Collectors Items  
7:30-WNBC-Phil Harris-Alice Faye  
WOR-Mayor of the Town  
WJZ-Carnegie Hall  
WCBS-Amos 'N' Andy  
WMCA-Album of Favorites  
WMGM-Voice of Prophecy  
WNEW-News; Spirituals

8:00-WNBC-Fred Allen Show  
WMCA-Echoes of Big Time  
WOR-Alexander's Mediation Board  
WJZ-Stop the Music  
WCBS-Sam Spade  
WMGM-Cavalry Baptist Church  
WNEW-Piano Rhapsody  
WEVD-Irish Variety Show  
WQXR-News

8:05-WQXR-Symphony Hall  
8:30-WNBC-To Be Announced  
WMCA-Adventures in Industry  
WOR-Melvin Elliott  
WCBS-Philip Marlowe  
WNEW-News; Piano Rhapsody

9:00-WNBC-Merry-Go-Round  
WMCA-News; Composers Notebook  
WOR-Under Arrest  
WJZ-Walter Winchell  
WCBS-Electric Theatre  
WEVD-Drama: In Your Name  
WQXR-News

9:05-WQXR-Sunday Evening Concert  
9:15-WJZ-Louella Parsons Show  
WEVD-Michael Young  
9:30-WNBC-Rambling Music Album  
WOR-Jimmy Fidler  
WJZ-Theatre Guild  
WCBS-Our Miss Brooks  
WNEW-News; Music You Want  
WEVD-Quiz-1 Challenge You

10:00-WNBC-Take It or Leave It  
WMCA-Dinah Shore  
WOR-Secret Missions  
WCBS-Lum N' Abner  
WEVD-Forum  
WQXR-News

10:05-WQXR-On Wings of Song  
10:15-WINS-Frank and Ernest  
10:30-WNBC-Horace Heidt  
WOR-Alan Ladd Show  
WJZ-Jimmy Fidler  
WCBS-Cabin B-13  
WMCA-Algernon Black  
WEVD-Stories to Remember  
WQXR-Pop Concert

WJZ-Mr. President  
WCBS-You Are There  
WLIR-Latin American Music  
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WMGM-Old Fashioned Revival  
Hour  
WMCA-My Best Records  
WINS-Kavir Cugat  
WNEW-Recorded Music  
WQXR-News

## Movies:

# Greasepaint, Dressing Rooms & Marion Davies

By Aline Mosby

HOLLYWOOD — Along with gardenia petals for lunch and ermine-trimmed bath tubs, weird and wonderful dressing rooms have vanished from Hollywood.

Nowadays a star slaps on greasepaint, clips a nail and studies his profile in a dressing room that wouldn't bring much rent.

But in the days when stars weren't working 90 percent for Uncle Sam, they got undressed in nothing less than a minor Taj Mahal.

Marion Davies' dressing room was the corker of all time. Miss D. lounged between scenes at Metro in a 14-room home, furnished with fine antiques. When Marion moved to First National (now Warners), the dressing room moved, too. It was sawed into six pieces and hauled, after telephone wires and low bridges were disposed of, 15 miles from Culver City to Burbank. This project took two weeks.

There was one jarring note. Marion's dressing room was white; the First National buildings were cream. The studio bosses, the story goes, suggested she paint her bungalow cream to match. Miss D. didn't see eye to eye on that point. And that is supposed to be why, children, every building at Warners' today is white.

AFTER MARION quit the movies, her dressing room floated on rollers another 15 miles to a lot in Benedict Canyon, Beverly Hills. Today Louis B. Mayer lives in it; and unbelievers can drive out to see.

Gloria Swanson got herself a dressing room to match her screen roles when she swept to Pathe in 1926. This colossus had a black marble bathroom, white fur rugs and gold doorknobs. Gloria had it built on the edge of the studio so she could get in without bothering with gate-men. To supply her an entrance road, the studio had to buy an adjoining lot.

Today this building houses the

entire Selznick publicity depart-  
ment.

Ginger Rogers 10 years ago had a four-dressing room at RKO, 90 per cent mirrors. Today Ginger undresses in a two-story trailer, not so fancy. Al Jolson once had a barber chair in his D. R., and each day was barbered in comfort.

Besides permanent dressing rooms, stars have portable ones for the set. Garbo's had running water, the envy of movieland. The late Warren William built his into a truck. It had a bar and kitchen, and Mr. William often took off on long trips in his dressing room.

John Barrymore kept a monkey in his dressing room, and had a big cage for the critter. George Arliss had a room added onto his for his valet, whose daily duty was to serve tea and sandwiches.

## Music Note

JACQUES ABRAM, the noted pianist, will be heard in recital at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 7 at 8:30 p.m.

His program will consist of J. S. Bach's Partita in C minor and three sonatas by Schubert, Bartok and Chopin.

This will mark Mr. Abram's third Carnegie Hall recital since his return from the Army to music-making in January, 1946.

His current tour has already included appearances with the Utah State Symphony, the Cleveland Orchestra, the San Francisco Symphony and the Portland Symphony and recitals that have taken him as far as the West Coast. After his Carnegie Hall performance, he will resume his tour, which will include engagements with the Houston Symphony, Los Angeles Philharmonic and the Phoenix Symphony, as well as recitals in Wisconsin, Ohio, Texas, Tennessee, California, Missouri, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Turn to page 8 in the magazine for a column of 'Movie Highlights of 1948' by David Platt.



Norman Atkins, young American baritone, who will make his Carnegie Hall debut next Sunday afternoon, Jan. 2 at 5:30. Mr. Atkins is appearing in the twilight series of concerts which were arranged by Carnegie Hall and station WQXR in order to assist outstanding young artists in reaching wider audiences. The concert will be broadcast over Station WQXR at 5:30 p.m.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Now through Tuesday  
Danny Kaye - Virginia Mayo  
A SONG IS BORN (color)  
Pedro Armendaris - Maria Marqu  
THE PEARL

Little  
**CineMET**  
6th Ave. at 39th St. LO. 4-1141

Jean  
Couteau  
**EAGLE WITH TWO HEADS**  
(FRENCH - ENGLISH TITLES)

ARTKINO'S PRIZE FILM  
IN BRILLIANT  
**MAGICOLOR**  
*Symphony of Life*  
A SONG OF SIBERIA  
A THRILLING  
STORY OF A  
NEW WORLD  
SPARKLING  
WITH GLORIOUS  
SONGS and DANCES  
"Really magnifi-  
cent"-N. Y. Post  
Stanley 7th Ave. bet.  
42 & 41 Sts.

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EXCLUSIVE N.Y. SHOWING!  
**IRVING Place**  
14th St. - 685-0975  
"BEST PICTURE OF THE YEAR!"  
LAURENCE OLIVIER in  
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SPECIAL REDUCED  
PRICE FOR  
STUDENTS AT  
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"A NAUGHTY NOTION  
PICTURE!" - N.Y. Times  
**VOIRPONE farrebique**  
HARRY BAIR - LOUIS JOUVET



# INNOCENT NEGRO TO DIE 12,000 LOSE THEIR JOBS AT REMINGTON-RAND PLANTS

(Continued from Page 11)

dite Gulembo. A week after he confessed, the prosecuting assistant district attorney, Raymond Speiser, and Capt. Kelly, journeyed to Saginaw. They questioned Gulembo.

On Dec. 16, they issued a formal statement that Gulembo is an alcoholic, had made his confession during a drinking spree and had no part in the crime.

The most startling information was given us by Gulembo's brother-in-law, who still lives a few doors away. He told us how he and Gulembo spent the evening before the murder with the Mellers at a veterans' post, as Gulembo's confession had related.

"I was the one who was supposed to call on Mrs. Meller on Monday, June 7, about buying some of her antiques. Reds (Gulembo) knew about the arrangement. He knew I couldn't go because I had to work that day.

"When he came in that night, we showed him the paper with the story of Mrs. Meller's murder. He turned white and walked out without saying a word.

"When he had left that morning, he didn't have any money. When he got back, he was buying drinks for everybody at two nearby tap rooms. When he was asked about the murder of Mrs. Meller there, he got sick to his stomach and almost fainted.

"The next day he disappeared. His wife, Johanna, my wife's sister, told us he had been sick and thrown up that night and couldn't sleep."

He told us more about Gulembo, none of it favorable, and confirmed reports that he is a "vino," the term for drinkers who confine themselves to wine and go haywire.

"Why didn't you tell your story to the police?"

"I have. A detective was just around last week. He said Reds' confession came at a bad time. He said I shouldn't speak to anybody."

A few days later we learned that police have unearthed witnesses who now recall that six months earlier Gulembo was in their company all the afternoon Mrs. Meller was murdered. They even found witnesses from whom Gulembo bummed small sums that afternoon, amounting to some \$3.15, thus accounting for the free drinks he was buying the evening that Mrs. Meller was murdered.

THUS THE POLICE have not only unconfessed the somersaulting confessor. They have, after a six months' lapse, produced an alibi for him.

In contrast, the witnesses who accounted for Jenkins' movements the same afternoon were called "bums" in court by the prosecutor. This, coupled by the fact that they were all Negroes, apparently discredited their evidence.

We spoke with seven of these people. They re-enacted Jenkins' actions for us. Independently, and minute by minute, Jenkins was with someone, or seen by someone, during the whole hot June afternoon that Mrs. Meller met her death.

We originally took up Jenkins' case, initiating the campaign for his freedom, through a bloodstained shirt belonging to him and found in his home. The prosecutor, Speiser, whipped it out unexpectedly in court.

"Count the bloodstains," he thundered. When Jenkins counted 40, Speiser waved the shirt at the jury: "There are 60 bloodstains," maintaining they were Mrs. Meller's.

Jenkins insisted it was his own blood, and came from a bloody nose received in a fight with a friend.

We wondered: Instead of flinging a bloody shirt around the courtroom, why doesn't Speiser produce a scientific analysis to

## Births

SON, Mark Dana, born Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1948, to Norella and Burton J. Wood.

(Continued from Page 4)

Workers organized all the main plants with the exception of Elmira, which was organized by the International Association of Machinists.

EVEN TAFT-HARTLEY was not of sufficient help to the company. For when it again tried to break the unions in 1947, they struck and won after five weeks on the bricks. Rand had come to the realization that there was now no place in the United States that was "secure" from unionization.

Therefore, even during the 1947 strike, he began to cast about for safe places to which he could move. At least one of the new plants, the one in Calcutta, India, was set up during the walkout here. India was one of those countries, which until the end of the war was considered special poaching ground for British capitalists.

Under Marshall Plan economics Britain was compelled to remove its "no trespassing" signs for U. S. capital or face the loss of Marshall handouts. The same goes for all other Marshall Plan countries.

The result is that even the British Isles themselves have become cheap labor sources for big firms like Remington-Rand. An estimated 50 percent of Rand production was for export. Now the company will produce most of its foreign market commodities right on the spot.

MAYOR FRANK COSTELLO of Syracuse made several attempts to prevent the plant's million-dollar payroll from being wiped out. Finally he gave up after several interviews with the company.

The Mayor said he was told that the action was "part of a major policy change linked with the international economics and there is nothing we can do to keep the plant here."

Ironically, the announcement of the company's intention to shut down in Syracuse followed a successful Taft-Hartley raid by the United Auto Workers upon the UAW. When the UAW sought to bargain with the company, it learned there would soon be no workers for which to bargain.

Even the pleadings of Francis X. O'Mealia, UAW representative, were of no avail. O'Mealia said the union was "willing to hold up its economic demands" and indicated that it would even go so far as to make "adjustments" on wages.

The ardent support given to Marshall Planning by the UAW's top leadership backfired against its own workers.

The usual pre-Christmas hustle and bustle appeared singularly lacking when this reporter recently visited some of Rand's upstate towns. The small businessmen were particularly hard hit.

THE OWNER of one of Ilion's largest clothing stores said there had been something of a pickup in the last week before Christmas, but it has been "dull" for quite a period. The story was the same from other shopkeepers. A paint store proprietor was the sole exception. She said that workers were using their idle time to fix up their homes and needed the paint supplies.

In nearby Herkimer, the employment office, which also covers Ilion, was crowded. A clerk said that since Spring the monthly average of insurance applications had increased four times over what it had been

prove his claim that the blood was Mrs. Meller's?

Belated blood tests, now underway at the defense's request, are under police supervision. Jenkins' brother, Isaac, who has been helping to rally people for his brother's freedom, told me:

"When I heard we didn't have a chemist checking and watching those blood tests, I gave up the shirt. The fight goes on, regardless."

## 'Halt Layoffs,' ALP Asks Dewey

The American Labor Party this week urged Gov. Dewey to "take prompt action to halt the mass layoffs and block this callous treatment of workers and their families" by stopping the closing of the Syracuse Remington Rand Plant.

The ALP through its state secretary, Arthur Schuster, submitted a memorandum to Dewey charging that "Remington Rand, Inc. plans to close its Syracuse plant by early February, to ship its plant machinery to Scotland, and to throw out of work more than 1,000 of its employees."

for the past two years.

"It doesn't look good," was the laconic remark of a salesman warning himself in the office of Elmira's Pioneer Motors, one of the town's largest used car companies. He said Rand workers used to be among the biggest customers. Now nobody was buying the more expensive cars and even the cheaper ones were not moving the way they used to.

In a tavern opposite the sprawling Elmira plant, the main topic of conversation among the handful of workers at the bar was: How does it look? Every report of new hiring was eagerly seized upon but everyone agreed that the plant would never return to its old strength.

WHILE MOST OF THE WORKERS hoped they would be back with a rumored pickup in business, there were few illusions among the Negro workers. "Even the plant pick up," one of them asked, "where will it leave us? They'd have to get back close to the \$6,000 figure before we get back and everybody knows that's not going to happen."

And while the workers are being displaced in favor of cheaper wages abroad, another fact of Wall Street's foreign policy has caused a drop in production on those commodities which Rand still produces here for export.

When the first layoffs came at Ilion's plant No. 2 last May, it was admitted that they were due to U. S. attempts to choke off Eastern European trade. Raymond D. Baker, the plant's manager, revealed: "Conditions abroad have brought a sharp decline in our foreign sales." He added that trade with Eastern Europe, a big customer for the plant's tabulating machines, "is off entirely."

## Two Mauled by Cops Set Free

MINNEAPOLIS. — Two young Negroes, who were subjected to abuse and manhandled by police, have been freed on suspended sentences. They are Morris-Harley and Willie McNeely.

McNeely had received notice of his dismissal as a postal employee, but was reinstated.

They were charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Both vigorously denied the charges, declaring their arrest was unwarranted.

"Had the defendants been white, nothing would have occurred," Attorney Douglas Hall told the court.

The Civil Rights Congress and Negro Elks Lodge jointly interceded in behalf of Harley and McNeely.

The manhandling of the two is part of a pattern towards Negroes long practiced by the Minneapolis police department, declared Irene Paull, secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

## Biggest Crops Yet

Total crop production in 1948 was the largest in history, 11 percent above the previous high set in 1940.



## British Apprentices Fight Wage Slash

LONDON — (ALN). — Young apprentices in British building trades are organizing to fight an employer move to cut the weekly basic wage for 17-year-olds from 3 pounds 4

shillings (\$13.60) to 2 pounds 3 shillings (\$9.20). Apprentices from 20 building sites, 13 technical schools and 34 local unions met in London to found a committee to resist the wage cut in negotiations scheduled for early January.

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## PRESENT NEW FACTS IN THE THOMPSON ASSAULT

(Continued from Page 2)

time, have worked with him as an investigator for private detective agencies. Burke had a big deal on the day before he was arrested, Nov. 20, for illegal entry into the Thompson home. I do not know what the deal was, but I am certain it had something to do with an attack on some Communist, probably Thompson.

This operative, whose name and address is now in the hands of the Queens District Attorney, said he was ready at any time to testify before a grand jury concerning Burke's activities. He added this statement:

"Burke considered himself a crusader against Communism. Burke told us the day before he entered the Thompson house that he was on his way to Brooklyn on a case that meant big money to him—five bills (\$500). It is possible this Brooklyn business had something to do with what happened later in Queens. I know Burke well. He is not the kind of guy that would smash into a house like Thompson's unless he was put up to it. Burke was working for somebody. He was getting paid to cause Thompson trouble. Of this I am certain."

THE REPORT by this newspaper to the Queens district attorney gave the name and address of the last man—another private detective—to have been seen with Burke before he smashed into the Thompson apartment.

It lists a series of agencies for which he worked as an undercover operative and guard: the Manzer Detective Service Bureau, William J. Burns Detective Agency, Supreme Detective Agency, John Shields Detective Bureau, Port Protective Agency and the Owens Detective Agency.

The report gives a detailed account of Burke's undercover "work" on the New York waterfront for the Shields Bureau and Port Protective, naming the ships on which he "worked" and the dates of his employment.

THE REPORT includes an official record of Burke's arrest in Troy, Dec. 22, 1946, for stealing \$115 from a sugar bowl in the home of his foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Greene, of Newryville, N. Y. Charged with grand larceny, Burke was not convicted for the theft when he agreed to make restitution of money.

A section of the report quotes from an interview with Mrs. Velma Schmidt, 161 E. 48th St., who was Burke's landlady from October, 1947, until he moved in last Spring with Richard McCauley, a Burns detective, living two doors from the Thompson house in Sunnyside, Queens.

Mrs. Schmidt said she had to get police to remove Burke from her rooming house after the "private eye" had brawled in the house and smashed a medicine cabinet mirror.

The report to the district attorney states:

"It seems that the foregoing information, along with statements made by Burke at the time of his arrest to police and assistant district attorney, statements by witnesses to police and assistant district attorney and any material bearing on the case in possession of the district attorney, should be presented to a Queens County grand jury."

"It is our belief that a thoroughgoing investigation by a grand jury into the Burke case, his friends, connections and activities will show that Burke's criminal actions on Nov. 20 were part of a criminal conspiracy to commit crimes of violence against Robert Thompson, his family, his home and his co-workers in the Communist Party. Such an investigation, it appears, could lead to solution of a criminal attempt to assassinate Robert Thompson by three unknown men near Thompson's home last September."

The report then lists the names of 20 witnesses and concludes with eight questions to be submitted to a grand jury.

## Teacher's Death Laid to Hounding by School Board

(Continued from Page 2)

he says about not being 'stampeded' by fantastic charges and irresponsible statements against faithful and competent teachers, let him resist the goading of the Journal-American and judge teachers as they should be judged—by their professional conduct and performance. Specifically, we ask where in the records of either Mrs. Minnie Gutridge, teacher for 17 years, of union president Abraham Lederman with 22 years of service, including three years in the Army, can Dr. Jansen find any evidence that they were lacking in devotion to the welfare of our children or the interests of the educational system."

THE TEACHERS UNION also wired Mayor O'Dwyer asking for a halt in the witch-hunt, pointing out that "fear and chaos in the schools will be the inevitable results of such inquiries." It asked for a meeting with the Mayor before school opens after the Christmas holidays.

The American Labor Party also requested O'Dwyer to "include in your forthcoming annual message to the City Council a clear-cut assurance to the city's teachers that there will be no political inquisition such as has already caused the death of a teacher and which

threatens to spread hysteria in our school system."

Arthur Schutler, AFL executive secretary, declared that the acute crisis in the school system will not be covered up by political witch-hunts. He urged Clauson to take prompt action to stop political witch-hunting in the city's schools."

LEDERMAN has also revealed that the star-chamber grilling used on Mrs. Gutridge was not an isolated case. Lederman reported that he was called last Wednesday and told to appear at Jansen's office that very afternoon. The Teachers Union head is a math teacher at Junior High School 64, in Manhattan.

Jansen, in the presence of Bucci and a stenotypist, informed him that all answers could be used against him, but if he refused to answer, under advice of counsel, he could be subjected to a charge of insubordination.

Lederman, who has already experienced the witch-hunt of the House Labor and Education subcommittee, nevertheless reserved his answer to questions which dealt with political affiliation.

### Married Working Women

Married women workers in the U. S. outnumber single women workers, 8,300,000 to 5,900,000. In 1940 more single women were employed.

## Stoolie Roams City, Cops Can't Find Him

(Continued from Page 2)

Hewitt was seen by a neighbor riding a subway shuttle train from the Grand Central station to Times Square.

HEWITT, the Daily Worker revealed has been wanted by Seattle authorities since Oct. 9 when Lloyd Shorett, prosecutor in the Canwell Committee probe of alleged Communist activities at the University of Washington, issued a warrant for Hewitt's arrest on second degree perjury charges. Hewitt had testified that Dr. Melvin R. Rader attended a Communist "summer school" in New York City in 1937 or 1938. Dr. Rader, it was conclusively proved, was not in the city during that period.

Shorett, now an elected Superior Court Judge, wired Police Commissioner Wallander for Hewitt's arrest and extradition. For weeks the warrant was shunted from Wallander to Mayor O'Dwyer to the DA's

office to detectives with no result.

WHEN THE DA'S OFFICE said the original writ was faulty, Shorett denounced this film-flam stall and said the warrant was a "standard form" used throughout the country. To circumvent further buck-passing, however, he sent another warrant as requested by Bronx Asst. D. A. Breslin.

Then the police hedged on their peculiar futility in finding Hewitt by contending that the FBI had been requested to "hold him" for arrest. E. E. Scheidt and W. M. Whalen, chief agent and assistant chief agent, respectively, of the FBI office here, both denied ever receiving such a request, denied knowing of Hewitt's whereabouts or that he was wanted in Seattle.

From Capt. Hugh P. Sheridan of the 13th Detective Division in the Bronx where Hewitt lives and Detective Louis Hall, handling the case, came repeated statements that the FBI had been notified.

CAPT. SHERIDAN said Washington, D. C. police had also been alerted for Hewitt but Sergeant R. E. Williams of the District of Columbia Fugitive Squad told the Daily Worker no such request had ever been received.

The Sherlock Holmes fantasy became more ridiculous as Hewitt walked calmly in and out of the Federal Building within a stone's throw from police headquarters, twice within a week.

Detectives said that this reporter's published conversation with Hewitt on Dec. 17 was the "only concrete evidence we have had that anybody has seen or spoken to Hewitt or that he is in New York City." Five days later there was a clue of "concrete evidence" when Foley Square Federal Building reporters saw Hewitt stroll the corridors.

The conclusion during the holiday week seemed inescapable: either Hewitt was being deliberately avoided by the police or he has FBI protection.

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# Negro Netter Serves Up 'Ace' vs Jimcrow

Another sports jimcrow wall was wedged in St. Louis this week, when for the first time, a Negro tennis player competed in the National Indoor Junior Championships annually sponsored by the lily-white United States Tennis Association.

Oscar Johnson, 17-year-old student from Los Angeles City College, was the young netter who cracked the longtime USLTA jimcrow ban. Johnson was also the first Negro to win a national junior tennis title, when he copped the finals at Griffith Park in LA last summer. Playing with white partners, Johnson also went to the semis in both the mixed and men's doubles title matches.

Ever since its inception, the USLTA, daddy of all "amateur" tennis tournaments, has been a jimcrow outfit. Topflight Negro tennis players have long been compelled to play in a jimcrow league. It wasn't until Dr. Reginald Weir, Harlem physician, had his application accepted for the National Indoor Senior Championships last January, that a Negro netter ever succeeded in cracking the USLTA's color ban.

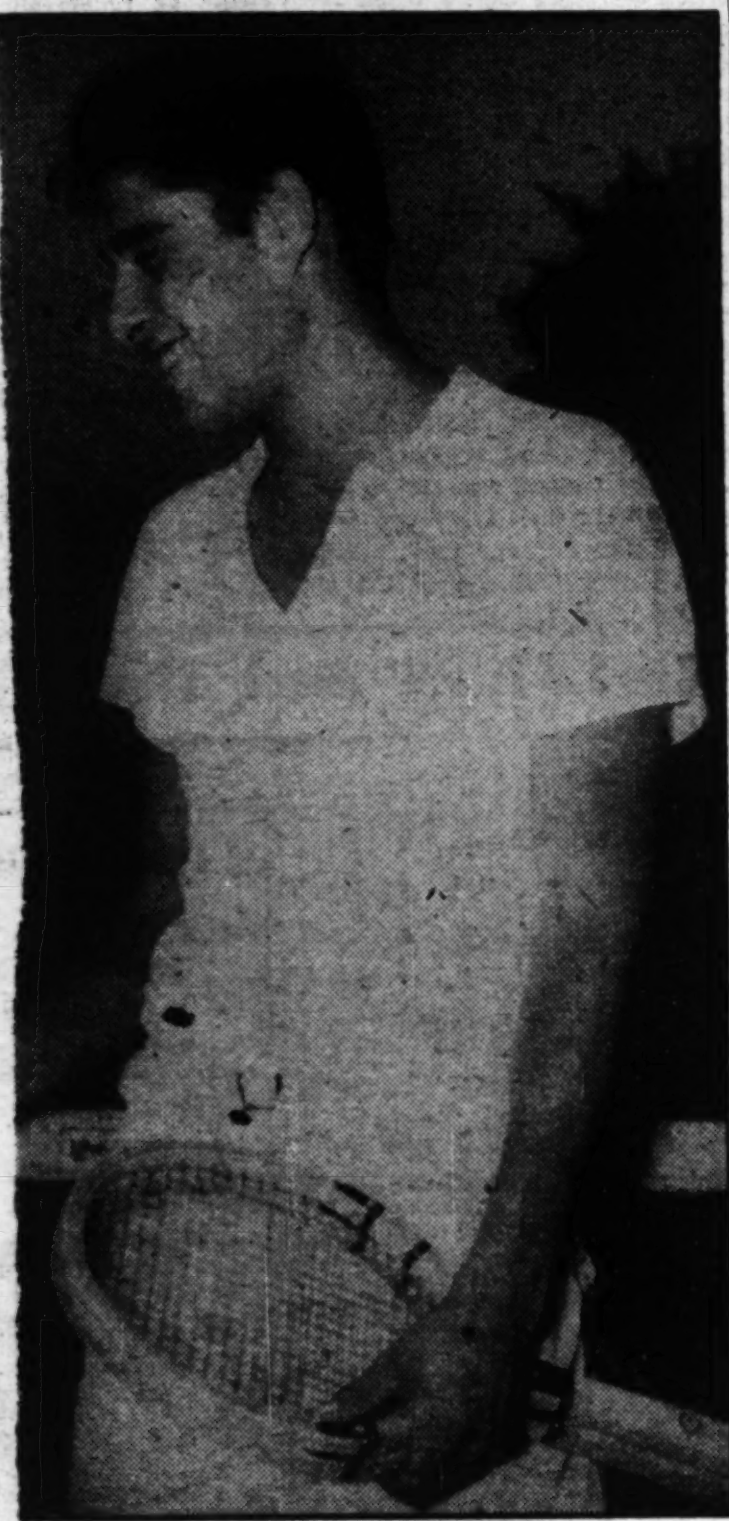
Young Oscar Johnson is now the second. Whether or not this presages a general tumbling of the jimcrow barriers in tennis, remains to be seen. But it is interesting to cite the case of Richard (Pancho) Gonzales. His being chosen the No. 1 amateur player by the USLTA marked the first time that any American player of Mexican origin (Gonzales hails from the poor Mexican community of Los Angeles) was ever designate for No. 1 ranking by the snooty ultra-fashionable USLTA. Of course, Gonzales' winning the singles title at Forest Hills last September had something to do with it, too, but it did mark the first time somebody off the customary pink-tea track was allowed to flash his natural potential and go to the top of the heap with it.

There are ways of freezing out even lads like Gonzales, if the USLTA had been of such a mind. The hitherto unbroken ban against Negro netters is what we mean.

Another thought on the recent wedges driven into the USLTA discrimination is that it stems out of the successful end-jimcrow fight recently waged against another of the so-called "special" sports—professional golf. Golf and tennis had long been considered by some as the two sports arenas where allegedly jimcrow "would never be cracked." But the militant fight waged by Negro golfers like Ted Rhodes, Bill Spiller and Madison Gunther—and this paper—forced the PGA to backtrack and pledge a discontinuance of its color ban.

Perhaps the USLTA, which hasn't pledged anything yet, felt slightly shamed by the belated democracy in the PGA—and thus opened the doors to Oscar Johnson, the 17-year-old wow from LA.

The only way to find out whether or not the USLTA's policy has finally been revised is for more and more qualified Negro netters to apply at USLTA



RICHARD GONZALES, the nation's number one singles player, is "something new" to the ultra-fashionable tea-and-biscuit tennis set. Gonzales comes from the slums of the Mexican community in Los Angeles. Has his rise to the top been one of the factors in causing the lily-white USLTA to lower its doors slightly to Negro players?

tournaments. And whatever comes out of that will afford progressive sports fans a clearer line as to whether or not another jimcrow wall has come tumbling down in sports.

## In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



### A FEW OLD YEAR MEMORIES . . .

IT'S NOTHING new—New Year's time on the sports sections—to list those particular events of the outgone year that gave a scribe his biggest kicks. But one's memory being what it is . . . and the fact that there were more events deserving of honorable mention than space here permits . . . makes us hope you'll allow for whatever omissions do crop up in the finished version. Hm?

Alright now. First I must confess that nothing, absolutely nothing gave me a bigger bang than Joe Louis' dramatic knockout of Jersey Joe Walcott, with time running out on the most magnificent fighter who ever stepped into a ring, with Walcott only four rounds away from gaining a pathetically one-sided decision and the title. . . .

The sighs that echoed through the cavernous Yankee Stadium when Walcott dropped Louis in the fourth round . . . the unbelieving groans as Louis plodded after Walcott round after round with no success, unable to uncoil . . . the faint spark of hope that struck simultaneously with Louis' first authentic left hook in the ninth round—these were sighs and groans and hopes shared by millions the world over . . . what Louis has come to mean. . . . And when Joe's hooks were parlayed into softening-up weapons in the 10th and 11th rounds that set Walcott up for the electrifying barrage in the 12th . . . Walcott crumbling in a heap at Louis' feet . . . the howls and shrieks and back-pounding that filled the Stadium and the choking relief that surged through everyone to a man—well, that's Number One on my 1948 Memory Parade. Your's too, I imagine. . . .

ANOTHER ITEM I'll not easily forget—although strangely enough I didn't see this one in the flesh—was Rex Barney's no-hitter fashioned in the rain against the Giants. 'Twas the night of the scheduled Wallace rally at Yankee Stadium and for this writer it came ahead of any baseball games. . . . But upon arriving at the Stadium, with the rains falling heavily, the rally postponed till the next night, and never for a moment thinking of the Polo Grounds lights visible from the Stadium meant the Giant-Dodger game might still be played in that downpour, this weary traveler took the long voyage back to Brooklyn. Getting home, flicking on the radio for a news report—turning the dial and imagining to hear the familiar voice of the Dodger announcer, dismissing it as a case of too much rain on the head, continuing to turn the dial, no news report, a needling hunch to twist the dial back to the Dodger station and putting my imagination to the test. . . . They were playing ball at the Polo Grounds and from the tense tones of the announcer one automatically knew something extraordinary was happening out there on Coogan's Bluff. . . . Hanging on with every pitch of Barney's, cursing one's luck (how many games had we sat through wherein Rex' bid for no-hitters suddenly blew up in the late innings?) and sticking with it until that last final out when the young handsome kid from Omaha, Nebraska, crashed into baseball's Hall of Fame! Sure, memories of a no-hitter not witnessed by the writer, but because we sort of backed into that one under unusual circumstances . . . well, nobody's gonna forget that night at the radio. . . .

LET'S SEE, now, what else? How about the early-summer debuts of Roy Campanella and George Shuba which got the Dodgers back into the running? Campy's almost Frank Merriwell heroics in his first few games . . . hitting like a demon, two homers in one game. . . . Shuba fielding and clutch-poking with rare style for a 21-year-old making the big jump out of nowhere. . . .

That grand race in the American League with the loop's only interracial team finally nosing out the Sox in a playoff . . . by and large it was a great year for baseball, wasn't it?

DiMaggio's tremendous season under physical duress. . . . Stanley Musial of Donora, Pa. . . . his phenomenal feats leaving little question but that he is the logical successor to DiMag as the game's greatest. . . . Why, the NL batting champion was SO spectacular that the Cards had to give him a '49 contract which calls for his first decent paycheck since Stan moved up from Rochester in 1941! . . .

How about Sandy Saddler and Marcel Cerdan rising to the fistie heights this past year? Skinny Saddler demolishing the once-great Pep with ridiculous ease. . . . Cerdan flashing all the stuff against Zale that made European fight observers call him an incredible fighting machine these past 10 years . . . years that Cerdan never spent on these shores . . . and wouldn't it have been something to have seen him then? . . .

Hey, will anyone who was there ever forget the eerie feeling of Leo Durocher's first night at Ebbets Field in Giant uniform? And Leo not barging out of the dugout once to do battle with the umpires for reasonable reluctance to discover what a manner of greeting his former compatriots in the stands had waiting for him? . . .

What about old Barney Ewell's amazing showing in the Olympic sprints, twice missing a "first" by scant inches against younger spectacular worldwide competition that figured to trim the 32-year-old veteran. . . . Harrison Dillard's ironic triumph in the 100-yard sprint after having failed to qualify in the AAU finals in his high-hurdle specialty. . . .

Yes, and that 4:53 mile Gil Dodds ran in the Garden mile just before the mumps knocked him off the track and out of the Olympics.

The spine-tingling duel between Feller and Sain in the Series opener. Rapid Bob rolling back the years and the season's slump with a sweep and cunning and flashes of olden power that left one gasping. The walk to Salkeld which set the stage in the bottom of the eighth . . . that hairline pickoff play which the ump called wrong and which could have kept Feller and Sain pitching scoreless innings till today. . . .

Larry Doby's coming of age . . . a great series for the greatly promising DiMaggio-type sophomore. . . . The Cleveland signing of Satchel Paige . . . his low-hit triumphs when the Tribe began to use him as a starter before record-breaking crowds in Chicago and Cleveland. . . .

Oh so much more . . . and no space left at all. Sure was a busy year in sports, wasn't it?

## Worker Salutes Top Out-of-Town Cagers

If someone asked The Worker which of the visiting firemen to play against New York teams in the Garden impressed you, we would have to look back at the schedule and start listing:

SHARE, of Bowling Green, a 6-10 man who wrecked LIU. OTTEN and the little speedster LONG of the same team.

WALTHER of Tennessee, a slim one-man show, against St. John's in a losing cause, a real scorer.

BANDERWEGHE of Colgate, a great star with a pro future. He was the hub of the victory over NYU.

BORYLA of Denver, an amazing shot, 6-5 star who scored 30 though St. Johns beat his team.

BROWN of SMU, a fast, floor-wise sophomore who played the key role in the upset of CCNY.

HARRIS of Oklahoma A&M, a rugged, skillful center who carried the load against LIU.

MARTIN of Texas, a tremendous one-hand shot and hustler who stuck it to NYU.

UNRUSH and MANN of the terrific Bradley Tech team from Peoria which staved off Manhattan.

GROZA and JONES, of course, of Kentucky. BEARD didn't have one of his better nights in the defeat of

St. John's, but how can you go without listing him?

NOLAN of Georgia Tech, who showed something while his team was trimmed by LIU.

COURTY of Oklahoma, a star in defeat against CCNY.

O'BRIEN of Butler, a little man who scored big against LIU.

LAVELLI of Yale, a great scorer, and Anderson, a fine all round player on the same team.

As we write this we are on the verge of seeing Utah, and you can bet we would add GARDNER of that team to the list.

Pick an All-Visiting team from this list? Are you mad? And we still have Duquesne, North Carolina

State, St. Josephs, St. Louis, West Virginia, Temple, Syracuse, De Paul, Holy Cross, Canisius, Seton Hall, Niagara, La Salle, Muhlenberg and Notre Dame to go. Just off-hand they include Cooper, Dickey, Seneskey, Macauley, Lester, Cousy and Kaftan, Chollet, Sinicola, Faust, Donovan, O'Shea.

## BILL VEECK PREDICTS:

Bill Veeck, president of the world champion Cleveland Indians, this week said his club would win the '49 American League race by at least 10 games—and then went on to predict:

Bob Feller would have his greatest season on the mound next year.

Satchel Paige, the aging Negro hurler, was good for at least two or three more years in the majors—possibly could hurl there indefinitely.

Stanley (Bucky) Harris, deposed manager of the New York Yankees, signed by Veeck to manage the San Diego Padres next year, would make his way back to the major leagues.

Larry Doby, the fine young Cleveland Negro outfielder, would become the greatest outer-gardener in the big time.

That his organization, with the proper cooperation from the San Diego executives, would make the Padres a pennant threat in the Pacific Coast League.

Don Black, the ill-fated Cleveland hurler, never would pitch another game of baseball.

Steve Gromek would win more games than any other Cleveland hurler in 1949.

Elaborating on the case of Feller, Veeck said that Feller's straight-salary contract would not be cut.



# The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

JANUARY 2, 1949

SECTION 2

## Valley Forge In Greece

*A French journalist lived with the Greek guerillas for two months. Here is what she saw of the heroic little nation which today bars the way to the present-day barbarians—the SS-men of the dollar, the Athens mercenaries of Marshall, the traitor-horde of Wall Street. Here is the glory of Greece, and the shame of America.*

By SIMONE TERY

PARIS.

I HAVE been fortunate enough to visit Free Greece, to penetrate behind the bloody curtain which the American interventionists have put up in that country to prevent journalists from seeing the truth and telling it. When I reached Gen. Markos, he told me he had not seen a foreign journalist for eight months. The last one that had spoken to him had been ordered out of Greece by the Athens authorities in March, 1947. But that was not considered enough. George Polk, an American newspaperman who had announced his intention to visit Markos, was killed by Tsaldaris' police in Salonika last May.

So I could think myself lucky. I traveled about liberated Greece for two months—on muleback and on foot, along craggy mountain gorges and quiet valleys, through dense forests and over snow-capped peaks. I lived the life of the "anthartes" (guerillas) in the mountains and of the peasants in the villages. In the course of my chance encounters, I had long talks with military men and civilians, with workers and intellectuals, officers and priests, religious people and non-believers, old men and children, young people and women.

In these two months, I saw and heard much that was great and terrible, and I told in detail about it in my book *They Fought at Thermopylae*. And now I am no longer surprised like other people when I read or hear reports of the titanic struggle and splendid victories of the indomitable Greek people.

### Clothing And Food

As war correspondent, I had been before with armies in the field. But never had I seen conditions of greater hardship than those of the Greek Democratic Army.

To begin with, the soldiers of the Democratic Army are miserably ill-clad. You will see them wearing patched and faded Italian or German uniforms; some have brand-new American or British outfits—fresh spoils of war. Many are without coats, only part have blankets. Only 30 percent of the total are shod in boots, and those of a sorry kind; the rest wear "tsarukhies"—primitive sandals of sun-dried rawhide. Many are altogether barefoot. And these are men who are making long marches every day over mountain roads covered with sharp stones and mud in the summer, and with snow and ice in

the winter, when the cold reaches 20 and 30 degrees below.

Although the guerillas control three-fifths of Greece's territory, they seldom stop overnight in the villages, because they do not want to subject the peasants to the danger of bombing. Most of the time they sleep out in the open. Sometimes they shelter in mountain shacks built of twigs and branches, but these afford little protection against bad weather and cold, and the acrid smoke from the primitive hearths hurts the eyes.

The guerillas' food is very poor. The main item of diet is maize bread, whose acquaintance we in France too have made since America began "helping" us. In some places the army will feed for a month on nothing but mutton cooked without salt; in others, on potatoes, lentils or beans, also prepared without salt or fats. In a few spots the men are better fed. It all depends on the conditions in the neighborhood and the state of transport. Supplies are hauled by mule or mountain pony.

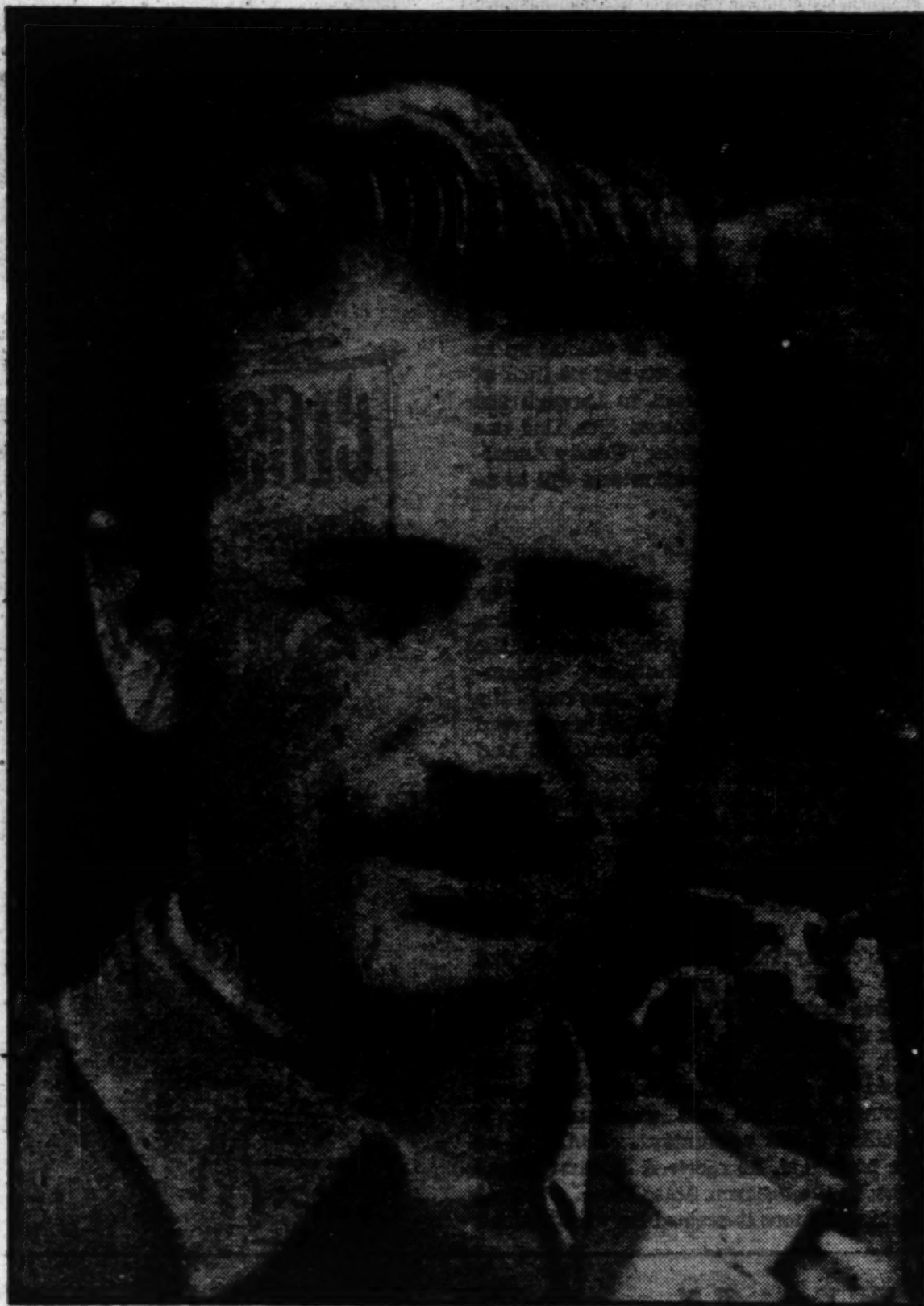
### All Arms Captured

The position with arms is no better. In the two months I was there, the only arms I saw in the possession of the democratic troops were Italian, German, British or American—spoils captured in battle from the enemies who had invaded Greece. All its arms—as, for that matter, all the rest of its equipment, clothing, medical supplies, radio and telephone gear—Markos' army has obtained from one source: the enemy. I might remark that never in my life have I eaten American tinned food so often as I did in the Greek mountains.

The guerillas have only the lighter kind of weapons—rifles, machine guns, a very few small cannon. They have neither tanks nor aircraft. But that has not kept them from setting up an artillery school, and even a tank school, in expectation of the tanks they mean to win from the enemy.

For lack of heavy arms, the guerillas often have to withdraw from large towns after they have captured them, for they lack the weapons to shoot down enemy aircraft or silence heavy guns. There can be no doubt that Markos' soldiers fighting Marshall's mercenaries so victoriously even though outnumbered ten to one, would have easily defeated these traitors long

(Continued on Magazine Page 2)



GENERAL MARKOS  
Commander in Chief of the Democratic Army of Greece



Two fighters in the Greek Liberation Army.





# 'Dad Taught Me About Capitalism'

DETROIT

ON NOV. 19, 1948, an average American passed away. Well, he was an average American to Mr. and Mrs. America but to me he was more than average. He was my Dad.

Everyone has to face sooner or later the losing of their parents, so what possible reason can I have for feeling that Dad's death would be of interest to anyone outside of the immediate family.

I think it's important because somehow Dad's not being with us any more has dramatized and left wadded up inside of me all that is rotten, corrupt and futile in the capitalist system.

Dad was born on Oct. 26, 1872, 76 years ago, in a log cabin farmhouse in Justice Township right outside Jackson, Mich. His parents were poor farmers and strict disciples of the Methodist faith. Many's the time he told us kids with a sort of inbred pride in his voice of waking up in the morning to find on his bed an inch of snow, which had drifted in through the cracks of the old log house. Yes, Dad was born during the era of the "Hearty Americans," whose determination and will to do things is legendary.

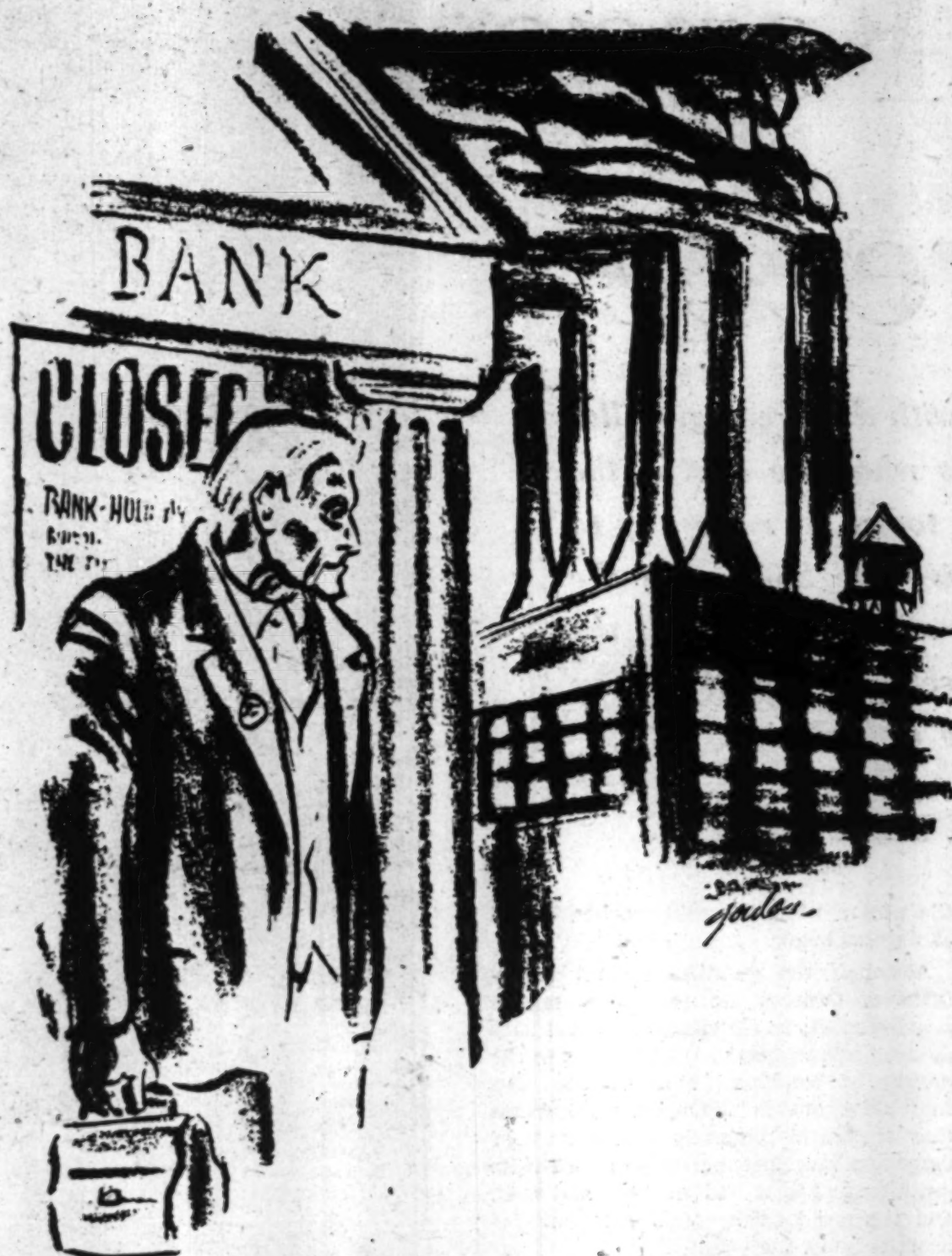
## That's the Way It Started

Along about this time a young man by the name of Horatio Alger was writing "famous and truly inspiring" stories of the land of "golden opportunities." Remember "From Bootblack to Banker," the American success story? Well, people read those stories and believed them, and Dad was no exception. He was out to make a name for himself. All one had to do was to work hard, be industrious and honest, just like the book said. Well, anyway that's the way it started.

Dad worked hard on the farm, saved his money, including a \$50 prize he won at a county fair for being the only lad who could stand with both feet in a bushel basket, reach down with one hand, pick up and place on his shoulder a 100-lb. sack of wheat. With the money he had saved so diligently he entered Jackson Business College and graduated as a certified public accountant. And, just as the book said, he received his first job as clerk in the Jackson State Bank. So that more and more it seemed he was destined

*It's a typical American story—the story of this writer's father. And the writer drew conclusions from it that are also becoming typical—as more and more Americans come to realize how the dreams of their fathers can be fulfilled.*

BY BYRON EDWARDS



to be the successful American of Horatio Alger's novels.

Many things happened after that. Dad married, had four sons, and became first teller and later manager of a Detroit branch of the Peninsular State Bank. Thirty years in all Dad worked as an able banking executive. Then something happened, something Dad and millions of other Americans didn't expect and couldn't possibly know about, something Mr. Alger hadn't written about—the depression hit.

Of course a couple of "foreigners" by the name of Marx and Engels had pointed out as far back as 1848 the contradictions in the capitalist system which makes such depressions inevitable. But Dad's schooling didn't include any books by these two gentlemen.

## But the Dream Was Smashed

He soon found out that being a certified public accountant didn't mean anything if there were no books to audit and someone had decided that men over 40 had outlived their usefulness. At a time when, according to Horatio, he was supposed to be a retired successful business man, he found that he was penniless and told that he was too old to work.

They didn't reason with my Dad. At the age of 64 he finally got a job at the Ford Motor Co. As an executive? No! As a wage laborer in the factory, and for 12 terrible long years up until the day before he died, he slaved for the Ford Empire. Smashed were his dreams of "success." Gone was the vitality of his youth. But, faced with the cold, hard facts of "sell your ability to work or starve," Dad pulled himself day after day into work. I will never forget as long as I live the way he looked at me on his 76th birthday when he said, "Son, I never wanted to work after I was 75, but I guess I'll have to."

Yes, Dad's gone, but never as long as I live will the contempt ever die in my heart for the miserable capitalist system, which drives men to sell themselves for bread until the day they die. Never will I rest until I have done everything in my power along with millions of other Americans to bring about the Socialist reconstruction of society, devoid of exploitation of man by man, and dedicated toward an abundance, security and equality for the young and the old.

## Valley Forge in Greece

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

ago if they had had even a quarter of their armaments.

The conditions of the struggle in Greece are extraordinarily bitter. But for civilians life is no easier than for the fighting men. Never and nowhere, except for colonial countries and the republics of Latin America, have I seen more appalling destitution than in Greece.

The civilian population eat even more scantily than the troops, because all they have they give to the Democratic Army—to their sons, husbands, brothers, fighting in its ranks. But then, even in the long past, "happy" prewar days, the Greek peasant ate meat only three times a year. All he has now is maize, which is made up into bread or pancakes, or else is cooked as skilly. He goes barefoot, wears homespun, sleeps on the ground in a wretched bare cabin.

The royalist-fascists have hemmed in all the liberated areas with a blockade. The result is that these regions are deprived not only of medical supplies, but of the most vital foodstuffs. There is no sugar, no fats, no salt. Among the population—worn out, underfed, exhausted by eight years of war—disease is rife, particularly tuberculosis and malaria.

But hunger, cold, destitution and disease—all this is nothing compared to the reign of terror. The American hirelings haven't the courage to stay in the villages, where their garrisons are subjected to perpetual attacks by the guerrillas. They have taken cover in the towns, and from there they revenge themselves for their reverses on women, old people and children. American planes and guns are used by the government forces largely to murder defenseless peasants. I did not see a single village without fresh traces of destruction. The ravages caused by the raids of the Athens quislings are far greater than those left by the German invasion.

The method of warfare favored by these disciples of the Chicago gangsters is as follows. Under cover of armored cars, tanks and artillery, they sally out in force from the towns and descend upon the villages. There they open up from all arms on the defenseless inhabitants and perpetrate the most atrocious acts of violence: set fire to the wretched cabins, murder, loot, beat, rape, drive off the animals, march off old people and women.

Then they go on to the next village and do the same there. Charred debris mark their route. On one occasion, I was an eyewitness of this brigandage, and it was only thanks to the guerrillas and the peasants that I myself escaped. I saw the frantic inhabitants of the village flee one and all to the mountains, driving their animals before them, as though a horde of Huns were pouring down upon them.

Time and again I was shown devastated spots with soot-blackened wreckage and stones covering the ground. Only a few weeks before, villages had stood there. The SS-men of the dollar had burnt them to cinders, wiped them out in toto. How many times the tragedy of Lidice is being repeated in Marshallized Greece!

Another reprisal practiced by the royalist-fascists is to drive the population of entire regions from their homes. Men, women and children, the old and the sick—no one is spared. Four hundred thousand people—six percent of the entire population of Greece—have been uprooted in this way and driven to the environs of the large towns, where they roam without work, dying of hunger and exposure. How many times I saw empty villages standing silent as graveyards and deserted fields where the grain rotted on the stalk.

Truly the terror in Greece surpasses anything that can be imagined: the arrests, the medieval tortures, the deportations to the islands, those camps of slow death, the murders, the outrages, the

beatings and wholesale executions. . . . The Nazis were no more cruel on alien soil than these Greek traitors who have sold themselves to the American bankers are to their own countrymen.

Anyone who has not been in Greece can hardly picture the scale of the terror. I don't think I met a single person who had not felt its lash either on himself or on his family. In most cases, it did not even occur to them to talk about it: I had to ask. Their own stories were so much like the stories of their neighbors, the stories of all Greeks. It has become so much the usual thing.

No words can describe the misery and suffering of Greece. Still, what impresses one most is the unbending courage of the people, a courage born of oppression and triumphing over all suffering. And their indomitable faith in victory.

What a marvelous people they are! Their whole being is in the struggle against the foreign oppressors and the native traitors in the service of these oppressors. The able-bodied men in every family take their places in the Democratic Army's ranks—and not only the men, but the women and girls (20 percent of the army is made up of women), and particularly the youth: boys between 15 and 20 make up some of the army's finest battalions.

The Democratic Army could not have arisen nor existed even for a week without the support and assistance of the people. The entire population works to help it. They till the fields in order to feed the army. They send it gifts. I saw old women, and children of under 10, struggling through the mud during the night, under the royalist-fascists' very noses, leading caravans of mules packed with food for the guerrillas.

Food and ammunition are brought up mostly at night, over appalling roads. This is done almost exclusively by women

and peasant children, very often hauling the loads on their backs, and sometimes stealing under enemy fire through the fascist lines. The entire population lives and works for the sake of victory over fascism.

## Convinced of Justice of Cause

The soldiers of Markos are the same people who, in the ranks of the ELAS, drove the Germans out of Greece. Today, too, they are fighting to rid their country of fascists. They are opening the doors not only of the prisons, but also of the schools, which the quislings have closed down. In the territory it has liberated, the Democratic Army establishes democratic order. The people elect local authorities, they elect judges, land belonging to traitors is distributed among the poorest peasants. The Democratic Army gives the peasants a hand in the fields, it helps rebuild roads, bridges and churches wrecked by bombing.

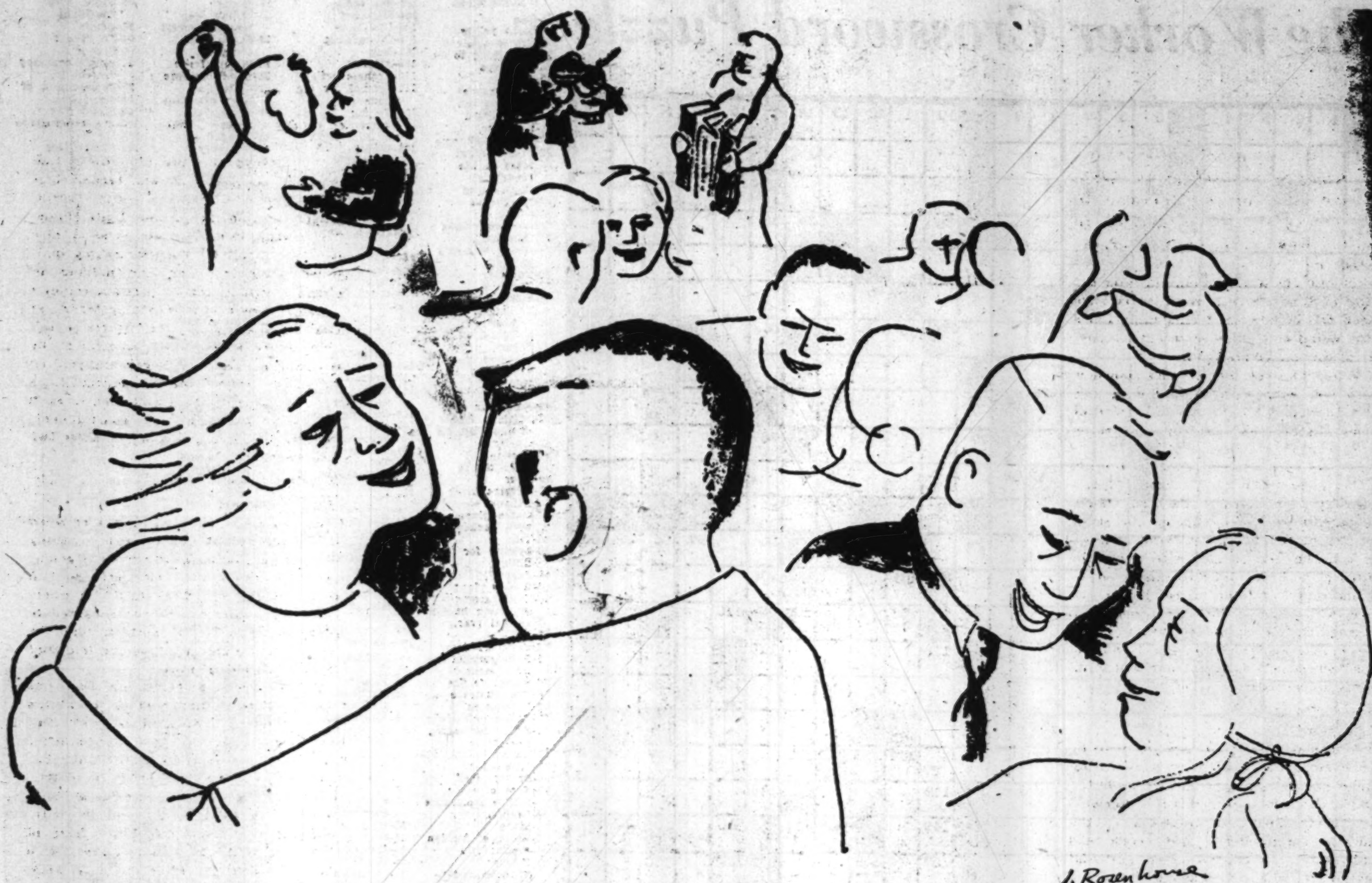
Significantly, I never heard any political arguments in Greece. There is complete unanimity among the people as to the aims of their fight, which can end only in complete liberation and ejection of the foreign interventionists.

Never have I heard so much laughter, so much song and gallantry, never have I seen so much real gaiety as in Greece. Only people convinced of the justice of their cause can act like that. Every evening, when there was a lull in the fighting, they would form a ring, dancing and singing their battle songs. Never once did I hear a Greek guerrilla grumble or complain.

I recall one occasion when, escaping from the enemy, we spent two days clambering over mountain tops, and slept in the snow. There was nothing to eat. And not one of the ten guerrillas with us—the oldest of them only 20—betrayed a single word that he was hungry.

This courage is permeated by the noble spirit which I would call the "Greek style" and of which Gen. Markos is the most (Continued on Magazine Page 12)





The floor filled up with dancers and the fiddle was joined by an accordion.

# Haggerty's Wedding Party

A Short Story

By Jefferson Hurley

THE toothless hound yawned, a long, hearty yawn that expressed his satisfaction at the belly full of meat scraps that he had been fed from Haggerty's wedding table. He ran his snout along the delicate fingers of the night wind that felt their way between the shacks of Stoney Lonesome, the workers' district of Belleville. The narcotic odor of skunk reached towards him from a distant bush, and he flattened his ears against the side of his head and limped towards the door of Haggerty's shack.

Inside, one of the guests at the wedding party heard him scratching at the door and opened it to let him in.

"Yah! What did you let that stinking beast in for?" asked Wannamaker, an elderly man sitting near a washtub full of ice and beer bottles.

"If you were as crippled as he is you'd be glad for someone to let you in out of the night air," replied Old Man Haggerty.

"I ain't near the cripple he is, but by Jesus he looks as though he'll outlast me yet the way I take to feeling at times," said Wannamaker.

"He'll not last another summer," said Old Man Haggerty, pulling one of the hound's ears.

"It's a wonder that a one of us has lasted as long as we have with the misery that creeps around after us," said Wannamaker.

"You're a queer parcel, Wannamaker. I'm thinking at times that it's the thought of dying that puts the fear into you, but I'm not sure it ain't living that's scaring the hell out of you," said Old Man Haggerty.

Wannamaker shifted his feet and passed a bottle of beer from one hand to the other.

"What is it you're talking about now?" he asked.

"You're the one that talks, man. You can't keep your mouth shut at any time of day, but more so when there's a foreman around. You were shouting your face off all over the foundry this afternoon, the boys was telling me about who's passing out the union cards."

Haggerty looked at him closely while he said it, his eyes bright in his hawk's face, with the fierce curve of his nose threatening Wannamaker.

"I was no more than telling one or two."

"And at the top of your voice from what I heard. What's your game, Jack? You wouldn't be against us, would you?"

Wannamaker held out one hand towards Haggerty's face and shifted back in his chair.

"What are you calling me? Don't I stand to gain as much as the rest of you?"

"I'm glad to hear that's now you feel about it. You'll keep that idea loud inside of you and your voice soft and you'll be with us," Haggerty said.

"I'm with you, but you're no cautious one, Haggerty. You stepped into this thing without knowing what you're about. You could be fired and no kick-back passing them cards out on company time. You should live easier and not go fiercing yourself up about these things."

"I'm no man who lived it easy at no time. There ain't nothing easy in Haggerty, nor never will be."

"You're talking trouble for yourself."

"It wouldn't be for the first time. You mind the days of the gravel pit. Twenty cents a day charity for breaking your back with a shovel for ten hours. And they say the cable snapped on the hoist when it near took the top of my head off. It no snapped of its own. It was cut with shears the morning after I spoke in the Square about feeding kiddies relief turnips when they could of had milk that was being dumped. You don't think I saw the shovel coming? You're not a man whose had to look over his shoulder much."

"I can't say I have."

THE music of a fiddle began beyond the arch that divided the house between kitchen and living room. The conversation of the twenty-odd people who were standing and sitting around paused, and then began again as the men sought partners for the square dance.

Mrs. Haggerty walked out of a group of guests near the front of the living room and came towards her husband.

"You'd think Jimmy would be back by now," she said to him.

"Don't begin to fret about him. Remember her mother's sickness. She'll want to hang onto her daughter by her bedside no less than you want to part with your son. Come on and dance and he'll be here before we're finished," Haggerty replied.

He caught her around the waist with both arms and swept her into the music of the polka. The floor filled up with dancers and the fiddle was joined by an accordion. The hound retreated behind Wannamaker's chair to escape the feet of the dancers.

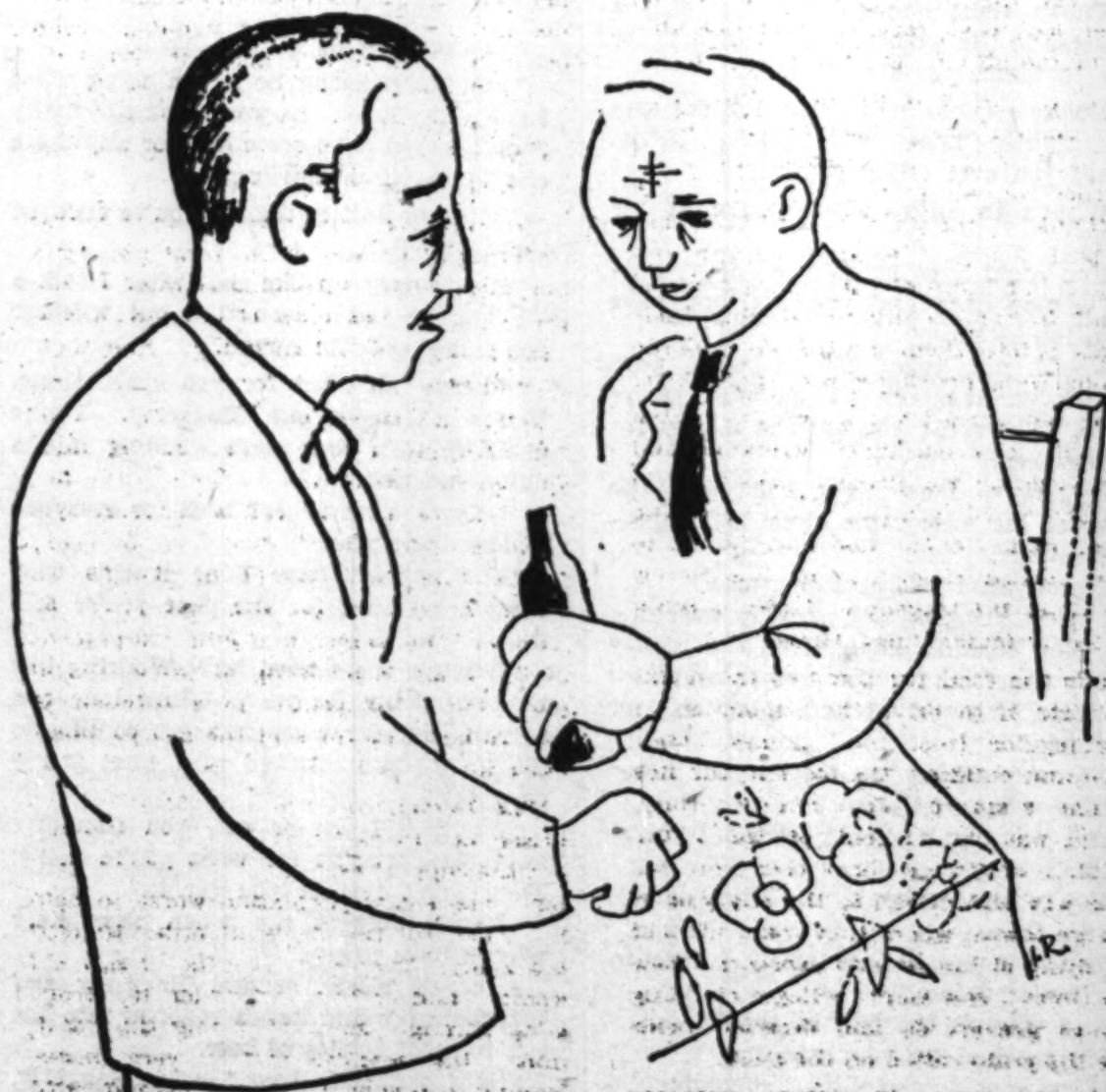
Haggerty looked at his wife with a gentle smile.

"It puts me in mind of the night we got married, long ago as it is," he said.

His wife blushed and pushed her head closer to his shoulder.

The music captured the dancers, sent them circling around the room, each couple in an affectionate embrace. Then

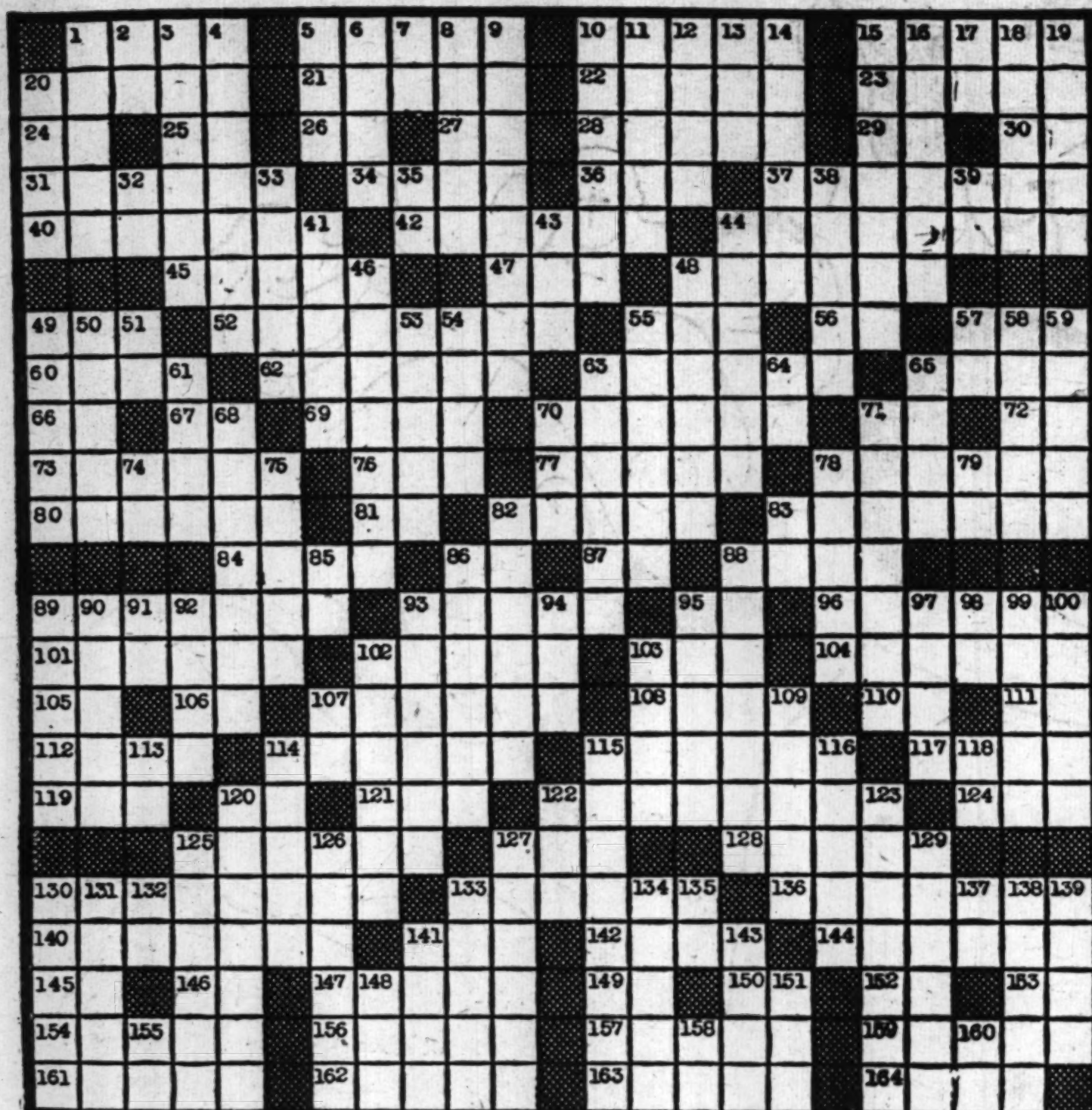
(Continued on Magazine Page 4)



"I'm not sure it ain't the living that's scaring you . . ."



# The Worker Crossword Puzzle



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## Haggerty's Wedding Party

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)  
steps were light and they laughed and called to one another as they bumped shoulders on the crowded floor.

The tempo of the music quickened and Haggerty eased his way into the middle of the floor, whirling his wife around until she gasped for breath. The young men watched him in admiration and the women seemed awed by his vitality.

The door of the shack opened and young Haggerty walked in, urging his bride not to follow behind him as though she were hiding. The dance stopped and the guests crowded around them.

"Come on, girl, you're not tired of the man already that you squinch yourself down behind him like that," Haggerty said to her.

"Jimmy, don't talk like that," said his wife.

"Here they've been married four hours and he's still leading her around like a shy mare," said Wannamaker.

Haggerty's wife turned on him.

"Haven't you learned when enough has been said?" she asked him, her face angry.

"It was no more than a joke the man was trying to make," Haggerty said to her.

ONE of the young men took the bride by the arm and signalled to the musicians to begin playing again.

Young Haggerty's mother whispered to him, "Will you dance with me?"

He nodded his head and put his arm stiffly around her waist, leaning his head back from her face.

"That's no way to hold a woman," she laughed at him. "You'll no be popular at home if you act that way."

Old Man Haggerty took a bottle of beer from the tub and removed the top. Wannamaker sat beside him.

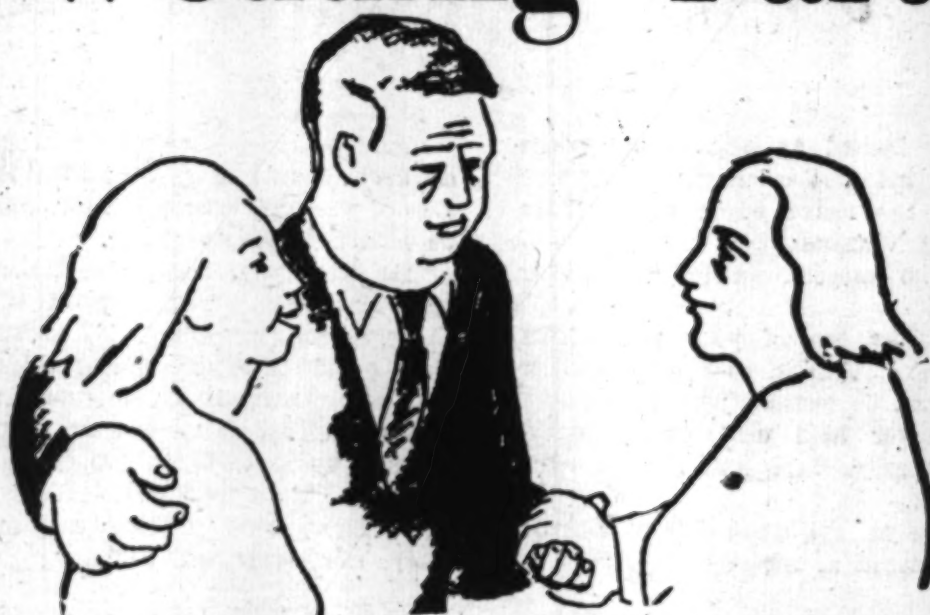
"Don't you dance, man? Enjoy yourself!" Haggerty urged him.

"I'd be wore out before I was half finished and there isn't a woman that's here would dance with me."

"You're telling yourself stories. You can dance with any of them."

"Women stick to their favorites on a wedding night. They won't dance with strangers."

"You're no stranger. You've been here as long as any of us."



He felt his mother press something into his hand

"That's right enough, but I'm still a stranger to the women folk. I could never take to them, nor they to me."

"You're a queer man again, I'm not sure you rightly know why you're living. Didn't you ever enjoy yourself?"

"What's to enjoy when you're at my age?"

"You could have learned to enjoy yourself a way back and you wouldn't have forgotten by now."

"You'll not take me in with your philosophy, Haggerty. I know what you're up to. Where did you get the money for all the beer?"

Haggerty's face tightened and the curve of his nose came close to Wannamaker's ear.

"Watch what you're saying, man."

"I'm watching myself, and I'm watching you. You couldn't have saved the money to buy the food for the supper and now the beer if you'd worked every day of your life."

"No one's asking you to put your nose behind what you see."

"If I was blind I could see what you're up to."

"You're blind enough, and what do you see?"

"You've never had so many people to your house before."

"And where's the bad in that?"

"It's not bad for your ends."

"What ends do you think I've got?"

"You'll be talking about the Union before the party's broke up."

"And what if I do?"

"You're pressing her too hard."

"I'm not pressing her. I'm using what I got in my head. Do you think this many people would have come here or anywhere else for a union meeting?"

"No. Nor half of them. You've suckered them into it."

"If you open up like that after I talk a bit tonight you'll soon find out whether you'll last out the hour."

"There's no need for you threatening. You're a forcing one, Haggerty. You're going to turn your son's wedding into a union meeting."

"Do you think we can wait for everyone to lose their fear?"

"You needn't have done it this way. There's no need for the pace you're setting."

"What is there need for? Working like we been doing for years? How long can a man wait for what he's got coming to him? Are you satisfied with what you're earning?"

"Whether I am or not, you shouldn't have used tonight for what you're doing. They won't respect you for it."

"They'll respect me when they hear what I have to say."

A crowd closed around Haggerty and Wannamaker and hands reached into the tub for cool bottles of beer.

"Help yourself, boys," said Haggerty.

"There's more than enough."

"Do you think you'll gull them with

beer for what you want of them?" Wannamaker asked him.

"I've never said a word to a man against his judgment when he's been heavy into the beer. They'll understand what I'm talking and they'll have their senses."

Haggerty's wife stood under the arch with her son and his bride on either side of her.

"They're going," she said to the guests.

The crowd surged toward the three of them, protesting that it was too early for them to go. Young Haggerty looked at his feet, and his wife blushed.

"I want to thank you for coming," he said. "We had a good time, but we should go."

"We'll have the wedding march played and we'll walk you to the street," said Old Man Haggerty.

The fiddle and the accordion began the Wedding March and the guests fell in behind Haggerty and his wife. They all marched out of the door of the shack and down the short walk to the street.

Young Haggerty felt his mother press something into his hand as he turned to face the guests.

"Goodby," he said. "We sure had a good time."

He and his wife walked down the street while the guests stood and called after them until they went out of sight around a corner.

Old Man Haggerty caught Wannamaker by the arm as he was going back into the shack at the end of the line of guests.

"You better not cause trouble for yourself when I've finished speaking," he said. "I'll not say anything. But why did you do it this way?"

"You'll soon know why," said Haggerty.

YOUNG Haggerty fumbled in his pocket for the key to the shack around the corner from his father's house. He fitted it into the lock and opened the door.

"Fetch a lamp," he said to his wife. "I've got something here."

She brought a lamp from the kitchen and set it on the table and lit it.

Haggerty sat down on a chair and placed his hand on the table and opened it.

"What is it?" asked his wife.

"It's my pay. All of it," he said, staring at the money in his hand. It's the first pay I've ever had to myself since I began working."

His wife put her arm around his shoulders and stared at the money in his hand, suddenly feeling frightened for the first time that day.



## GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

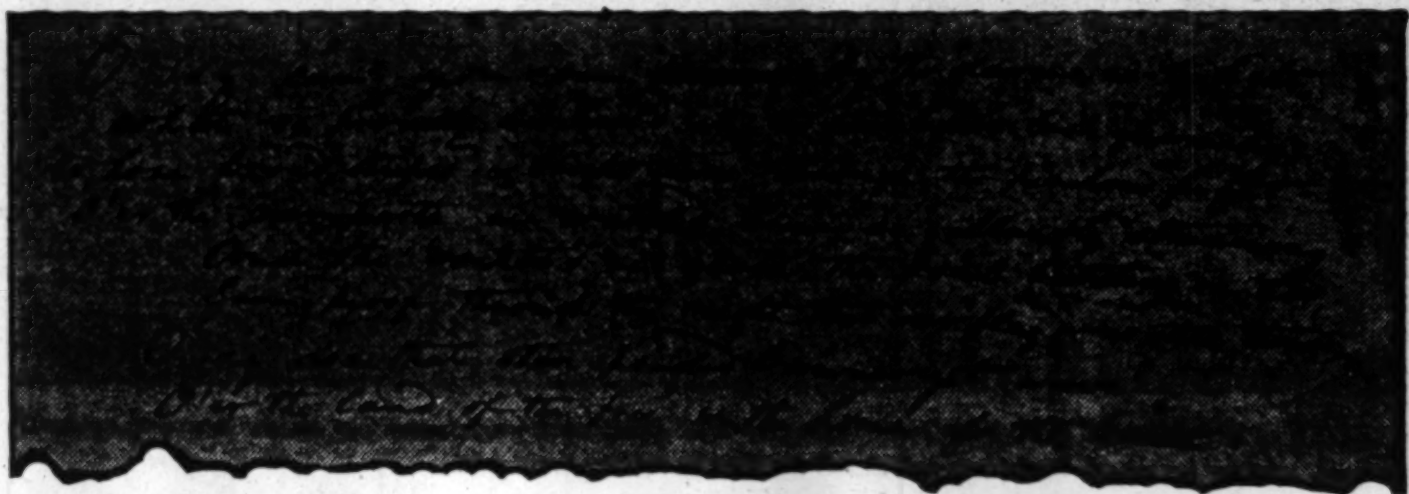
*Four score and seven years ago our fathers  
brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation, con-  
ceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition  
that all men are created equal.*

*to us as a duty. The world will little note  
nor long remember what we say here, but  
can never forget what they saw here. It is  
for us, the living, rather to be dedicated  
here to the unfinished work  
which they have begun here, and which they  
thus far, so nobly carried on. It is rather  
for us to be here dedicated to the great  
task remaining before us—that from these  
honored dead we take increased devotion  
to the cause for which they gave the  
last full measure of devotion—that we  
here highly resolve that these dead  
shall not have died in vain; that this  
nation shall have a new birth of freedom;  
and that the government of the people, by  
the people, for the people, shall not perish  
from the earth.*

The Freedom Train and two of its precious cargo of America's heritage are pictured. Above is a portion of the original manuscript of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address in Lincoln's handwriting. To the right is the most complete and best manuscript of The Star Spangled Banner in the handwriting of Francis Scott Key. The first verse is reproduced here. At top, the streamliner and its seven coaches comprising the Freedom Train.



More than three million Americans have seen the precious cargo aboard the Freedom Train. But the rulers of America have used these documents to hide the realities of our time. And it remains for history to teach Americans the truths they contain—through the experience of struggle to safeguard and realize their promise.



# Freedom Train on a Sidetrack

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE Freedom Train I entered is a 20th Century marvel in chrome and stainless steel, thanks to the American Locomotive Co. and General Electric, the inscription on the engine tells you in neat but distinctly visible print. The train stood streamlined on an open Bronx siding the other day, handsome in Red, White and Blue and you pass three policemen and a smartly-clad marine to read the entrance plaque which, characteristically, gives you statistics like an annual corporation report before you reach the freedom documents.

Since Constitution Day, Sept. 17, 1947, when it began its journey across the nation, the Train has traveled 35,842 miles, halted in 318 towns and cities. Some 3,278,320 citizens have passed through the corridors where the priceless documents hang. That's the log of fifteen months the Train has been on the road and you reflect how little statistics tell you and how much they can conceal.

I was evidently Citizen 3,278,321 and I would like to tell you what thoughts occurred to him as he passed through these cars on a Bronx siding sometime in December, 1948. . . .

### The Dream Turns To Nightmare

Suddenly you are out of the winter snow and stand in the awesome presence of heroes who braved the axe, the gibbet, the firing squad to move history onward: men like those who forced the powerful king to sign the Magna Carta, pioneers like the Pilgrims of the Mayflower Compact, warriors like our Revolutionary ancestry, Franklin, Paine, Jefferson, Washington. You read their handwriting, some in the school-boy hand of Jefferson, others in the dramatic, sweeping strokes of Washington, still others in the simple, wood-chopper's script of Lincoln, and you sense, almost physically, the world-moving ideas that directed these hands across the parchment and the ages.

Yes, these are the documents of the American Dream, and then you consider America's course this year that the Freedom Train criss-crossed its 35,842 miles across our broad land.

And you realize they have changed the American Dream into an American Nightmare. You realize their criminal guile: to drape these magnificent documents across a continent to hide the realities of our time.

The documents; they are truly of eternal durability. A few at random: Washington writing the Jews of Newport, Rhode Island in 1792: "Happily the Government of the United States gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance." The famous Areopagitica of John Milton, the great poet, who defied the royal authorities in his stand for man's right to print his thoughts, Roger Williams' pioneering testament for religious freedom. The Mayflower Compact, 1620, that laws should be enacted by the "common consent of all, not through the authority of one leader." The Declaration of Independence. The Magnificent Bill of Rights that hangs like a banner in these corridors. The Emancipation Proclamation. The Constitution. The signatures on the Charter of the United Nations—in English, Russian, French. Many more.

True, you reflect, it would be more accurate to keep the historic record straight, if you also encountered documents in the handwriting of the artisans who built the first trade-union in America, the signatures of Frederick Douglass, of Sojourner Truth, of Eugene Debs, of William Z. Foster. It will come, you know, on another Train in another time. For you could scarcely expect the stockholders of American Locomotive or General Electric and the other corporations who comprise the principals in the American Heritage Foundation that put this Train on the tracks, to honor the sons of Labor, the Negro people, the minorities. . . .

### What Would Poor Richard Say?

Nevertheless, the Train carries magnificent documents that reveal the forward sweep of history. I found the bold, vigorous prose of plain Ben Franklin among the most heart-warming of all. Poor Richard, among all his many battles had, as a young Philadelphia editor, the caption tells you, "also been in trouble for criticizing the authorities in print. In 1737, Franklin published his defense

of free speech and free press in his Pennsylvania Gazette. It continues: "John Peter Zenger, publisher of the New York Weekly Journal was jailed in 1734 for printing criticisms of the royal governor. The jury that tried Zenger for libel, freed him. Their verdict helped define the right of the American press to speak out for the public good." What a ghastly travesty the press has made of that right, the press which is, as the modern New York publisher said coldly, "an eight percent investment."

You cannot avoid reflections on what Franklin would write today if he knew that our authorities had instituted — while this beautiful Freedom Train sped across the nation—a monstrous persecution against a political party for no other cause than their beliefs. What would Poor Richard say today if he knew twelve Communist leaders—men who revere his teachings — have been indicted because they hold a philosophy feared by the powerful of the land.

You can, in the Train, buy, for a quarter, a pamphlet called Our American Heritage which describes the Bill of Rights that hangs in these corridors like a banner. Franklin would have counter-signed this description:

### Experience Will Teach These Truths Again

"The freedom to talk openly without fear—to criticize—the freedom of individuals to form their own beliefs, and to pass them from one to another—these are the greatest freedoms we have."

But how, Ben would ponder, do these words jibe with a trial scheduled to open Jan. 17, 1949 in the Federal Building at Foley Square, New York, which utterly negates the concepts of these great documents.

"We must fight the old battles all over again," you fancy Franklin would say. And he would recall his editorial on the Zenger case when he roused his countrymen to act, or "theneforward, every person's life and fortune depends on the vile breath of informers."

You think of today's headlines and Ben's ancient fight. 1737-1948!

Yes, the old battles must be fought again and again, for they are as old as wealth and of poverty, and they will be fought until no man can grow fat on the toil and life of another.

Yes, Poor Richard, while this train traveled with your signature, your authority, consider what has happened in these months of its journey: a law passed to enslave labor (the Taft Hartley Bill); a law invoked (the Smith Act) to imprison men for their ideas; federal measures to compel our people into a war whose bloodiness—should it break out—not even our visionary forefathers could foresee; Negroes shot at the polling places; our press evoking a nightmare of chaos and hate; a committee of legislators hounding men to their deaths and laughing at their tragedies; our wealth pouring into the coffers of modern tyrants; our armaments hurling destruction on peoples in China, in Greece, in Indonesia.

And all the while a Freedom Train toured our frontiers grandiloquently speaking of liberty, abundance, peace!

But, you poor Richard, you and your kind won in your time. Zenger did gain his freedom; America did repulse the Tory; a nation was born and a Bill of Rights was written. These are indisputable facts that give heart to all worthy Americans.

No man worth his salt will agree that he is a lesser man than his forefathers, or that he will betray their dreams and labors. Every American who reads intelligently learns from the documents on the Freedom Train that our forefathers withstood contumely, hatred, imprisonment, death, to achieve liberty.

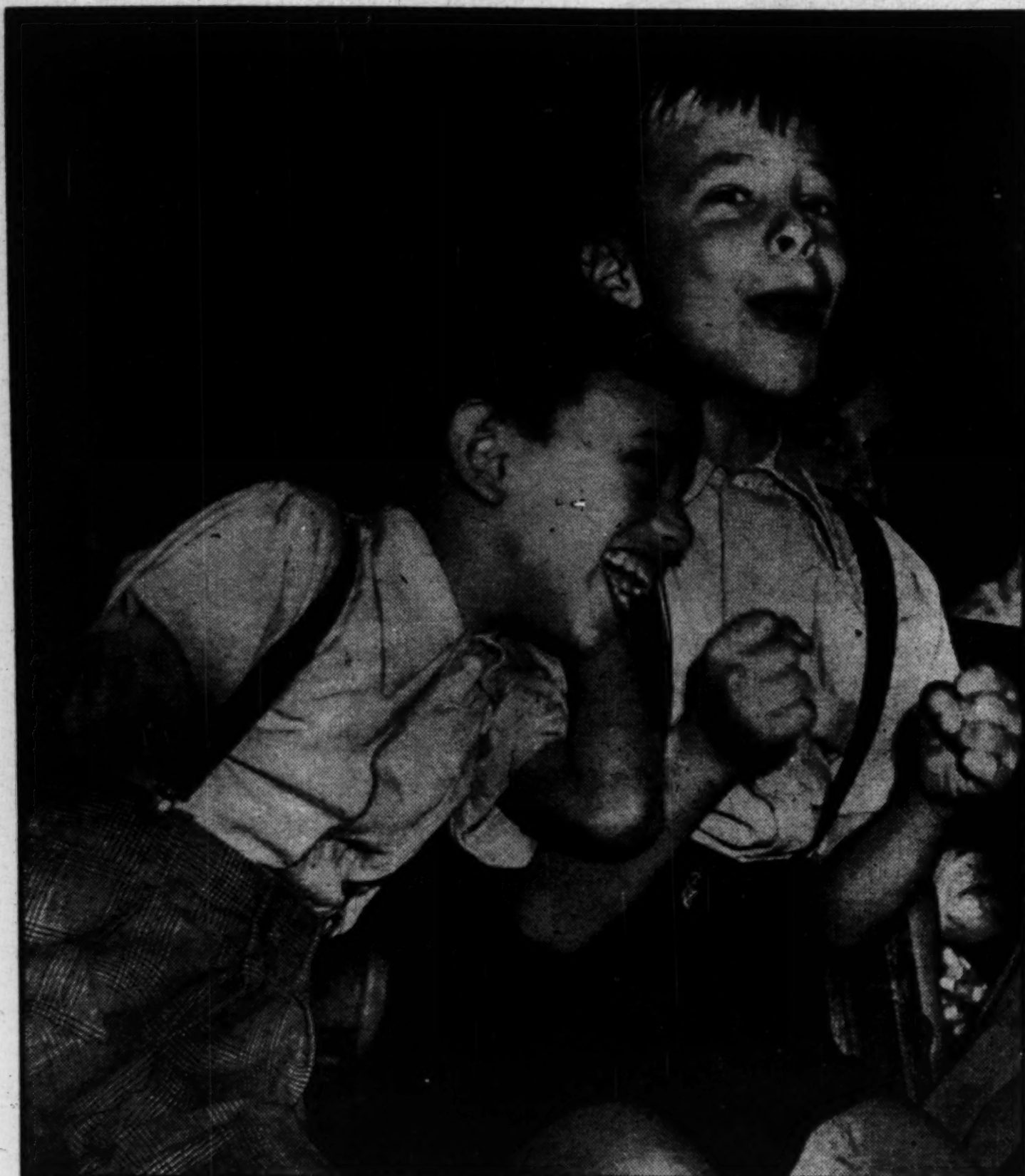
This I know. The American Heritage Foundation which perverts this Freedom Train—will, like all knaves, outwit themselves. Though they abide by Huey Long's maxim, "Fascism when it comes to America will come in democracy's name," they reckon without their people and misread their time. Their victories are short-lived.

The experience history holds in store for our people will teach them the genuine truths these documents carry. Like old Franklin they will not always allow the "vile breath of informers" to pollute the bracing air of freedom.

For these documents are not dead pieces of parchment on a stainless-steel mausoleum on wheels.

They live eternally in the hearts of a people who will not abide tyranny. No more than Franklin could.





**BOY! THIS IS GREAT!** That's undoubtedly the sentiment registered by these two youngsters, who are sure to be regular visitors of the Saturday morning carnivals.

# Kids' Party

**UNIQUE** in New York are the regular weekly Kiddie Carnivals staged every Saturday at 13 Astor Place by Union Voice, newspaper of labor in the distributive trades. Initiated to bring together the families of union members, the carnivals present shows, including movies, a ballad singer, and such special features as magic shows, puppet performances, ventriloquists, clowns, comics. The two Saturday performances draw around 700, including wives, husbands and children of wholesale and warehouse, department store, retail and display workers.



**BALLAD SINGER** Woody Guthrie puts on a novelty number on the jews-harp, with a score or more of junior unionists clambering up onstage for a better view and to stage some dramatics of their own.

**AMAZING!** Decked out in their gift party hats, youngsters (below) listen breathlessly. And if you look closely, you'll note that the parents are somewhat intrigued themselves.



## Ted Tinsley Says....

**WHEN** KARL MARX spoke of capital, and the private ownership of the means of production, people asked, "How did capitalists get their money to get started in the first place, before they could profit by the exploitation of wage labor?"

Marx answered by describing the phenomenon of what he called "primitive accumulation," a term for which we might reasonably substitute the words, "large-scale swiping." Our early capitalists got their first capital by piracy, by the slave trade, by stealing land and valuables from native peoples. Then they gave up this vulgar "primitive accumulation" for good modern capitalist accumulation, based on surplus value.

These facts are known by most Marxists and relatively few FBI agents.

Life magazine recently carried a picture story on Al Capone's heirs who today have given up "the sawed-off shotgun, the 'ride,' and the black-powder bomb—as hopelessly old-fashioned." (This is the era of atomic energy.)

What are Capone's former henchmen doing with themselves these days? Knocking each other off of a foggy morn? Dunking their enemies in concrete and dropping them in the lake?

Not at all. One of them runs Gold Seal Liquors, Inc., has money in three other liquor outfits and owns a brewery. Strictly legit.

Another is an investor with interests, among others, in the Canadian Ace Brewing Co.

A few own and control Chicago's Seneca Hotel, according to Life. Still another has an interest in a mineral water firm, and one of them runs a fancy night spot.

A former Capone-gang member now owns a 140-acre farm. Another owns a \$150,000 estate which includes a

### Life's Little Lessons In Political Economy



swimming pool, tennis court and private gambling room. A third lives in a swank duplex apartment, maintains a chauffeur and "likes to hobnob with the cafe society type of theatre and sports people. He is often seen in New York at the Stork Club."

Their affairs are in the hands of "the best accountants, lawyers and tax experts. . . ."

Here enters our unnamed FBI agent. "If some of these hoodlums had gone straight all their lives," said he, "they would certainly have become captains of industry or bank presidents at the very least."

The FBI agent both gets and misses the point. What does he think these men are today? Working stiff? Not at all. They are legitimate capitalists! They mingle with no embarrassment on either side, among the guests at the Stork Club. The truth, of course, is that had they gone straight all their lives they would today, as would most captains of industry and bank presidents, be driving a truck.

Capone's former pals simply gave a public demonstration that it is possible to rise to positions of eminence in industry today. There's only one catch. Before you can be a capitalist, you've got to have capital. Since the boys didn't have any capital, they took a hint from the earliest of capitalists. . . . They set out to get a little primitive accumulation.

They got it. They blasted it out of some people, black-mailed it out of others. They hijacked it. Some of them may even have manufactured it.

Once having accomplished their primitive accumulation, they were set. They became capitalists, polite style. Now they have the best accountants, lawyers and tax experts.

This is Life's little lesson in political economy.



# He Drives a Soviet Locomotive

MOSCOW.

WHILE waiting for traintime at a short trip from Moscow along the Kiev railroad, I was pacing the platform in a November drizzle. From the days in my youth when I used to study in the Institute of Railroad Engineers St. Petersburg (it was not only not Leningrad then, but not even Petrograd!), I have retained a love for engines and men who drive them.

In this connection I made an observation during my many travels in the United States: perhaps no other profession stamps the face and deportment of a man like railroad engine driving. Now, put a thousand conductors, trainmen, brakemen and what-not in a row and mix in half a dozen engineers, and you will surely spot most of them at a glance. Usually lean, with eyes like range-finders and features chiseled by the absence of fatty layers. Well, anyway, I like engine drivers, and that's that.

So I walked up to the discreetly breathing new "L" at the head of the train and in its cab window I saw one of those typical faces. Its owner could have been an engineer on the Pennsylvania or the Illinois Central (anything except the Erie, of course), so internationally typical was the face.

We exchanged a few words and I found out that his name was Victor Kononyuk, engineer 2d class.

Right then I decided that I would see him on his return to Moscow in order to give you a sort of profile of a Soviet railroad engineer (not among the top-rankers) and a glimpse at his private life.

## An Average Railroad Man

Engineer Kononyuk drives fast passenger trains between Moscow and the junction of Sukhinichi, on the road to Kiev. Two days later I met him at the train crews' clubroom at the Kiev station.

Outside his cab I could appreciate his tall, wiry stature and firm, leisurely gait, as well as his rather winning smile.

Kononyuk has been a railroad man since 1929. He has been driving engines for 14 years.

He started by attending an "FZU" school (Factory Apprenticeship School) and was graduated as assistant machinist and fitter, 2d class. Before that he had had seven years of grammar and junior high school. The "FZU" took him three years to complete. While riding passenger engines he studied a special course for the improvement of technical personnel. After that he became a technician, 1st category.

Now, please remember that Kononyuk is a good engineer, but he does not rank with outstanding Stakhanovites like Lunin and others. He is an average railroad man, no more. This is important to bear in mind in considering his income and working conditions.

His basic pay is 1,600 rubles a month. For this he has to work 208 hours and drive his engine 4,200 kilometers (about 2,500 miles). This is a total of 26 eight-hour days.

But this is only his basic pay and his income consists of diverse other elements.

For instance, the railroad which is naturally interested in keeping good men as long as possible, offers engineers inducements for sticking to the job, which of course they are otherwise free to leave any time they wish. Such an inducement takes the form of a contract whereby the engineer agrees to serve on the road for a period of from five to eight years and in return gets a "surpay" of from 10 to 60 percent of his basic salary, depending on the length of his service with the road. In our case this means another 960 rubles per month to Kononyuk.

## Other Elements in Average Pay

Victor Kononyuk is also "senior engineer" of the engine crews working on his engine in relays. He is legally responsible for the state of the engine, for the tools and for the work of the whole train crew while in transit. He is the boss of the whole works while the works move. For this he gets another 26 percent added to his basic pay which means 400 rubles per month.

As an engineer, 2d class, Kononyuk gets another 20 percent of his total earnings

Our correspondent interviews an average railroad man in the USSR, visits his home, meets his family. Here are a few facts about incomes and living standards in the socialist society.

By SERGEI KOURNAKOFF



Engineers and Congressman is Murad Chuletov, a diesel engineer in the Turkmenian Soviet Socialist Republic. He is a deputy to the Supreme Soviet, a position roughly similar to that held by a U. S. Congressman.



At the Moscow Institute of Railway Engineers, war hero Vladimir Pavlov, one of the students, studies the construction of a timber railway bridge.

added which means another 592 rubles. Thus, so far, we have a total of 3,560 rubles for friend Kononyuk. This is about the average pay (but not the average income) of a good Soviet railroad engineer.

There is more money to come, as you shall see.

If the train is late, not through the engineer's fault and he makes up time, he gets paid for that per kilometer-minute. If he economizes fuel he gets 20 rubles per ton of coal saved. If he and his crew maintain their engine in top form without outside help from the repair shops, they get paid for that, too.

Finally if an engineer and his crew win out in a socialist emulation contest, they get premiums for that, too.

And so we see that an income of 4,000 rubles is nothing unusual for a fairly good railroad engineer.

Victor Kononyuk, as I found out, has been doing his job faultlessly year-in and year-out. For this he gets a bonus of one month's salary per year.

## How His Family Lives

Engineer Kononyuk lives in the suburbs of Moscow, near the Vnukovo Airdrome. There he has a large private house (a so-called "winter dacha"), where his family lives the year around. The house consists of three large rooms, a kitchen, bath and lots of nooks and crannies. The total floor space is about 800 square feet.

The Kononyuk family consists of four people: the father, Kononyuk's mother, his young wife and his four-year-old boy, Vladimir.

Mrs. Kononyuk is a graduate of a school for CPA's and worked as a bookkeeper, but because now the household demands more time and life has become much easier financially, she stopped working and devotes all her time to the home and the child.

The house is well furnished. There is an eight-tube all-wave radio set, quite a few books, electricity, of course, running water, etc.

Around the house there is an impressive piece of property. Half an acre of vegetable garden and half an acre of young orchards which Kononyuk planted this autumn. This is part of the general national plan of "orchardization" now in full swing.

The cow is a newcomer in the cowshed, and, being a well bred cow, she is providing milk for the family.

There was a three-course dinner served that day—soup, pot roast and fruit preserves (the women are batty about canning, pickling, drying and salting).

We asked how many times the family partook of meat. Kononyuk put a large piece of pot roast on his plate and said: "Twenty-one times." And that was that.

## Well Fixed for Recreation

There was apricot jam for tea. It is pronounced "djem" here and it is not jam at all, but jelly. Jam, as we know it in English, is called "varenye" and that's another story. So this furnished a topic for a domestic conversation and we had to argue with the lady of the house until our tea grew cold. Think of it! "Djem" is not jam, after all!

Victor Kononyuk was an officer of engineers during the war and he used to run trains to the Belorussian Front. He has several decorations.

Oh yes, I almost forgot to tell you that an engineer gets from the railroad work clothes and a set of dress clothes, which means a tunic, overcoat, shoes, all uniform and with some braid.

As to recreation, the Kononyuk family is pretty well fixed. To begin with, the Palace of Culture of Railroadmen is quite a place. Concerts, shows by the leading theatres of Moscow, dances and lectures are given there all the time. Furthermore, the Kononyuk couple go to Moscow to attend a regular show about three times a month, while Granny takes care of Volodia, who wants to be either a tractor driver or an Arctic explorer, whichever can be achieved in less time. Now that the great program of reforestation is about to be launched and the whole country is talking about it, I would not be surprised if Volodia switched to forestry.

Personally, after looking into the life of this particular engineer, I would advise Volodia to follow in Dad's footsteps.



## Movies:

### EISENSTEIN ON HOLLYWOOD MOVIES

By JOSE YGLESIAS

PROBABLY the last article of Sergei Eisenstein published before his death dealt with the American movies. Called "Purveyors of Spiritual Poison", it can easily, a year and a half later, take the place of the evaluation of the year's Hollywood output that movie reviewers customarily make at the year's end.

An acknowledged master of cinema esthetics and the director of many films masterpieces, Eisenstein's trenchant comment on the American movies was reprinted by the English film magazine *Sight and Sound*. Their respect for Eisenstein as an artist, however, did not stop them from prefacing the article with the statement: "We reprint it without comment." Much as radio stations recite the law when a Communist speaks over the network.

Eisenstein concludes, "The skill, inventiveness and technical mastery of the American cinema are used in the service of darkness and oppression—fundamental characteristic features of the cruelty and unjust system of imperialistic society. American films contribute actively to the consolidation of this society by imposing ideas upon the people."

IF EISENSTEIN did not come to these conclusions—conclusions that damn not solely the movies—then the critics of Hollywood might easily accept his criticism of American movies. True, almost everyone will agree that the gangster movies, the historical extravaganzas, the horror thrillers are infantile and often ridiculous. But how many would not rather fall back on an invidious judgment of American audiences than investigating, as Eisenstein does, the social purposes that the "harmless" entertainment of Hollywood serves.

This last year has seen a revival of the gangster film, all sanctimonious affairs with time for brutal fights and righteous endings. Eisenstein writing in 1947 says of them, "Whatever hypocritical pretenses these films make of exposing gangsters the fact remains that they are a panegyric of the gangster's shameless methods, persistence in the pursuit of their own selfish interests and utter disregard of everything beyond these interests."

EISENSTEIN holds a brief against films that don't celebrate openly the brutal elements of American life. "Wrapped in warm humanity soft humor and touchings of pathos," movies like *Going My Way* combine "humor, a patriotic theme, lyricism and religious singing for the purpose of slurring over the real cause and the tragedy of prostitution and asserting that child delinquency is best dealt with not by changing the social conditions driving the children to crime, but by collective singing in a church."

Of films actually dealing with modern social themes Eisenstein has an insight that helps explain the abortive air that so many have. "Films showing clashes between labor and capital now appear fairly frequently on the American screen; reality is too full of these problems and interest in them is morbidly keen. The spectator is worried over problems of social injustice. All right, here we have this little theme, adapted and effectively treated. The magic hand of the film director makes it harmless whilst preserving the external drama."

IN DESCRIBING the movie *Dragonwyck* which was a thriller with an evil hero he shows how



## Hollywood:

### Movie Highlights of 1948

By DAVID PLATT

**JANUARY:** Dana Andrews elected an honorary member of the Society of Red Dragons and Blue Gold Fishes, a "counterspy" youth group for his performance of the Gouzenko role in the war-mongering *Iron Curtain* film... Australia's largest labor group, the new South Wales Labor Council with nearly 500,000 members, passed a resolution condemning the House Un-American probe of Hollywood progressives... Mexican newspapers protested John Ford's anti-social film *The Fugitive* "because it depicts its soldiers as robbers and drunkards"... The Italian film *Open City* butchered in Dallas, Tex. Police of that city deleted all references to the collaboration between the Communist leader of the underground and the Catholic priest. As a result of this and other cuts audiences in Dallas were left completely bewildered at the end...

**FEBRUARY:** Errol Flynn used up 102 pairs of silk tights making *Adventures of Don Juan*... Two progressive films were in preparation at RKO, where *Crossfire* was made, prior to the Thomas witch-hunt and the studio black-listings. Both were shelved. One was a film dramatizing the plight of Jewish displaced persons, using material from Bartley Crum's book *Behind the Silken Curtain*. The other was a picture treating the Negro people with dignity... The membership of the Screen Directors Guild startled the pants off the top brass at RKO by nominating Edward Dmytryk, director of *Crossfire*, and one of the Indicted Ten, as a candidate for the Academy's "Best Director" award... The Motion Picture Workers' Union of Venezuela notified the Walt Disney studios that its members would refuse to project any more Disney cartoons until Donald Duck's dog Bolivar is given another name. The union regarded the use of that name by a dog an insult to the memory of

Hollywood handles a social evil to make it pointless. "The crime of the owner of the castle attains such monstrous proportions that the typical is lost sight of in the exaggeration of the individual case... And no one notices that a clever substitution has been made before his eyes: the screen criminal heroically takes the bullet that should have been aimed at the system."

From *Citizen Kane*, with all its fine virtues, to this year's *Notorious*, the story of a Wall Street tycoon, this has been the case. In the recent *Force of Evil*, the adapta-

tion to the screen has narrowed down the responsibility of big city corruption to a few individuals.

**MARCH:** Warner's anti-Communist film *Up Until New* (since shelved) was originally planned as an anti-fascist film... When Anne Revere, featured player in *Gentleman's Agreement* was asked why she was opposed to witch-hunting and red-baiting, she replied: "I have a strong belief in the things for which my ancestor Paul Revere rode his horse, and I don't believe that horse and rider should go backwards today"... *Gentleman's Agreement* won the Academy's "Best Film of the Year" award...

**APRIL:** Thirty-five leading American clergymen, including four Protestant Episcopal Bishops came out against *The Iron Curtain* film... Although surveys showed a marked increase in anti-Semitic activity in the U. S. during 1947, Mayer, announced that his company will not make a film on the subject this year. "Two films (*Agreement* and *Crossfire*) are sufficient," Mayer told reporters... Gary Cooper, Leo McCarey (*Going My Way*), and Morris Ryskind, the screen writer, came out for Taft for President...

**MAY:** Magazine *Newsweek* revealed that Darryl Zanuck's private phone was being bombarded day and night with calls protesting *The Iron Curtain*... Archduke Otto, of Hapsburg, pretender to the Austrian throne visiting Hollywood said his favorite movie stars were Abbott and Costello... Armour, the meat packer, and Selznick the producer, joined forces to push "Wham Ham," the pork product mentioned in Selznick's *Mr. Blandings' Dream House*... *The Iron Curtain* received the Catholic Legion of Decency's "A" rating for general patronage. This, the Legion's top rating, meant the hate-Russia film was okay for kids as well as grownups... A. S. Kany in the *Dayton Ohio Herald*: "At 11:30 yesterday morning we walked

over to Keith's where *Iron Curtain* opened. No pickets. At 1:30 we went inside to see the picture. No audiences. Two hours later we left concluding: "No interest"...

**JUNE:** Gergory Peck in the *Negro Digest*: "The greatest film I can think of would be one on the Negro as frank as *Gentleman's Agreement* was for Jews. It's got to be done! And it would carry even more impact than 'Agreement'... Press agents for The Pep Boys, a national auto supply company, offered MGM producers of *Three Musketeers* this proposition: "We'll give your picture a great national build-up, if you'll change the names of Athos, Porthos and Aramis to Manny, Moe and Jack"...

**JULY:** Hollywood producer Eugene Shuftan said he was going to make an English musical version of Boccaccio's *Decameron* in Italy this year... Dr. Kinsey said he'll do some Hollywood research for his forthcoming book on the sex behavior of the human female... Joris Ivens, the noted documentary producer, in Prague shooting the Czech sequence of his feature length film on the new European democracies... Philip Cabot, descendant of John Cabot, the 15th century navigator, explorer and contemporary of Columbus, signed for a part in the British movie *Christopher Columbus* starring Fredric March...

**AUGUST:** Two red-baiting films shelved: Columbia's *Portrait Of An American Communist* and John Sutherland's *Confessions Of A Communist*... Goldwyn reported negotiating with the Rockefeller family for a "super-colossal" film whitewashing John D. Sr....

**SEPTEMBER:** Howard Hughes, new head of RKO announced he would make *I Married A Communist*, crime story in which the killers are 'reds'... Robert Mitchum caught smoking a cigarette

(Continued on Page 9)

Hollywood is "playing the most deadly and destructive role."

What was the major studio change in Hollywood during the past year? Howard Hughes took over RKO and bounced Dore Schary, who had already succumbed to Wall Street by firing the maker of *Crossfire*. Hughes has announced a policy of pure entertainment, no messages for him. One of his first productions will be *I Married A Communist*. It could well provide Eisenstein with another thesis on what hides behind the entertainment views of Hollywood higher-ups.

## Around the Dial:

### THE HOMESPUN COMEDIAN

By BOB LAUTER

A few weeks ago I was taken to see the review, *Inside U.S.A.* One of the skits was a monologue by Herb Shriner. I got a big kick and more than one good belly laugh from his carefully underplayed routine, parts of which he obviously revises as the show goes on to keep pace with current news events.

Since seeing *Inside U.S.A.*, I have made it a point to tune in several times on Herb Shriner time (WCBS, 6:30 p.m., Monday through Friday). It led me to do some thinking about the use, or misuse, of entertainers with a talent for comedy.

Shriner is often funny on his radio show, but he is also often repetitious. With a diffident manner obviously designed to recall Will Rogers, he comments on the news and relates everything to his small Indiana town. A guest on each program helps him slide through his 15 minutes.

I can tell you now to tune in on him and be confident that you'll find much in the program to enjoy. But I am also sure that Herb Shriner is running himself into the ground with his radio program.

I assume that he contributed much of his own material to his *Inside U.S.A.* spot, making the best use of his own talents and feeling for his material. But I know that it is impossible to bring such a personal approach to a radio program which is presented five times a week, and which must be different every day. Inevitably, this means writers. Inevitably, the program falls into a predictable routine. I imagine that some desperation plagues a comedian on such a schedule, and I have already heard him rehash the *Inside U.S.A.* material for his radio spot.

This use of a new talent is a direct result of radio's commercialism. The idea now is to get as much out of Herb Shriner, as quickly as possible, while he lasts.

*Inside U.S.A.* made me realize again that some talents can not be picked up and transferred to the radio. I am thinking specifically of Beatrice Lillie whose art is as closely bound with her physical presence, her gestures, as it is with her voice. I am sure that even television's flat image could not give an audience a true impression of Beatrice Lillie.

Television has inspired jokes, gags, and tongue-in-cheek predictions concerning the future of sports events, notably boxing. It has been said, for instance, that the time will come when major boxing bouts are held in a hotel room while an audience of many millions watches it televised in local theatres.

It is true that a major boxing event today could be staged before a regular studio audience, and that millions would be attracted to local theatres to watch the bout—at prices far below the prohibitive sums asked for Garden and Stadium events. The development of television, and particularly TV networks, might also encourage a new type of sports theatre in which the public could watch, on enlarged screens, basketball, hockey, and similar events.

The CBS step may prove to be only the starting point in a trend which will ultimately subordinate all professional sports to the radio and television networks, and sports may become a major entertainment industry like Hollywood.



By HOWARD FAST

# I Write As I Please..

## Pliny the Younger and The Anti-Red Hysteria

PLINY the Younger, whose full name was Gaius Plinius Caecilius Secundus, was a career diplomat of sorts, a rather able administrator, and a writer of very considerable talent. He applied himself to all of these pastimes a little less than two thousand years ago—in behalf of what was already an over-large and shaky institution, the Roman Empire.

At the age of forty, Pliny became Consul, and found himself sorely beset by the problems of a disintegrating social and economic system. Scheduled to last forever—a common though subjective aim of various successful systems of exploitation—the Roman Empire was already parting at the seams, and a not unimportant manifestation of this was the growth of a strange and stubborn sect called "The Christians." To Pliny, as to other Roman administrators, came the problem of dealing with them; and out of his bewilderment, Pliny applied to the Emperor Trajan for guidance.

It is within the context of the frenetic anti-Communist witch-hunt of today, that Pliny's letter to Trajan becomes so curiously interesting. History never repeats itself, but patterns of human behavior do, and Pliny's desperation has an amazingly familiar note.

When Pliny querulously demands of the Emperor "whether there may not be room for pardon upon repentance," and goes on to inquire as to "whether it may not be an advantage to one that has been a Christian, that he has forsaken Christianity?" such names as Mike Quill and Louis Budenz come immediately to mind.

But the situation becomes even more amazingly familiar when Pliny tells the following incident: "A libel was sent me, though without an author, containing many names of persons accused. These denied that they were Christians now, or ever had been. They called upon the gods, and supplicated to your image... they also cursed Christ... so I thought fit to let them go."

WHAT a gem this frank and unselfconscious statement is! Except for a certain bluntness, it might have been lifted directly from a recent Herald-Tribune editorial, and while the target has changed, the ethic of a ruling class is apparently unshakable.

Later on in his letter, Pliny defines still a third category of betrayal in this fashion: "Others of them... said they were Christians, but had ceased to be so, some three years, some many more; and one there was who said he had not been so these twenty years... these also cursed Christ."

Evidently, the Judas Tree bore ripe fruit then as well as now, and Pliny—who was as baffled by a matter of principle as J. Parnell Thomas—assures the Emperor that the defilement of Christ's name was not merely an available tactic. Of that and Emperor worship, he says: "... none of which things, as it is said, can any of those who are really Christians be compelled to do."

Proof that Pliny, for all of his detailed investigations, did not look forward to an early solution, may be found in his admission that "this superstition is spread like a contagion, not only into cities and towns, but into country villages also..."

SO MUCH for the bewilderment of Pliny; those who are interested in the specifics of the tortures and other unpleasant forms of inquiry he developed in the course of his bedevilment of Christians may peruse the appropriate antiquities. Neither he nor the Emperor Trajan—nor any other commentator of the times—understood that not Christianity, but the insufferable inner contradictions of the Roman slave economy, were inexorably destroying the mighty Roman Empire; and that even if every Christian within the boundaries of the Empire could be slain forthright, the outworn Latifundia economy could still not provide for the basic necessities of the people.

It was not Christianity that destroyed Rome; quite to the contrary, a dying Rome produced Christianity as one of the many results of the contradictions that were destroying it; and the plaintive reply of Trajan to Pliny echoes ghost-like through the ages, a lament and a warning: "He who denies himself to be a Christian, and makes it plain that he is not so by supplicating to our gods, although he had been so formerly, may be allowed pardon, upon his repentance..."



Books:

# Ira Wolfert's New Novel 'An Act of Love'

An Act of Love, by Ira Wolfert. Simon & Schuster. New York. 577 pp.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

IRA WOLFERT's *An Act of Love*, is by definition a war novel, its hero a Navy flier in World War II, its locale the Solomon Islands. But this often beautifully written, often engrossing novel, is a more accurately described as a morality play.

Its author is preoccupied with good and evil, fear and self-sacrifice. His symbolism for the individual in relation to society is man hugging to himself in a cave. To this cave, the tangible cave and that which harbors his thoughts and dreams, he may bring a wife, children. He surrounds his cave with those of his friends, then of his class.

This he does from birth, for the womb is a cave, and so is the family. And then, Wolfert writes, "there they lived, through the horrors of life, each snugly beleaguered. Herd warred on herd, class trampled down class, dog ate dog."

How does one break through this life? By an act of love. To die for another, despite fear. To love unselfishly, without thought of consequence.

IT IS A TRIBUTE to Wolfert's genuine gift for language, his poetic imagery and his ability to get into the hearts and minds of his characters, that his novel should ever make the reader forget this sugar candy philosophy.

An Act of Love is, as was mentioned, a war novel. It is the story of Harry Brunner, pilot, cast

ashore on a South Pacific island after a cruiser is sunk on a naval engagement with the Japanese. Brunner remains with the natives who find him, then stays with the family of Andrew Anderson, now a plantation owner, formerly a U. S. sea captain. Anderson cares nothing for the war, is concerned only with keeping his property intact, and is ready to remain on amiable terms with the enemy if necessary. His wife, Deborah, and his daughter, Julia, who loves and is loved by Harry, complete the family.

Around Anderson's relationship with Deborah and Harry's with Julia revolves *An Act of Love*.

Anderson's dealings, Harry's decision as to remaining with the family or attempting to return to combat are treated in ethical terms, as are most of the problems presented, including the Jewish Brunner's ruminations on race relations.

TO DISMISS ETHICAL standards is unthinkable, of course. But to build on them without relation to the real world of history moved by class struggle is merely pathetic. Even one of the rare instances of the author's attention to actual developments during the war shows the inadequacy of moral judgments separated from historical awareness.

Wolfert condemns as amoral the American bourgeoisie's villification of the Japanese as an inferior race, contrasts it with the admiration for Hitler's Aryans. But he does not see that the American bourgeois had its material reasons

for concentrating its ambition in the Pacific, that it was less eager to eliminate Hitler rule in Europe than to extend its own domination of the Pacific. Nor, therefore, does he see clearly why, under other circumstances, American business would collaborate with the once excoriated perpetrators of Pearl Harbor.

Around the efforts of Harry and the novel's lesser characters to find themselves, the author has composed an intricate devil dance of the subconscious. Almost to the point of grotesquerie, Wolfert makes each word, each act of his characters, even the most rapid reflex, the point of departure for involved and thorough analysis and self-analysis.

Yet deep though he probes into these personalities, he has at the conclusion of *An Act of Love* come no closer to convincing the reader.

Acts of love shine brightly in a sorry world. They are performed by and for all manner of men. But history is weighted down by the evidence of evil done by good men—that is, according to their lights.

To hoist the frail banner of abstract ethics in the stormtossed modern world of "good" Marshall Plans as the author of *An Act of Love* has done affords little enlightenment.

It is a pity that the substantial talents of the author should stumble so badly in the dim light of his philosophy.

## A Message from Paul Robeson

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by Howard Fast

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Happy New Year to all!

## Movie Highlights of 1948

(Continued from Page 8)

... New York Board of Rabbis condemned the J. Arthur Rank film of *Oliver Twist* as "anti-Semitic" ... Walter Wanger, who produced the liberal film *Blockade* against the murderer Franco in the late 30's now working on *Reign of Terror*, a pro-royalist tale maligning the great French democrat Robespierre ...

... Department of Commerce reported the Soviet sector of Germany is far in advance of the U. S. in recovery of film production ... Cardinal Spellman's wrist-slapping of the film censorship board in Franco Spain for suppressing *Gentleman's Agreement* overlooked one fact. The Catholic Legion of Decency of which the Cardinal is an officer, ranked *Agreement* 'Objectionable-in-part—Class B' ...

OCTOBER: Adolph Menjou, the 'haberdasher's gentleman' complained he has had only one acting job since appearing as a 'friendly witness' for the Thomas Committee ... Everyone connected with Warner Bros. Navy film Task Force, including electricians, hair-dressers and stand-ins, forced to pass a loyalty test. The film is being shot in and around Navy carriers ... An outfit called National Exploitation Release Company reviving Griffith's 33-year-old inflammatory racist film *Birth of a Nation* on the west coast ...

NOVEMBER: Screen office workers and publicists asked New York moviegoers to help them in their fight with the movie moguls by staying away from all Hollywood films Nov. 18 ... Lassie's new contract with MGM stated she must get a drawing room on all trains for her personal comfort ... Heads of the major companies got together in New York. Among other things they decided to continue their blacklist of film writers and directors cited by Thomas. They agreed that should any of the dismissed artists win

their multi-million dollar damage suits against them they would be paid off rather than reinstated in the industry ... John Cromwell, director and Merle Oberon, the star, resigned from RKO's *I Married A Communist* ...

DECEMBER: Gerald L. K. Smith's fascist sheet *Cross and the Flag* called for the release of the anti-Semitic *Oliver Twist* film ... Roberto Rossellini, director of *Open City* and *Paisan* said he was through making realistic films and will strike a religious note in his future productions. "The time has come to bring men back to dreams and tell them that there's no death without resurrection" ... Lester Cole, one of the Hollywood Ten won his suit against MGM compelling the studio to rehire him at \$1350 weekly for the duration of his contract and to pay him \$75,000 in back pay ... But this is only the beginning. There's still the little matter of \$69,000,000 in damages which 'The Ten' are seeking in the courts from the moguls for defamation of character and depriving them of their livelihood via the blacklist ... Splitting the producers' front on the blacklist, the Society of Independent Motion Picture Producers (Goldwyn, Disney, Wanger, Pickford and other non-theatre-owning producers) announced that the blacklist, so far as the Independents were concerned, was no longer in operation. They implied that 'The Ten' were now free to seek jobs from 'Society' members without fear of discrimination. Last year the Independents voted with the Motion Picture Association (Eric Johnston's outfit) for the blacklist. Robert Kenny, attorney for The Ten indicated that the charges against the Independents would be dropped. He said it showed that the Society under their new president, Ellis Arnall, "has broken away from the Motion Picture Association at the policy level."



# JUST FORNS



THE HUNGRY MAGICIAN

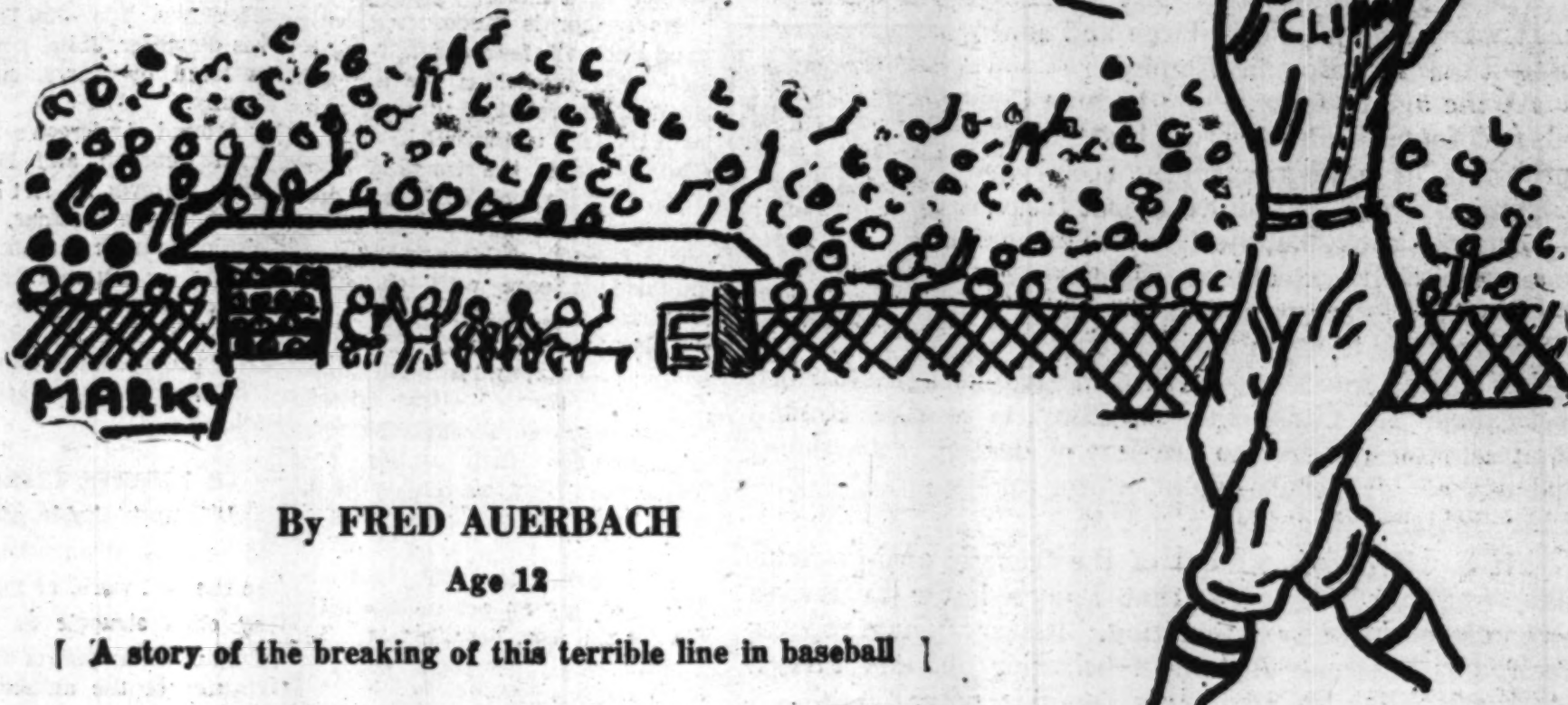


Mystify your friends! Light a candle. Let it burn a while. Then eat the candle, wick and all.



The secret is that the candle is made from a piece of apple. The wick is a piece of walnut, which will burn. Let the wick cool before you start eating, of course. [Adapted from Magic for All by Bob Dunn, by permission of Citadel Press, New York.]

## RACE LINE



By FRED AUERBACH

Age 12

[ A story of the breaking of this terrible line in baseball ]

Illustrated by Marky, age 14

AH, THE END of April, it brings forward hopes and anticipations, for that is when the baseball season starts. To tell this story, we must go back a week to the camp of the Austin Eagles, a minor league team.

John Richardson, scout for the Clippers, was telling Joe and Hank something important, "You know, Joe, that the Clippers only have white Christians on the team," said John. "I know," said Joe, "and I think it ought to be stopped." He continued: "Just because I'm Jewish and Hank's Negro, doesn't mean anything in our ability to play ball." "Yes, I know that," said John, "and I'm going to write a letter and ask Mel Toot, the manager, to give you a chance." "Thanks a lot," said

both men to John as he left.

Two days later, in the office of Mel Toot, a letter came from John Richardson, which read: "Dear Mel, I found two ballplayers here in Austin who are tops in their hitting, busting fences all over. They will be in town Tuesday and will met you at 11 o'clock in the morning. Yours till my contract ends. John."

Mel looked up and found Pete Gray, first baseman, reading over his shoulder. Pete said: "Does he have to send up new ballplayers?" Mel said to that: "John is a good scout and knows what he's doing."

Finally Tuesday came and the two men came into Clipper Field. Mel looked at Hank and Joe, and asked gruffly, "What do you guys want?" Hank produced the card which said they were the guys sent by John to Mel. Mel didn't like to do it, but Bill Hook, general manager, said: "Give 'em a try. I don't go for this discrimination stuff."

So the two men went out to their positions, Joe as short-stop and Hank as second baseman. Mel started to fungo the ball around, aiming at second and short especially. Both men handled the ball perfectly. Mel said: "Get into today's game and play good."

The game was won with a two-run homer by Hank in the last of the ninth. Jack Roberts, pitcher, praised them for saving a shut-out. You see, the score was 0-0 in the bottom of the ninth, when Joe doubled and Hank homered.

Later, in the clubhouse, Mel made a little speech, in which he

said: "If I catch anyone insulting either Joe or Hank because of their color or religion, I'm going to knock his block off." All the players made apologies to Joe and Hank for ribbing them about their race and religion.

In the month of July, comes the famous classic, the All-Star game. By a few votes, Hank was on the National League team. Joe was crestfallen. He thought that he had missed out, but when Mel said, "Joe, you're on the All-Star team as a second-stringer," his spirits rose.

The National League won that one, 6-4, on Joe's two-run triple in the eighth.

It was late September when Hank said to Joe, "Ya know, Joe, this season has been very good but to get in real good with Mel we got to win the pennant." "Yeah," said Joe, "if we don't win it, how can we be World Series players?"

The next day the Clippers clinched the pennant by a 6-0 shutout by Jackie Roberts. Joe threw a long ball to first base to keep a no-hitter for Jackie. Jack later said, "I think that two fine ballplayers like Joe and Hank should get a good hand for helping us win the pennant." Well, besides that, Joe was "Rookie of the Year."

In the series, the Clippers won four games to one, with Joe homering twice and Hank once to help win a great classic.

Later on, in October, Hank was chosen "Outstanding Ballplayer of the Year."

Baseball is as American as apple pie, so, as good Americans, let's hope that all the teams break their race line.

[THE END]





# Children of Progressives

By VERA MORRIS

**T**HE CHILDREN of active progressives can be among the most fortunate of children and indeed hundreds of them are. These are the children of parents who have objectives in life, and carry these objectives into their relationship with members of their family. Many parents, concerned with the changing world we live in, and actively engaged in this change, are the best there are. These are the people who know the truth and help their children to understand it, so that when their turn comes, they, too, will be ready to take up the fight for a better world. These are the people who understand and cherish the rights of all individuals and teach their children to cherish them. These people, because they believe in the rights of all human beings, and have the desire to live with them on the basis of friendship and understanding, start right in their own homes to practice these principles.

These are the children, exposed as they are daily to the conflicts and uncertainties, the corruption and thievery, who can bring their problems home, confident of honest, sincere and definite answers. These are the children who are not falsely protected, or fooled into believing that the outside world is all stardust and wine, but are given every encouragement to explore for themselves, to see life as it really is. When the time comes for them as young men and women to take their place as citizens they can do so with confidence, proud of their parents who back them up.

Because such parents know that neglect and lack of affection

breeds hate and resentment, two qualities progressives can do without in the future they are planning, they give their children all the love they need. Fighting against inequalities and racial prejudice outside the home, no real progressive could stand by and watch members of his own family adopt these false attitudes, so that these children bring to their adulthood a genuine respect and admiration for all fellow men. Since these parents are concerned with a future for all children, their own grow up with a broader conception of the needs of others, and their own needs are given consideration at home.

There are many children who come from such homes, but unfortunately there are others, whose progressive parents never stop to think of them as the adults of tomorrow, and of these people, more next week.



The set and cut of the shoulder straps in the newly designed garment.



## An Overall He Can Put On

An overall in which the preschool child can play comfortably, and which he can put on and take off without grown-up aid, is the newest thing in functional clothing design in the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The shoulder straps, a main feature of the new garment, are set to fit the slope of shoulders, explains Clarence L. Scott, in charge of clothing design. This style of cut, plus a built-up bib

in both front and back, keeps shoulder straps from sliding off and hampering the young wearer at play.

The way the straps are anchored also makes it easy for the child to manage them in dressing and undressing.

"Before the overall is put on," says Miss Scott, "Mother buttons the strap-ends inside the waist. There is no need to unfasten these buttons again until wash day. The child merely steps into the overall, pulls it up, and slips

an arm under each shoulder strap. Then he buttons four easily reached buttons at the top of bib and at the sides."

Small pleats at the bend of the hips are another feature. They give the extra seat length children need for stooping.

Miss Scott recommends cutting an overall so it can be adjusted to growth, rather than cutting it too large. The self-help overall has adjustable straps, and wide hems in the legs can be let out.

Also she says: "Use soft but durable materials for children's overalls. Corduroy and soft denim are especially good."

"Cotton knit T-shirts go well with overalls. They are easy to pull over the head, don't work up and out as blouses do, need no fastenings, and don't need to be ironed."

"The overall can be adapted for the toddler and the baby who is just creeping. Worsted knit cuffs keep the child's toes from catching in trouser legs."

This pattern, like other clothing designs of the Department of Agriculture, is available for reproduction by the pattern and ready-to-wear clothing industry. At present this pattern is reproduced by one company. It may be had, in sizes 1 to 3, from the Advance Pattern Co., First Ave. and 38 St., New York City.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS

### Convenient Location

**T**HE old rule for convenient storage of kitchen utensils—"Keep it where you use it"—has been improved by household equipment specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Kitchen work studies have led to the newer and better rule—"Keep it where you use it first," especially if it is a utensil used often. Following this rule, pans and kettles will not necessarily all be kept by the stove, as has long been the custom.

For example, saucepans, because they are first used with water, will be kept near the source of water—either near the sink or near the tea kettle on the stove.

Some utensils obviously will be most convenient near the stove, others near the sink, mixing center or serving center. Several storage places may be equally good for other utensils, which are put to work at more than one place. For some jobs, such as making coffee, the most convenient storage depends on the type of equipment. A cold-water coffee-maker is first used at the sink, a hot water coffee-maker at the stove. Here are convenient locations for some of the most frequently used utensils:

**Near stove:** Frying pans, pancake turner, two-tine long fork, potato or food masher, ladle and cooling rack.

**Near sink:** Dishpan, dish draining rack, pan for the rack, vegetable brush, collander and 6-to 8-inch wire strainer.

**Near mixing center:** Rotary egg beater, mixing bowls, can opening measuring spoons, custard cups and casserole.

**Near serving center:** Orange

and fruit squeezer and bread or slicing knife.

Utensils conveniently stored in one of several places: Coffeemaker and teapot—near stove, sink or serving center; saucepans, large kettle and double boiler—near stove or sink; pint measuring cup—near sink or mixing center; spatula and mixing spoons—near mixing center or stove; can and bottle openers—near mixing or serving centers.

### SPILLED IN THE OVEN

Baking spilled over in the oven creates an offensive odor and unpleasant smoke. Sprinkle salt over the spilled food and it will stop both of these. Be sure to clean out the oven as soon as the baking is over so that the next time the oven is used you do not go through the same ordeal.

### PURE EXTRACT

Be sure to buy pure extract of vanilla flavoring. There is all the difference in the world, as a synthetic flavoring will stand out by itself in every dish in which it is used and take away the delicacy of it. Buy the pure extract, and, although more expensive, about one-quarter of the amount is necessary to flavor the food.

### HOME FACTS

Mix the gelatin mixture in a pitcher if you are going to use small molds.

If the soap has a strong pungent odor and seems to draw the hands after using you can be sure it has an alkali in it and the soap may well be avoided.

Never close up the hole at the bottom of the flower pot. Place a few cinders over it if you are afraid the dirt will fall through, but the plant needs the air at the root to be healthy.

## Make Some Gay New Aprons



Now is the time to plan on making a few new aprons for your household duties—gay, colorful styles that keep you looking pretty as well as efficient. They are fun to sew, and require a minimum of fabric. Each of the aprons illustrated will find a warm welcome in your wardrobe . . . or as a kitchen shower or bazaar gift.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1715 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20; 42 and 44. Size 16 requires 1½ yards of 35 or 36-inch fabric; half apron model, 1½ yards.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1698 is designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 40 and 42. Size 14 requires 1½ yards of 35 or 36-inch material.

Two separate patterns, 25 cents each. For these patterns, send 25 cent, for each in coins, your name, address, pattern number and size wanted to Barbara Bell, The Worker, 35 East 12th St., New York 3, N. Y.

The fall and winter issues of our pattern book, *STYLISH*, is ready for you. Bigger and better than ever with special features, American Designer Originals—gift pattern printed on the book 25 cents.

## FOOD SAVERS

The peel of an orange, like the pulp and juice, contains vitamin C. Add slivers of gratings of peel to sauces, spreads, and desserts to give orange flavor and some added vitamin C. Candied orange peel is an old-time favorite confection.

Add cold canned peas to salads—such as potato or egg—for extra color and flavor.

Make griddle cake syrup with 1/3 cup of corn sirup and ¾ cup water for each cup of sugar. Although thick, this sirup does not crystallize after standing.

Mix fruit-herries with sliced peaches, for instance, or sliced bananas with orange—for change of flavor, or to make small quantities go around.

Save fruit juices for cold drinks. Or use them in delicious gelatine dishes.

Use cottage and other soft cheeses quickly, for they soon spoil.



# It Ain't Funny

By BILL CAHN

ALL we can say is that things weren't like this when we were young. Take the comic book situation, for instance.

We can recall when comics were called "funny pages."

But today that has all been changed.

It is a serious business in many households as to who shall get to read the "funny pages" first, the kids or the parents.

And anybody who brings a "comic" book into the house had better put it in a secret place or else it may disappear.

It is difficult, too, to squeeze a real laugh out of the "comics" of today.

As a matter of fact, such a change has taken place in the "funny pages" of yesteryear that such an organization as the United States Conference of Mayors has stepped in.

The Mayors—who know a comic when they see one—are in support of some sort of a "comic book code" which would forbid sex comics, sadistic torture comics, vulgar and obscene comics, anti-religious or anti-racial comics, which tend to show "police men, judges, government officials and respected institutions . . . as stupid or ineffective . . ."

NOW there you have it. A serious situation has developed. Officials have to censor murder, lust and corruption from our "funny" books.

To make matters even worse we find the so-called "serious" sections of our newspapers going comic on us.

There are three-ring circuses called by the un-American committee at public expense; there are Congressional investigators who are themselves investigated; there are pumpkins; and there are Mr. Gallup and Mr. Roper always around to supply the comic effect for a serious situation.

IT WOULD appear that something has become twisted around. The "funny" pages are too serious and the "serious" pages are too funny.

It's getting to the point where adults are reading the comic pages for a thrill and the kids are reading the news columns for a laugh.

REGULAR FELLERS—Fair and Warner

By Gene Byrnes



SUBURBAN HEIGHTS

BY GLUYAS WILLIAMS



VIRGIL—Out of Sight

By Len Kleis



## Greece at Valley Forge

(Continued from Magazine Page 2)

typical example. By this "Greek style" I mean that simplicity, that courtesy and dignity, that total absence of the bombastic or theatrical, and finally that modest pride of people who think it only natural to do what they are doing and be what they are. It is by this modesty, so it seems to me, that heroes are known in all countries.

To their enemies' surprise, the Greek guerillas, after beating the Italians and Germans, had the audacity to challenge the redoubtable might of Britain and the gigantic empire of the dollar. And they have never doubted their victory. One of them, smiling, gave me this reason:

"We Greeks have always preferred death to slavery. And, since they can't kill all of us, we are certain to win."

And, on coming to know these people, I realized what makes up for their crying inequality in arms and material resources. I understood why every enemy drive to wipe out the Democratic Army only serves to increase the valor of that army and strengthen its forces.

Last summer, after 70 days of furious fighting in the Grammos Mountains, the

royalist-fascists announced that they had surrounded and crushed Markos' forces. And at that very moment the democratic troops attacked the "victors" in the rear, having outflanked them during the night complete with arms and supplies. The Athens generals had to start all over again.

The Democratic Army is strong in the unanimous support of the people. It has a long fighting record, skill in guerilla warfare and a consummate knowledge of the territory of Greece, whose mountains have become veritable bastions in the fight for liberty. It has discipline, endurance, extreme mobility, an unquenchable offensive spirit—in a word, the very qualities needed for victory.

It is a fact to be pondered that the mammoth machine of American expansion is being withstood by little Greece. Upright people all over the world must think with reverence of how much noble blood the Greek democrats are shedding in order not to let the hordes of present-day barbarians through the Thermopylae of our time. Never has a small people done so much for humanity as a whole. It deserves not only to be loved and honored, but to be helped.



BY BARNARD RUBIN

WE'VE all, at one time or another, run across the commercial advertisement which for cheapness and vulgarity seemed to hit an all time low.

Below we are reprinting one for which Barnard Macfadden, who used to run the old pornographic New York "Graphic," is responsible. It has been sent out to various stores:

"We are preparing for war!  
"Physical preparedness is a "must!"  
"The educational influence of your store should be valuable."  
"Barnard Macfadden has made health-building a life work. He is now past 80 years of age and is still active, vital and virile. As an author and publisher his name has been before the public for more than a half a century. Millions of his readers are your potential customers."

"Could you not arrange to stock some of his books and therefore give your customers proven health-building knowledge, and at the same time make a liberal profit for yourself?"

"We are enclosing herewith a picture of the book rack that we can supply you showing a few of our titles. We also have a catalog giving details of each book with prices. We can supply you with these books on a returnable basis at 33-1-3 percent or 40 percent on outright sale."

"Hoping to receive an order, we remain cordially yours, B. J. Leet, manager, book department, Barnard Macfadden Foundation, Inc." . . .

CONSULTATION

The young surgeon received a phone call from a colleague who invited him to make a fourth at bridge. "Going out, dear?" asked his wife, sympathetically.

"I'm afraid so," was the brave reply. "It's a very important case. There are three doctors there already." . . .

GIVE THAT BOY A REFRIGERATOR!

A certain small but learned boy had tumbled into bed, leaving his room in a characteristic state of disorder. His mother, coming in to bid him good-night, chided gently, saying, "Now, I wonder who it was who didn't hang up his clothes before going to sleep?"

"Adam," said the little boy, and promptly pulled the covers over his head. . . .

OH, FREVEN'S SAKE!

The Lord's Prayer has had to withstand a great deal of mumbling and confusion, especially from children trying to learn it from poor enunciators, or from muttering crowds.

A clergyman who worries about such things, tells us he has heard one little boy pray, "Harold be Thy name." Another begged, "Give us this day our jelly bread." A New York child petitioned, "Lead us not into Penn Station." . . .

WHAT'S GOING ON IN BOSTON?

A couple of weeks ago Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was in Boston, stopping at the Bradford Hotel. In her room there she found a copy of a publication titled "Four Weekly Guide to Boston."

I don't know what's going on in Boston these days, but below are the exact items checked off by Elizabeth in the Personal page of that publication, which she thoughtfully mailed on to me pronto:

"UNINHIBITED male will write uninhibited letters to uninhibited female who will do likewise. Purely epistolary. Box 2002, e-o Guide."

"LADY who loves to talk but always manages to talk too much desires quiet correspondence with gentleman, preferably an attorney in mid-forties. Box 2017, e-o Guide."

"TRIPLA-TONGUED young and handsome intellectual wishes to meet wealthy widow in poor health. Object obvious. Box 2003, e-o Guide."

"CAN SOMEONE introduce my renowned emotions? Timid Pagan. Box 2004, e-o Guide."

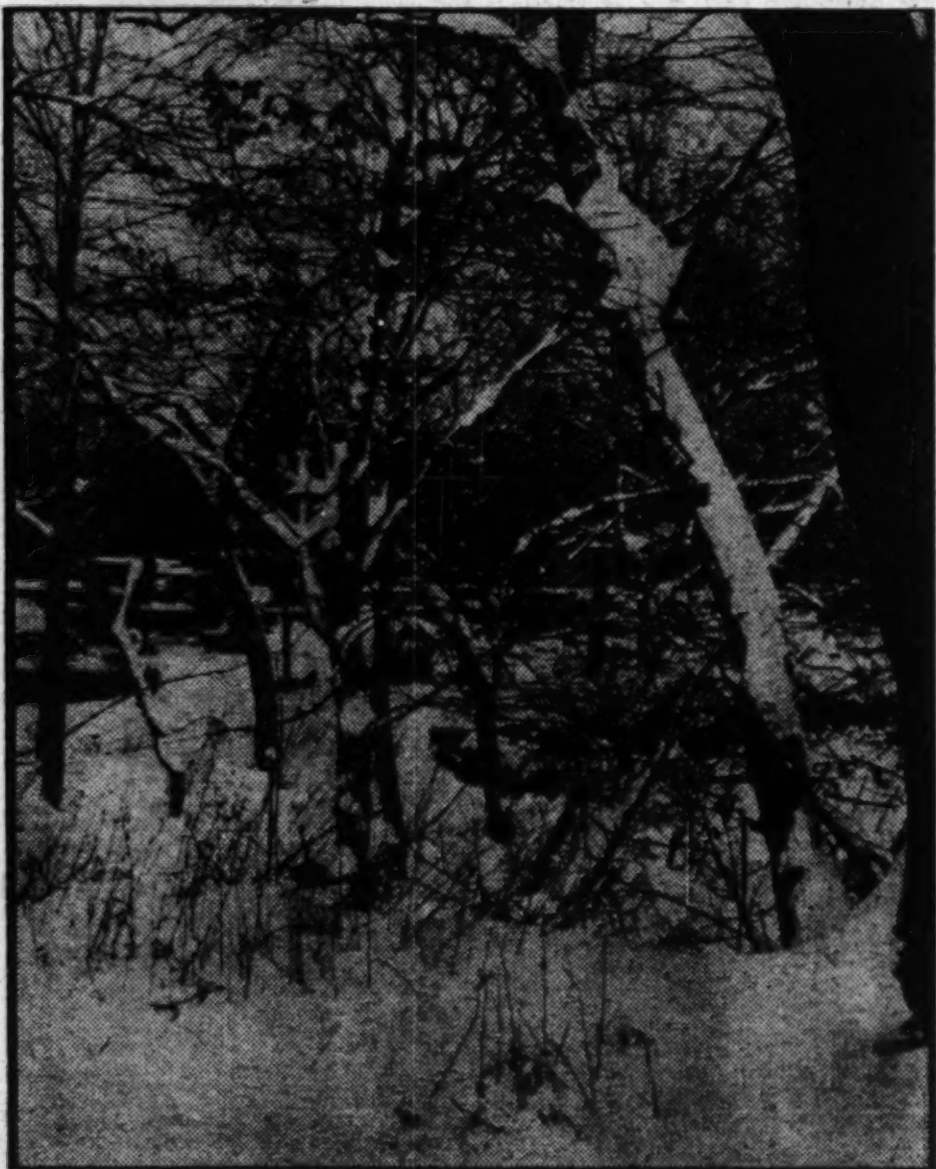


# The ★★★★ Worker

On Sale Saturday and Sunday

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In 2 Sections, Section 1 28 PAGES PRICE 10 CENTS

SNOW USHERS OUT OLD YEAR IN NEW YORK



The elms, maples and poplars looked more like birches when the snow on the last day of 1948 traced its fine decorative lines on their barks.

## Fateful 15 Days

An Editorial

FIFTEEN days remain before the trial of the 12 Communist Party leaders opens in New York City on Jan. 17.

In these 15 days, the democratic public of our country has the duty of raising a protest so vigorous that the Truman administration will be compelled to dismiss the infamous indictments against the Communist leaders.

We say this because it is not only the 12 Communist individuals who will face trial on frame-up charges; the very constitution of the USA, with the precious Bill of Rights, will be in the dock.

For this coming Jan. 17 is the trial of a political party. It is the trial not of men charged with having done certain things, but of men charged with believing and thinking certain things. The charge against them is that they formed a political party in 1945 based on Socialist principles of Marxism-Leninism.

It is the right of the American people to judge for themselves the rightness and wrongness of the Communist Party's views. If the American people lose the right to judge this issue for themselves, they will lose the right to judge any and all issues for themselves.

An aroused public opinion, therefore, must not permit this trial to take place.

We urge that every reader of this paper dedicate himself within the next 15 days to a practical plan of action:

- Wire or write to President Truman at the White House, and to Attorney General Tom Clark, Department of Justice Building, Washington, D. C., demanding the dismissal of these "thought control" indictments as a violation of the Bill of Rights.
- Organize similar messages in your house, neighborhood, school, church, etc.
- Visit all community groups, churches, unions, etc., to alert their members to this coming trial and urge them to send messages of protest to the President and Attorney General Clark, as stated above.



A Happy  
New Year



# WHAT'S AHEAD FOR 1949

—See Page 3





# Say Chambers Quit in '37--or '38--or '39

By Arnold Sroog

The third installment of Whittaker Chambers' pumpkin spy story, featured in a special report by the House Un-American Committee, is just as full of holes as the first two versions of the same yarn. The new embroidery follows the pattern of the previous "exposures"—it comes after Chambers had again solemnly assured the world that he had no more to tell, that he had revealed all.

On Aug. 3, 1948, when Chambers appeared for the first time before the Un-American Committee, he testified as follows (page 577 of the official record of the committee):

"I should perhaps make the point that these people were specifically not wanted to act as sources of information."

That was before Alger Hiss filed suit for \$75,000 damages for slander and before the Un-American Committee was faced with dissolution because of the collapse of its spy scare.

So Chambers dug up his pumpkin with its conveniently planted microfilms.

And so three days ago Chambers came up with "new information" in time to help the Un-Americans in their annual bid for continuance and more money—despite the fact that he told reporters covering the grand jury hearings in New York three weeks ago that he had told "everything he knew" and had nothing more to add.

NOW IT'S AUGUST, '39

The very first "fact" cited in the report said:

"Forty-eight hours after publication of the Russo-German

pact of Aug. 23, 1939, one Whittaker Chambers, a Communist agent, decided to abandon communism."

The Committee here referred to Chambers' visit to Adolf A. Berle, which he testified, on p. 1171 of the official text of the hearings, occurred five days after the pact, not "48 hours." Of course, the Committee's report a few paragraphs later on states that Chambers "abandoned communism" not a few weeks after the Nazi-Soviet pact, but almost two years earlier.

OFFER BOTH DATES

The discrepancy in Chambers' dates as to when he "left the Communist movement," which was exposed by this paper after the pumpkin-shaped, ousted Time editor first announced his spy tale, again rose to plague the committee. Chambers' first testified that he

"left" in 1937. Later he switched to "early in 1938" and then, under questioning by this reporter shifted it to "the second week of April, 1938." The Committee published both dates.

"There is no doubt whatever," states the report, hopefully, "but what Chambers from 1931 to 1938 was a paid functionary of the Communist Party and that from 1934

to 1937 he operated as a member of the Communist underground among government workers in Washington."

Now, the pundits of the Un-American Committee cannot have it both ways. The above seems to mean Chambers quit in 1937, AND in 1938.

"Up to now the verifiable portions of Chambers' testimony have stood (Continued from Page 15)

## Happy New Year to You and '12'

Marcel Cachin, grand old man of the French Communist Party, Friday night sent the following cable to The Worker and its readers:

Our best fraternal regards on the New Year. We are closely following your struggle for the defense of liberty in the case of the Twelve.

MARCEL CACHIN.

## Mindszenty's '47 Note to US Hinted at War

BUDAPEST. — Cardinal Mindszenty, who has been jailed for treasonable activity, was preparing civil war in Hungary, it was revealed today in a letter the head of the Catholic hierarchy sent to the U. S. Embassy here in 1947. The letter, which was found in a metal case buried in the cellar of the cardinal's palace, was released by the Hungarian government along with two letters sent by the U. S. envoys to Mindszenty.

In a communique released with photostats of the three letters, the Hungarian government accused U. S. Acting Secretary of State Robert Lovett of lying to hide the conspiracy of his government with Mindszenty against the Hungarian government. Lovett, on Wednesday, had claimed the charges against Mindszenty were "patently false."

Mindszenty's letter to the U. S. Embassy, which asked the U. S. government to send the Hungarian St. Stephens Crown to the Pope, declared:

"The case is very important for our nation, because in the process of war the holy crown might be endangered. Only if it is in the possession of Rome would it be safe."

In a letter to Mindszenty, the then U. S. Ambassador to Hungary Arthur Schoenfeld admitted negotiations with the cardinal, writing that he had "requested the assistance of the United States government in altering certain conditions which Your Eminence deploras."

Schoenfeld, in his letter, tried to cover up the plot by writing that the U. S. had a policy of "non-intervention" in internal affairs of other countries.

A letter from Selden Chapin, present U. S. ambassador to Hungary, in reference to Mindszenty's letter on the royal crown, declared an answer to his request would be "given at such a time as the disposition of this relic is brought to the attention

of this legation."

The Hungarian communique also revealed the finding of a copy of a letter in Mindszenty's file written by Army Secretary Kenneth C. Royall to New York Cardinal Spellman relating to Mindszenty's activities.

"Now that the veil has been lifted from Mindszenty's treachery, espionage and black marketing," the Hungarian communique said. "His foreign accomplices are trying to whitewash themselves by impertinent denials, especially Mr. Lovett, Undersecretary of State, who leads in this by speaking of 'faked charges' and the persecution of religion in Hungary."

The communique also suggested that Lovett look in State Department files for "the letter from Mr. Kenneth C. Royall, Undersecretary of Defense, which he wrote Aug. 11, 1947, to Cardinal Spellman in connection with this case."

"A copy of this letter is in Mindszenty's archives," the Hungarian announcement said.

"Although we know Mr. Lovett will continue his lies, we also know that these documents and those which will be made public later will convince objective public opinion that . . . the Mindszenty case . . . is merely a case of bringing a traitor to book," the communique declared.

### British Zone Farm Workers Ask Rise

BERLIN, Jan. 2. (ALN).—Farm workers' unions in the British zone of Germany are demanding a 30 percent wage increase. They say agricultural wages are now far below those in industry, while prices of agricultural products have been increasing.

## Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

Mundt and Nixon and many liberal Democrats are out to "revise" the rules of the House Un-American Committee. The new rules would probably work out like this:

1. An accused individual before the committee is to be presumed innocent unless he is presumed guilty.

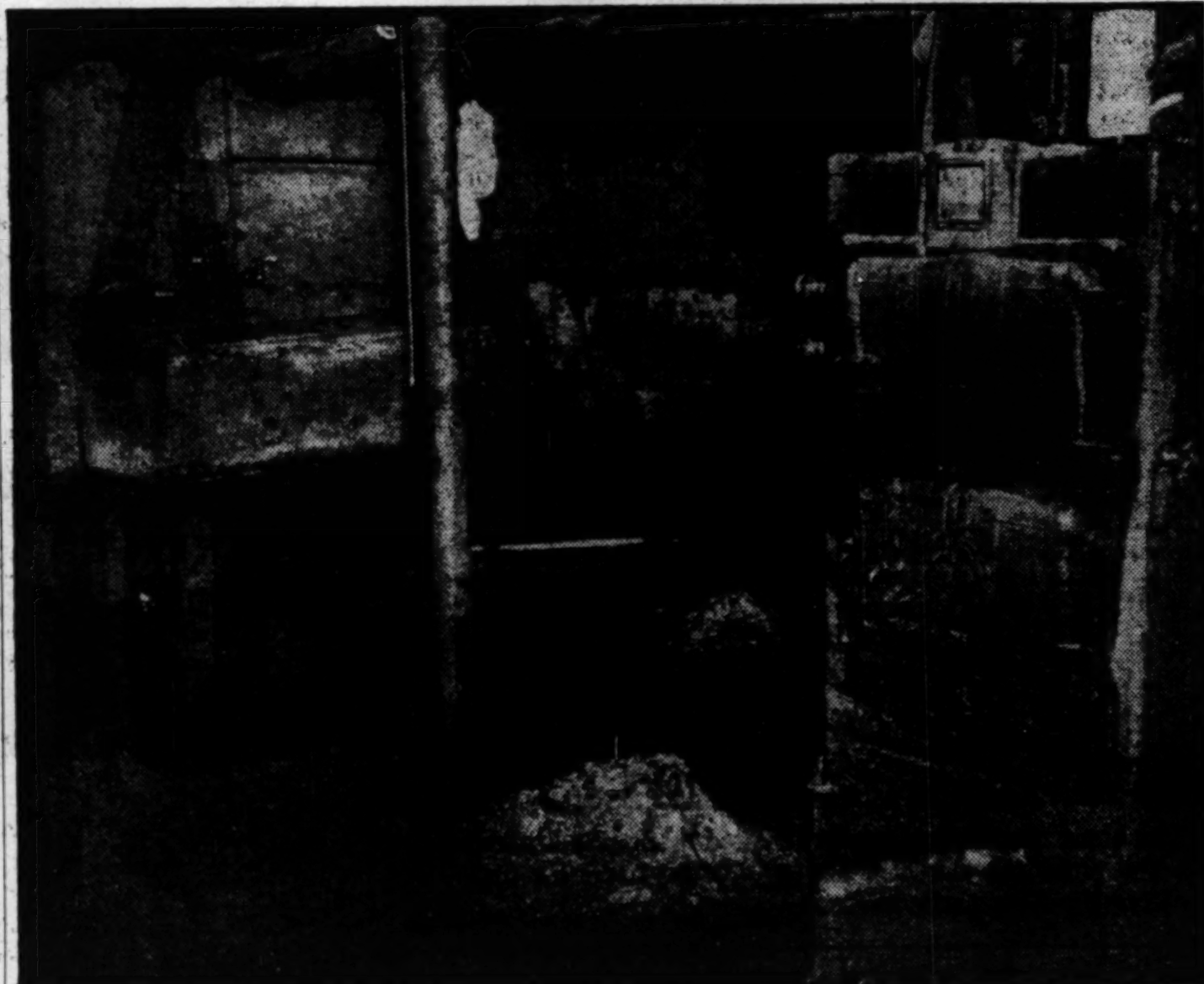
2. An accused individual shall have a right to counsel. Of course, the counsel also is to be presumed guilty for associating with his client.

3. Subcommittee reports are not to be made

public until approved by the full committee. This should insure that the reports would be even worse than before.

4. An accused individual shall have the right to submit questions to be asked of his accusers. He shall also have the right to demand an answer to his questions upon payment of a small fee, consisting of his life.

5. After the questioning of an accused individual, he should have the right to make a brief statement of farewell to his family.



MRS. SMOKE'S FAMILY, including two children, have been without heat for over two months, since the furnace was in three feet of sewage. The furnace is still useless, since three inches of waste remain in the basement. The Jamaica Communist Party brought the hazardous conditions to the attention of the public and press.

—The Worker Photo by Peter

## More Waste Seeps Into Queens Homes; City Stalls

By John Hudson Jones

The basements of more Negro home owners in St. Albans, Queens, began filling up with waste water Friday as an inadequate sewerage system began cracking under the pressure of three days' rain and snow. The night before, an Emergency Citizens Com-

munity Church, 177 St. and 129 Ave., to demand action from Queens Health and Sanitation authorities, who have ignored the growing health threat for over three years.

Homes in immediate danger are those of Mrs. Ethel Redd, 127-26 176 St.; Mrs. Louise Greene, 176-12 129 Ave.; and William Hill, 176-18 129 Ave.

Until Wednesday, the basement of Mrs. Genevieve Smoke, 127-17 176 St. was under three feet of foul smelling filth. Protests from a dele-

gation of citizens to Commissioner of Borough Works Maurice A. Fitzgerald resulted in a sanitation crew pumping out most of the sewage. Three inches remained Thursday, still making it impossible to use the furnace and heat the home.

Mrs. Alberta Riddick, 127-07 176 St., secretary of the emergency committee, declared Friday that she was "getting dozens of calls from people who are having trouble."

Mrs. Vivian Rosenberg, of the Jamaica Communist Party, who first made the situation public, declared Friday that "only instant and sharp protest to the City will relieve this foul, unhealthy situation."

Fitzgerald had told the delegation Monday, that he was powerless to act unless the Department of Health declared the faulty sewer system "a menace to public health." Fred Davis, Borough chief of Sanitation Engineering in the Health Department, has refused to issue such an order. Mrs. Rosenberg said Davis told her Friday morning he had written the sewerage department that they could act without an emergency order.

Mrs. Smoke's two children have

become ill from lack of heat, while the children of Mrs. Emma White, 127-26 176 St., developed skin rashes and sores after being contaminated with the filth in her basement.

Plans for legal action against the City were discussed Thursday night, with Mrs. Muriel Spencer, an attorney.

An emergency fund was begun to aid stricken homes.

Beginning

### Monday

A series of columns on What's What in the Soviet Zone of Germany?

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

A first-hand view of the "forgotten people" of Europe, the 16,000,000 Germans who live and work under the Soviet occupation

MONDAY . . . Watch for them



# What's Ahead for 1949

## Fight for Peace Will Grow

1948 SAW THE FIGHT for peace reach dramatic heights.

It also saw the unfolding of the false and evil theory of the "inevitable war" on which the Truman administration and the GOP base their bi-partisan "cold war" drive.

In the UN, the Soviet Union proposed immediate one-third disarmament of the major powers. The USA refused this.

The Soviet Union proposed to outlaw the atomic bomb, and said it was ready to instill immediate worldwide inspection to guarantee all nations from attack. The USA refused this. Instead, it pressed the notorious Baruch Plan which would make the USA the sole owner, in effect, of the world's entire atomic materials supply.

The Western Powers, led by the USA, spurred new acts of aggression by illegally setting up a new West German state, and precipitated a fake "Berlin crisis" by dumping illegal money into the Soviet zone.

The Soviet Union published facts showing that the USA had reneged on an agreement in Berlin after UN officials Evatt and Lie had pleaded for a settlement which the USSR accepted.

OFFICIAL WASHINGTON talked more and more of the need for bigger arma-



ments to keep prices and production up, and to support lagging foreign trade. Truman and Forrestal worked out a new military deal known as the Atlantic Defense Pact which ties Marshall Plan countries to the war machine of the USA. Truman refused to accept the Molotov or Stalin offers to discuss peace directly.

The fight for peace in 1949 will be helped by the victories of the peoples' armies in China. The "cold war" must be reversed and the FDR policy of U. S.-Soviet friendship revived.

## Labor Phonies Due for Exposure

THE NEW YEAR promises to be a tough one for labor unions despite the hope, encouraged by election results, that the Taft-Hartley law may be repealed. The opportunity to make the year one of resurgence of progress may be lost because of the absence of a united policy and action by labor on a legislative and wage program.

David Dubinsky's break of what seemed like a general agreement in labor ranks for restoration of the Wagner Act, by advancement of his bill for a revamped Taft-Hartley law, has further handicapped labor in its objectives.

To this must be added the fact that the CIO, in the past a pace-setter for progress, is now orientated mainly upon an internal factional struggle, with the dominant right wing more concerned with ballyhooing the Marshall Plan and with dismembering its most progressive unions, than in scoring gains for labor on the legislative and wage front.

With layoffs already widespread and assuming serious proportions, and with labor divided and paralyzed by a reactionary top officialdom, the employers are expected to make the most of the op-



portunity to weaken unions and hold down wage concessions to the zero mark.

But there is also a bright spot on the horizon in the persistence and determination of progressive forces in the trade unions to hold on to their positions and to initiate struggles along constructive lines. As the year develops, it will become increasingly evident that the right wing stooges of capitalism within the labor movement do not have the program to meet the problems 1949 will bring, while the fighting policy of the progressives, notwithstanding witch-hunts, will gain new support and prestige.

## Signs of Economic Crisis

THOUGH THE NATION'S ECONOMY appeared strong in 1948, signs of impending crisis were evident.

Production continued at a "plateau," rising only about 2 1/2 percent from the beginning of the year to the latest figure available. This always indicates danger in a capitalist economy, for productivity constantly rises and capital investment must continuously expand to keep the economy going.

Business failures increased rapidly, some 51 percent above 1947, even though the number of new businesses started declined sharply.

Toward the end of the year, cut-backs in production began to take place in a number of consumer industries, such as textile, shoe, leather, furniture, lumber, radio.

All this was immediately reflected in the employment setup. For November, the Department of Commerce reported 3,000,000 fewer people working full time than in November, 1947, and 250,000 more jobless altogether.

Consumption has been going down. Since the early part of November, department store sale have been running consistently below 1947, even in dollar volume. They have been running below



1947 in total goods sold since the middle of the year. Goods on hand have jumped to record levels, far above 1947.

Real wages remained almost the same as 1947. They averaged \$30.19 a week, measured in 1939 dollars, about 44 cents more than the 1947 average, and about 15 percent below 1945. Profits zoomed to an estimated \$20,000,000,000 after taxes, or a jump of about 12 1/2 percent.

Big business figures on a "moderate" drop in the economy next year. It depends on a heavy rearmament program and "foreign aid" to block, or at least delay, a crisis. It remains to be seen whether it is right in its estimate.

## Fewer Jobs for Negroes

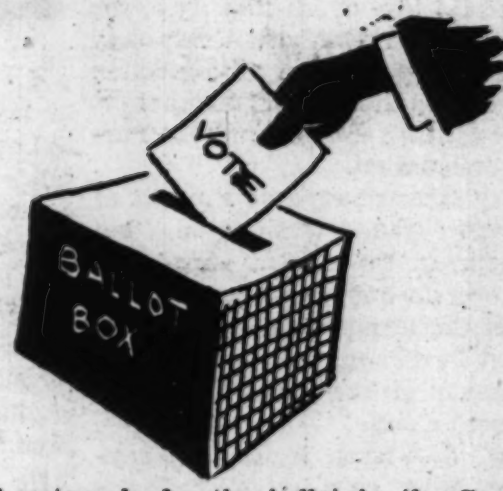
STIRRED TO FURY by the wave of lynchings, brutalities and frame-ups against Negroes since the war's end, the nation's Negro communities and progressive whites fought back this year to save Rosalie Ingram and her boys from a legal lynching in what has become known as the "new Scottsboro."

Mrs. Ingram and her two sons were sentenced to death by the State of Georgia for defending her against the brutalities of a white farmer. The protest movement arising from the grass roots of America saved them from the death penalty. But they are still in jail.

To free them, as well as other victims of Jimcrow persecution, is one of the jobs left for 1949.

The struggle for civil rights reached a height this past year which compelled both major parties to pay it lip-service through platform declarations and many campaign speeches. The two parties were forced to extreme demagoguery in their commitments by the position of Henry Wallace and the Progressive Party, including Wallace's dramatic anti-jimcrow Southern tour and Sen. Glen Taylor's defiance of Birmingham's jimcrow laws.

Under the Progressive Party's impetus,



the struggle for the ballot in the South reached new heights.

The civil rights struggle also compelled the Supreme Court to declare restrictive covenants legally unenforceable and to rule formally that Negroes must be given equal educational opportunities. The practical effects of the rulings, as well as the way they were legally hedged, should emphasize that legal decisions alone cannot be depended upon to end jimcrow.

The coming session of Congress will be the major battle ground for civil rights this year. This, plus the struggle for jobs as unemployment hits, will highlight the drive for Negro rights.

## Outlook Dim for Civil Rights

FASCISM made rapid strides in America this past year.

The 12 leaders of the Communist Party were seized and indicted for advocating a social philosophy — Marxism-Leninism. In Denver, Los Angeles and elsewhere, the government worked the tactic of imprisoning Communists who refused to act as stoopigeons before grand juries. They imprisoned them, at first, without bail until they should decide to become stoopigeons.

Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, was sentenced to jail for demanding of the Congress that it enforce the U. S. Constitution, specifically the 14th Amendment. Leon Josephson was imprisoned for his activities in the anti-Nazi underground.

Several other victims of the Un-American Committee and other congressional witch-hunters—including prominent progressive and labor figures—were convicted for their courageous defense of democracy. The deportation delirium continued

apace, with scores of Communists and union officials arrested for deportation.

THE FANTASTIC SPY HUNT of the Un-American Committee, aimed at supporters of FDR's anti-Nazi policies, resulted in the deaths of at least three men and stimulated enormously the development of a fascist-like atmosphere. "Little Un-American Committees" in various states helped it along.

The Truman "Loyalty purge," set up thought control of federal employees.

But there were indications of effective popular resistance. The infamous Mundt-Nixon bill was licked in Congress through a mass uprising, as were several members of the Un-American Committee. Ball was won for the victims of the Denver and Los Angeles witch-hunts.

All signs point to a more bitter and desperate battle to stave off fascism in America next year. Center of this struggle is the case of the 12 Communist leaders and the civil liberties issues before Congress.



## Stronger Progressive Party Forecast

THE PAST YEAR is distinguished historically as the one which saw the birth of the Progressive Party.

Organized as a coalition of anti-monopoly elements in opposition to the two monopoly-controlled major parties, the new party was formally founded at a national convention in Philadelphia. Henry Wallace and Sen. Glen Taylor were named its standard-bearers in the national elec-

tions.

The entry of the Wallace-Taylor ticket in the Presidential race compelled President Truman to campaign on a progressive-sounding platform. It was this which, above all else, resulted in his surprise victory.

Millions of workers, Negro people, farmers, middle class progressives voted for him either because they believed his dema-

gogy, or because that demagoguery persuaded them he was the "lesser evil" to Dewey. Negro voters shifted to Truman in large numbers also because they figured this was the way to defeat the Dixiecrats within the Democratic Party.

Progressive tendencies in the electorate also defeated the "Taft-Hartley" Republican Congress.

The demagogic nature of Truman's campaign has produced a sharp conflict be-

tween the policies of monopoly capital, which are the basis for his program, and the things for which the people voted. This conflict promises great mass battles around the issues before the new Congress.

In these battles, in the campaigns around state legislative issues, and in the fall mayoralty election struggles, the new Progressive Party will consolidate itself, and gain strong influence in the political affairs of the nation.



# Davis' Fighting Record Wins Praise From All Sides

By Max Gordon

"You've gotta hand it to the guy; he's always in there pitching." The City Council Democratic leader who made this rueful, grudgingly admiring comment was just recovering from a verbal lacing given him by Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis. He

was referring, of course, to the powerful, eloquent Negro workingclass leader from Harlem who represents the Communist Party in the City Council.

Davis is completing five years as a member of the Council, five years of bitter, dogged, unrelenting battling for the plain citizens of the city.

In this battle, he is up against the two powerful entrenched major party machines, whose allegiance is to the city's moneybags, as well as their Liberal Party stooges.

In his years of service, the people of the city have learned Davis is the one they must go to for aid in settling their grievances. Since the death last year of Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, the other Communist member of the Council, delegations of plain folk, of workers, come first to his office most often when they go down to City Hall to adjust a grievance.

## DAVIS STRENGTH

So powerful has been his voice and his influence that in 1945, upon the completion of his first term, the Democrats in Manhattan felt they could not oppose him for reelection and offered him their nomination, along with his own Communist Party's designation.

They later reneged as a result of pressure from Washington, but Councilman Davis went ahead and won overwhelmingly anyway. He is one of the 12 members of the Communist Party's national board under indictment on the phony "force and violence" charge.

Few first-term legislators anywhere have ever established the record set up by Davis in his first years in the Council, a record carried forward in the past three years of his second term.

It was he who forced through the measure prohibiting discrimination



COUNCILMAN DAVIS

in tax-exempt housing. He fought to have it apply to the Metropolitan Life's giant Stuyvesant Town project, but the excuse was that the city had already signed the contract for this project, and the law could not apply retroactively.

Through his incessant battling, he forced the city colleges to re-examine their teacher-hiring practices, and to dent the Jimcrow set-up.

He broke through segregation in the Fire Department, compelling the promotion of Negro firemen to the rank of Lieutenant. Together with Councilman Cacchione, he tried to make the Council the authentic voice of the progressive people of the City of New York with regard to state and national issues.

He succeeded to some extent. Thus, the Council went on record in favor of state and national Fair Employment Practices Committees, and a national anti-polltax bill. It condemned Jimcrow in baseball.

## BACKED SEAMEN

Under Davis' sponsorship, it passed the first resolution in its history backing the wage demand of a section of the workingclass, the merchant seamen.

His struggles for a city anti-discrimination set-up resulted in the appointment by the late Mayor LaGuardia of the present City Committee on Unity, which does not, however, have the power and authority, or the make-up, that Councilman Davis envisaged.

Now in his second term, he has continued the drive for civil rights, as well as taken a leading part in several other key battles for the living standards and civic welfare of the people.

Centering his fire on Jimcrow in housing and police violence against Negroes and Puerto Ricans, he has introduced measures to prohibit discrimination in the sale or lease of homes and to outlaw restrictive

covenants.

He has asked the Council to demand of the State Legislature that it pass measures barring restrictive covenants.

## TENANTS' CHAMPION

On more than one occasion, he has intervened to save the homes of people who were being forced to vacate because the tenements in which they lived were sold for commercial purposes.

Families burned out came to him for aid, and he got it for them from city agencies. He has also demanded investigation of Fire Department facilities in Harlem, and has focused attention on police brutality in that area.

It was Davis who, after Councilman Cacchione's death, assumed leadership in the bitter fight to save the five cent fare. He sponsored and battled for a resolution which demanded a referendum of the people before an increase in the fare could take place.

He pressed hard, too, for more state aid to education, for higher wages for city employees, against the harsh relief policies instituted by the present administration in the Welfare Department.

Only a week ago, when the city's capital budget was being debated, Councilman Davis took the Council leaders over the coals for their support of items such as \$10,000,000 for repair of the docks while schools and hospitals were so much in demand.

He noted that this was an item for war, for promotion of the country's aggressive foreign policy, at the expense of the people's needs. He insisted that the money go to Harlem to improve the education and health facilities there.

Roy Wilkins of the NAACP once wrote of Davis in the Amsterdam News, a paper certainly not friendly to his party:

"As for Ben Davis himself, the City of New York is most fortunate to have him in the Council. It is to be doubted whether there is a single Council member of any higher calibre."

His opponents in the Council, who have often felt the sting of his irony and eloquence, must concede this, much as they fear him for his championship of the people.

## Gov't Aids to Potato Growers

WASHINGTON (UP).—The nation's potato farmers must start the new year with the Government's price support for spuds one-third lower than in 1948, Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan decreed Friday.

With a big chunk of the Federal subsidy pulled out from under them, that means the farmers probably will have to sell their 1949 potatoes at lower prices, but officials said the housewife probably won't benefit until the May crop is marketed.

## NEW YEAR TOAST TO WORKERS' LEADERS

By Israel Amter

We toast the leaders of our Party. We wish them—and we will work for the realization of this wish—that next New Year's, the New Year's after that, and many New Years following, our leaders will NOT have seen the inside of a jail for their loyalty to the workers.

We toast and wish the same to the 15 California Comrades,

## ICKES URGES ABOLITION OF UN-AMERICAN 'OBSCENITY'

Harold L. Ickes, writing in the New York Post on Friday, called for wiping out the "obscenity" of the House Un-American Activities Committee. Ickes wrote:

"No need to review the record of this subversive handful of men, their snoopings, their smearings, their cowardly snipings. No need for a retelling of the story of Condon, or a recounting of the pitiful tragedies of White and Duggan; of careers carelessly wrecked, of defenseless wives and children needlessly shamed, of cherished rights contemptuously ignored or denied.

"We have seen what we have seen, and we are Americans. The 'Un-American Committee' has been an obscenity in the holy of holies of the temple of our democracy—the legislative body representative of all of our people.

"Such a monstrosity has no place in the American body politic. It has struck with poisonous fangs at our Constitution. It has made a coarse mockery of the most sacred rights of citizenship. The illegitimate offspring of Fear and Fascism, it cannot be reformed. It is alien. It is horrible. It thrives on ignorance and confusion, and breeds its own kind. It must be destroyed."

The Post, in its editorial, calls upon the Democrats to take immediate steps to introduce an amendment outlawing the Committee. Such an amendment requires only a majority vote, it points out, and was the original manner in which Rankin maneuvered to make the Committee permanent.

"What Rankin accomplished in '45, his more liberal colleagues must attempt—in reverse—now," the Post states. "The Democrats should make a first day, all-out effort to amend the House rules, abolishing the Un-American group by majority vote."

If the Democrats wait, the Post warns, they "will have the infinitely more difficult task of rounding up a two-thirds vote to remove this democracy-destroying parasite from Congress' heart."

## Rivers on Rampage In 6 Northeast States

Rampaging rivers in six northeastern states, swollen by an unseasonable thaw and heavy rains, brought a dismal ending to 1948 for thousands Friday by flooding lowlands and forcing mass evacuation of homes.

Rain was changing to snow, and much colder weather was forecast for New England and the northern part of the Middle Atlantic states, which gave hope that the rivers would freeze.

But thousands already were homeless, factories were closed, holiday-jammed railroads were crippled. Highways stood under water as deep as 10 feet and property damage was running into millions of dollars in New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and a small section of Pennsylvania.

Icy highways were expected to claim the lives of many New Year's Eve celebrants.

The worst flood conditions prevailed in New England. A 4,000-square-mile area there was inundated.

In New York, the entire Hudson River Valley was alerted by U. S. engineers as the river rose nearly a foot an hour following the breaking of an ice jam in the tributary Mohawk river near Schenectady. At Troy, the river was over flood stage and riverfront warehouses were flooded.

## Tickets for Freedom Crusade on Sale

Special train tickets for the Freedom Crusade to Washington, Jan. 18 will be on sale at New York State Civil Rights Congress, 23 W. 26 St., OR 9-1637. The price of the ticket is \$10. The office will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

## HERO'S WIFE



WIFE of the pilot who landed a ski equipped transport on a Greenland ice cap to rescue 12 stranded airmen, Mrs. Eva Beaudry has her hair done in a beauty parlor shortly after her arrival in New York. Mrs. Beaudry flew from Westover Field, Mass., to LaGuardia, to be on hand to meet her husband, Air Force Lt. Col. Emil Beaudry.

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# Dixie Demo to Be New Senate Chief

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.—The first formal action of Senate Democrats in the 81st Congress was to name a southern Democrat as President Pro-Tem, thus confirming the opinion that the outlook for sweeping social reform promised by President Truman is very dim. Caucusing Friday morning, Democratic Senators voted 27 to 25 to designate Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D-Tenn) for this post. He will preside over the Senate whenever Vice-President Alben Barkley is absent.

McKellar, aged 79, has a consistently reactionary record, having voted for Taft-Hartley and having filibustered against civil rights legislation. His opponent was Sen. Millard Tydings (D-Md).

Another Democratic move in the same direction came to light today in a deal between the majority party and Senate Republicans to retain Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-NY) on the Senate Labor Committee. Through an agreement reportedly worked out by Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) and Sen. Elbert Thomas (D-Utah), who is slated to head the committee in the new Congress, Republicans will be allotted one more position than they are entitled to, providing the Democrats regarded Ives as "the most reasonable man the Republicans have on labor."

A Labor Committee staff employee told The Worker that the Democrats regarded Ives as "the most reasonable man the Republicans have on labor." Under normal procedure, the Democrats would have eight members and the GOP five. The new plan would give the Democrats

seven and the GOP six, including Ives.

Ives' record is one of open hostility to the Wagner Act. One of his first actions on entering the Senate in 1947 was to introduce amendments to the Wagner Act which laid the basis for Taft-Hartley. Although he opposed some of the more extreme Ball amendments, he worked in the committee for provisions outlawing the closed shop and union security. He voted for passage of Taft-Hartley over Truman's veto and persuaded several doubtful senators to follow his example.

All committee assignments are expected to be made public before Monday noon when the 81st Congress officially convenes.

On Friday, the Republican-controlled 80th Congress came together for a brief hour and a half before adjourning sine die. Both Senate and the House devoted the time to memorials to members who had died during the term. And to farewell messages to lame ducks.

Senate President Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich) swore in three new senators: Karl Mundt (R-SD), Melville Broughton (D-NC) and Russell Long (Ind-La). Although their terms do not start until Monday, they were appointed to fill the expired terms of deceased members, thereby gaining a few days of seniority on other colleagues elected in November.

The Democratic caucus named Sen. Scott Lucas (D-Ill) as majority leader to take over on Jan. 20 when Barkley will be inaugurated vice president. Until then Barkley will act as majority leader. Leslie Biffle was elected secretary of the Senate, and Sen. Francis Myers (D-Penn) majority whip.

Sen. Glen Taylor (D-Ida) who ran as vice presidential candidate on the Progressive Party ticket, attended the Democratic caucus.

Big business representatives were conspicuous in the lobby of the Senate Office Building awaiting the conclusion of the Democratic caucus. The lobbies are all set to block any progressive legislation and developments today helped make it clear the Truman administration is doing nothing to prepare its forces to battle for the measures promised in the election campaign.

While Truman attacked Big Business before the elections, observers here have not forgotten the President's quick reassurance to Big Business soon after his victory.

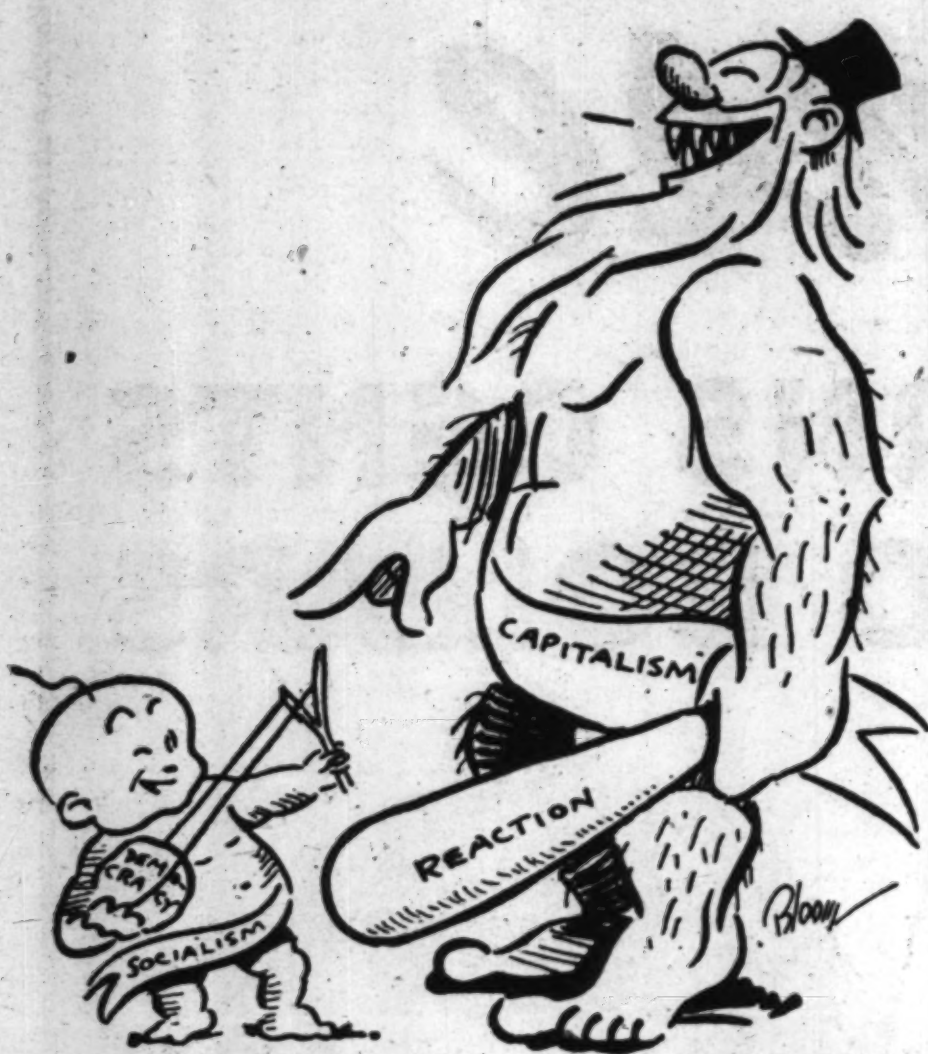
Hence, while Truman promised repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, civil rights for Negroes, a federal health plan, and a new excess profits tax, the Big Business forces here are confidently moving ahead with plans for wrecking rent controls which expire in March, for lower corporation taxes, and for general resistance to the health and labor promises made by the President in November.

THE BIG BUSINESS forces are encouraged in their plans to block progressive legislation by Truman's

announced intention to step up the militarization of the country and intensify the "cold war" drive of the brass hats.

Champions of universal military training, following their setback in the 80th Congress, will return well organized for a pressure campaign. President Truman has let it be known that he will again ask Congress to adopt this measure and he will have the conspicuous support of the American Legion, VFW, Amvets

(Continued on Page 15)



## Seek 100,000 Wires to Say: 'Drop Case Against the 12'

A campaign for 100,000 telegrams to be sent to Attorney Gen. Tom C. Clark demanding that he drop the witchhunt trial against the 12 leaders of the Communist Party has been launched by the Civil Rights Congress (CRC).

With the trial of the 12 Communists scheduled to open in New York on Jan. 17, the CRC hoped to have 100,000 Americans speak up for democracy within the forthcoming two weeks. CRC leaders pointed out that since holding the trial itself was a frame-up violating civil rights, the aim of the campaign was to force Clark to drop the case.

Simultaneously with this campaign, the CRC was stepping up its preparations for its huge Civil Rights Legislative Conference, which will be held in the capital on Jan. 17, the date set for the trial. The conference will be opened by Sen. Glen H. Taylor of Idaho, vice presidential candidate of the Progressive Party in the last election. Sen. Taylor, who will be the main speaker, will preside at the morning session.

While the conference has been timed to coincide with the opening of the 81st Congress and designed to draw up a legislative program for presentation to Congress, the trial of the 12 Communists will be at the heart of the gathering and will be the subject of special action.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, noted Negro leader, will preside over the afternoon session of the conference.

On the following day, Jan. 18, a huge Freedom Crusade will descend on Washington to press the defense of the 12 leaders. A high point of this delegation, which will come from all over the country, will be a trade union delegation to the White House. This delegation will present to President Truman thousands of petitions from trade unionists demanding that the case against the 12 Communists be dropped.

## CRC Funds Needed to Free '12'

The only guarantee that liberty-loving people of this country can give that the trial of the twelve Communist leaders will never take place will be an immediate spurt in the \$250,000 fund drive to complete the fund campaign by Jan. 30, the Civil Rights Congress has warned.

George Marshall, chairman of the CRC national board, urging a step-up in the drive, said the \$250,000 is urgently needed to step up the mobilization of the American people, between now and Jan. 17, to win the dismissal of the indictments, to educate America as to the true facts in the case and to provide for the legal defense of American freedom.

Justice is expensive in the United States. Funds are the means for taking the case where it belongs, to the people, via radio, newspaper advertisements in the chief newspapers of the country, millions of leaflets to penetrate the iron curtain surrounding this case.

"An example of how expensive justice can be," Mr. Marshall said, "can be seen in the Gerhart Eiler case. In order to obtain the court record of proceedings in the case of this one man, \$5,000 was required. Multiply this in the case of the twelve Communist leaders, thirteen trials, and the legal record costs alone are staggering. This is only one small item."

Mr. Marshall appealed particularly to trade unionists to pitch in and help keep the trial of the Communist leaders from taking place by arousing the public through giving the true facts.

"We appeal to all democratic Americans, to the trade unions, their leaders and members to contribute now, without delay, for the fund drive has been badly bogged

down. We urge unionists to ask their unions to get up donations from union treasuries—for the fate of the leaders of this minority political party will determine the fate of the people and their institutions, their rights, their beliefs."

"The \$250,000 fund is needed urgently to help mobilize the people in defense of their own right to choose their political parties and hold their political beliefs. This is a defense fund in defense of everybody who believes in democracy."

With only one month to go until the Jan. 30 deadline in the drive, the CRC urged contributions be rushed to its national headquarters at 205 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

	Quotas	
New York	\$38,449.77	\$125,000.00
California	3,500.40	17,500.00
New Jersey	2,597.55	7,500.00
Illinois	\$205.43	1,500.00
Wisconsin	\$40.28	3,000.00
Washington, D.C.	489.00	1,500.00
Oregon	38.00	1,000.00
Ohio	\$342.28	1,000.00
Wyoming	30.00	
Indiana	395.50	1,000.00
Minnesota	1,635.00	3,000.00
Michigan	1,446.00	7,500.00
Massachusetts	863.00	2,500.00
Missouri	347.00	1,000.00
Georgia	80.00	100.00
Florida	\$29.35	1,000.00
Utah	68.00	
Arizona	27.00	
Iowa	45.00	
Montana	64.24	
Maryland	272.00	1,500.00
Washington	168.07	5,000.00
North Carolina	55.00	250.00
Nebraska	79.78	
Pennsylvania	2,303.02	12,500.00
Kansas	23.00	
Rhode Island	5.00	500.00
Texas	74.00	500.00
Nevada	6.00	250.00
Arkansas	5.00	
West Virginia	13.00	250.00
Colorado	31.00	750.00
Idaho	15.00	
Kentucky	35.00	
Maine	46.00	1,000.00
Connecticut	1,156.00	3,500.00
North Dakota	40.00	
New Hampshire	13.00	
Alabama	10.00	250.00
South Carolina	29.00	
Vermont	42.00	1,000.00
Oklahoma	19.00	
Louisiana	20.00	500.00
Delaware	1.00	500.00
South Dakota	\$0.00	

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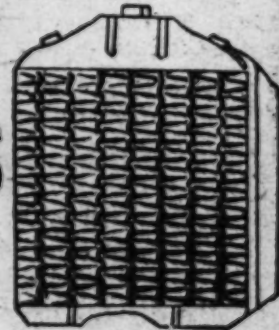
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## Tugboatmen Nix 10% But Postpone Strike

New York Harbor tugboatmen on New Years Eve rejected an offer of a 10 percent raise, but agreed to postpone their strike, set to start with the new year, until Jan. 12. The men, members of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association, are demanding a 35 percent increase.

A long pow-pow at City Hall saw the employers loosen up the purse strings slightly. Their "final offer" had been just six percent.

The pleas of Mayor O'Dwyer and ILA officials swung the delay. The local will meet Jan. 9 to study any further proposals that may come out of mediation sessions.

The tug operators have demanded abolition of food cash allowances for crewmen who do not take their meals on ship, and separate bargaining categories for captains and engineers.

The union is asking for the hiring hall, greater food allowances, additional paid holidays, increased manning scales and a health and life insurance plan.

## Ice-Cap Airmen Had Good Time Before Rescue

Steaks, cigars, carol singing, Christmas presents, poker games and a timid polar bear made life pleasant even while marooned in a so-called "white hell" in igloos on a Greenland ice cap with the thermometer at 40 below zero and 50-mile gales blowing.

That was the story brought back today by seven of the 12 American airmen who were whisked off the Greenland mountain Wednesday in a jet-boosted C-47.

The seven rescued fliers and the two officers who saved them arrived at LaGuardia field shortly after noon on the way to furloughs with their families. They were greeted by Maj. Gen. Laurence S. Kuter, commanding general of the military air transport service.

Their story was a heroic, yet partly comic, account of adjustment to a grim environment, of complete confidence that rescue would come and of high competence in the final evacuation after seven of the men had been stranded for 19 days.

Arriving today were Lt. Col. Emil G. Beaudry, South Hadley, Mass., and Lt. Charles H. Blackwell, San Antonio, Tex., the pilot and co-pilot of the sky-equipped C-47 which made the rescue. They were accompanied by these rescued men: Lt. Robert J. McDonald, Bridgeport, Conn., pilot of the plane which crashed on the ice cap on Dec. 10; Sgt. Francis J. Somers, West Manayunk, Pa.; Sgt. Francis J. Duffy, Windsor, Conn.; Lt. Charles Ferguson, Sturgeon Bay, Wisc.; and Lts. A. M. Hedvall, James F. Buerke and Howard L. Halstead, all of Greenville, S. C.

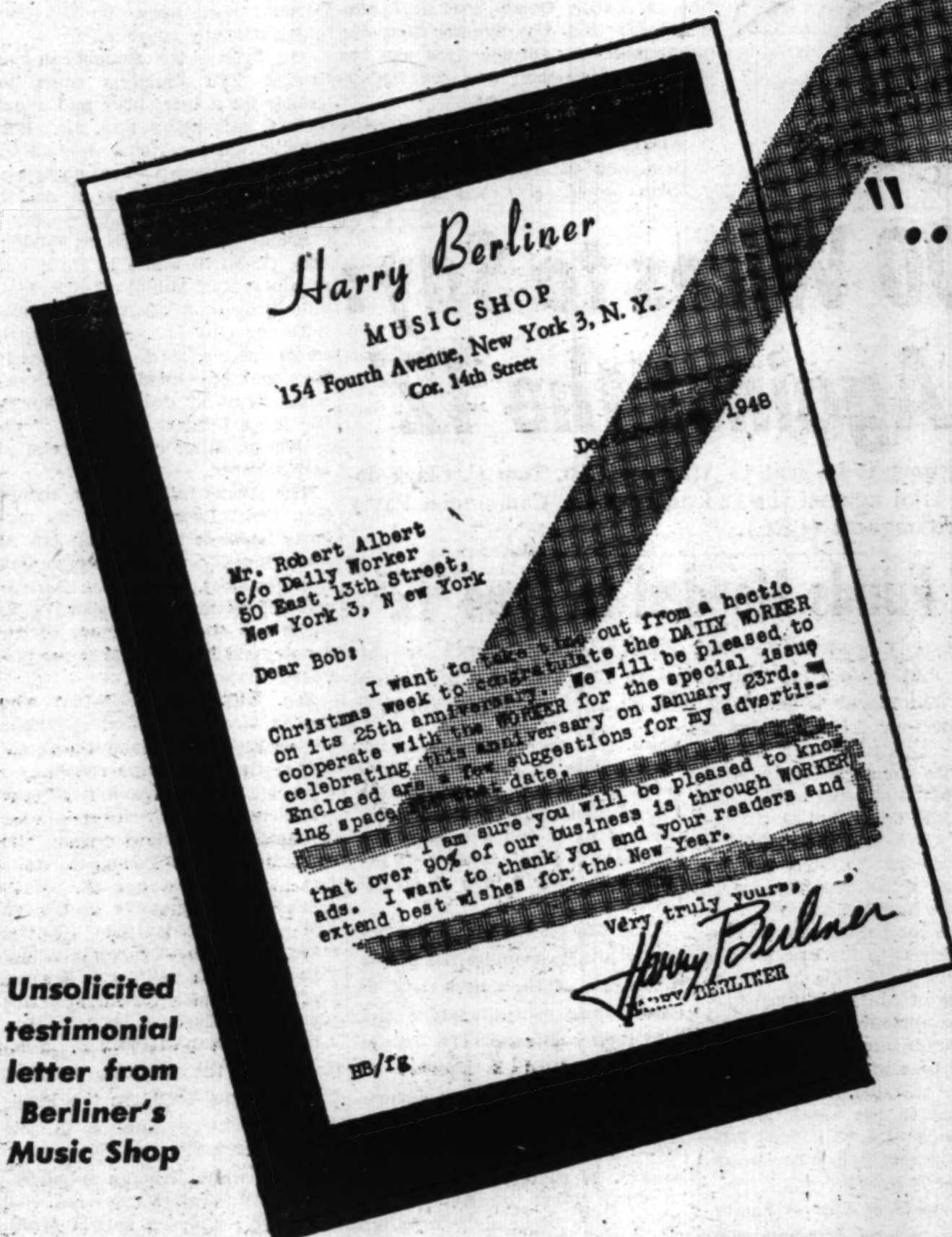
## 4-Hour Strike Halts Firings on Hudson Tubes

A four hour stoppage on the Hudson tubes Friday won reinstatement of 43 discharged members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Issues were referred to mediation conferences to begin Monday.

No trains moved from 3 p. m. until 7. Commuters crowded buses, ferries and the Pennsylvania Railroad to get home for New Years Eve.

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## DENVERITES SEE NEW JURY CONTINUING WITCHHUNT

DENVER, Colo.—Attorney General Tom Clark's Denver witch-hunt will be resumed Jan. 4 when a Federal Grand Jury goes into session aided and abetted by District Judge J. Foster Symes, who is known to be prejudiced against Communists.

With six Denverites already cited for contempt and awaiting appeals before the Circuit Court, Pat Bell, Colorado Communist leader, is due to appear before the jury the day it convenes.

Whether Clark's lieutenant, Max Goldsheim, will attempt to use the same legal trick he used last Fall when the six were sentenced without bail because they refused to answer unconstitutional questions remains to be seen. At that time Arthur Barry and Paul Kleinbord were given indefinite prison sentences when they were convicted of civil contempt.

This tactic has been rebuffed twice by higher courts: once by Supreme Court Justice Wiley Rutledge, and again by the Circuit Court in the case of Tracy Rogers whom Symes sentenced in December.

CLARK'S LIEUTENANTS know that in Judge Symes they have a willing accomplice in their attempts

In giving Tracy Rogers an indefinite term, Symes ignored the precedent set by the Supreme Court.

In his haste to do Tom Clark's will, he convicted Arthur Barry without a hearing.

Like any other judges Symes is supposed to be impartial. In court, however, he has overruled motion after motion made by defense attorneys.

His prejudice is revealed in a letter he wrote in reply to a protest against the Denver allings. Symes' letter shows that he favors the jailings of Communists. Referring to Nancy Wertheimer, who was jailed because she refused to state whether or not she is a Communist, Symes says "she is clearly a Communist or fellow-traveler and if you are supporting that type of people in this country, it is your privilege."

It follows from this statement that Symes' decisions are based on his opposition to the views of Communists. That being the case, Symes is not qualified to try the case of Communists.

The Denver Civil Rights Congress has asked that Symes disqualify himself because of his prejudice and his flouting of legal precedents.

## Give New Facts, Ask Action In the Thompson Assault

By Harry Raymond

When private detective Robert J. Burke was convicted in Queens County Special Sessions Court a week ago on two morals violations committed in the home of State Communist chairman Robert Thompson, Nov. 20, the political motives of Burke's acts were suppressed.

A month-long investigation by this newspaper has brought to light information, evidence and leads to other information strongly indicating Burke was acting as an individual in a secret conspiracy to commit crimes of violence against Thompson, his family and his co-workers in the Communist Party.

### Questions for The Grand Jury

Included in its 13-page report to Queens County District Attorney Charles Sullivan on the Burke case, *The Worker* submitted the following questions of fact to be determined by a grand jury investigation:

1. Was Burke acting in behalf of or in conspiracy with any other person or persons when he illegally entered Thompson's home, Nov. 20?

2. What was the alleged "big deal" Burke is said to have discussed . . . on the afternoon of Nov. 19?

3. What was the nature of the "house-watching" job alleged to have been organized about Sept. 10 in Long Island City by the Detective Agency? Whose house was being watched? Who was hired for the job? Did Burke work on this job?

4. Where were Burke, McCauley and (another private detective listed in the report) at the time Thompson was assaulted in September?

5. What was the last time McCauley and Burke were together prior to Burke's illegal entry into the Thompson home, Nov. 20?

6. What was the nature of the alleged anti-Communist work Burke was said to have been engaged in . . . in Hartford, Conn., between the middle of December, 1947, and February, 1948?

7. Who are "Freddie" and (another named operative) alleged to have been with Burke during the Hartford job?

8. A complete list and description of the jobs Burke worked on—the clients and nature of the work—for various private detective agencies and industrial protection outfits should be secured from his employers.

### AFL, CIO Heads Issue Greetings

WASHINGTON.—William Green and Philip Murray Friday night issued similar New Year statements. CIO president Murray said the U.S. "will have a wonderful opportunity during 1949 to demonstrate to the world that great material and moral advances can be made under political democracy and capitalism."

Then, indicating a whisper of a doubt, he said inflation threatens "economic tragedy," and urged that civil rights be made "really secure."

Green, who attacked Russia and Communism as a matter of course, said the AFL aimed at repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act as a major goal for 1949.

### Operate on Einstein

Dr. Albert Einstein, 69, discoverer of the theory of relativity, underwent an hour-long operation at the Brooklyn Jewish hospital Friday to correct a non-malignant gall bladder condition.

The hospital announced the famed physicist withstood the operation well and that his condition was satisfactory.

This information, compiled in a 13-page report to John Gates, editor of *The Worker*, was presented, Dec. 24, to Queens Assistant District Attorney Albert Short by Alan Max, this paper's managing editor, and this correspondent, with a demand that the entire matter be investigated further by a county grand jury.

Names and addresses of 29 witnesses, who told this paper of Burke's shady activities in the underworld of private sleuths, strikebreakers and labor stoolpigeons, were listed in the information. Yet, when Burke faced trial, Dec. 27, none of these witnesses was called. The defendant was convicted of two morals crimes against Thompson's 7-year-old daughter. He was exonerated on the most important charge—that of his illegal and forceful entry into the Thompson apartment to give Thompson "a hard time."

AT THE TIME of Burke's trial, Queens County District Attorney Charles Sullivan had in his possession information supplied by this paper, that a detective agency for which Burke admitted to have worked secretly, without credentials and in violation of the law, had a contract to "watch a house," possibly Thompson's, in a Long Island City neighborhood. The name of the agency and names of persons alleged to have been involved in the deal were given by *The Worker* to the District Attorney.

About Sept. 10, according to a friend of Burke's, interviewed by this paper, the manager of a leading New York City Detective Agency telephoned him (the friend). This friend of Burke's, who is also an operative for private detective agencies and lives outside of New York State, said the manager asked him to report in New York for a job.

"I reported the next day," the operative told *The Worker*. "Mr. ——— told me the ———"

Agency had asked him to get him an out-of-town man. The out-of-town operative said the detective agency manager who called him said a secretary of another agency, known for many years for its strike-breaking activities, had recommended him for the job.

"I went to see the man who had the job," the operative told this paper. "He told me he had a job to watch a house in Long Island City from 8 o'clock in the morning until late at night. The purpose was to learn when the man of the house left in the morning, when he returned at night and when the lights went out."

THE OPERATIVE said he did not take the job, but was certain Burke was associated secretly at the time with the agency which had the job. Other evidence submitted by this paper to the district attorney reveals Burke's close ties with the agency.

It was pointed out in this paper's report to the district attorney that the alleged house-watching job in Queens was being organized "only a few days before Robert Thompson was attacked near his home by three unknown assailants" in an assassination attempt Sept. 22.

In a later interview with private detective operative, *The Worker* was told that Burke worked with a man named "Freddie" on an anti-Communist job in Hartford, Conn., for

a well-known "industrial protection agency." The dates Burke is alleged to have worked on this anti-labor job, the name and address of the agency and other information concerning the "job" were supplied by this newspaper to the Queens district attorney.

THIS SAME OPERATIVE told *The Worker*:

"I have known Burke for a long time, have worked with him as an investigator for private detective agencies. Burke had a big deal on the day before he was arrested, Nov. 20, for illegal entry into the Thompson home."

(Continued on Page 14)

Greetings  
for the  
New Year

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## 800 Brooklynites Subscribe

Over 800 subs were turned in at the second Brooklyn press conference held Wednesday evening, Dec. 29. The Brooklyn press committee is aiming to reach their goal of 10,000 by Jan. 26, the 25th Daily Worker Anniversary-Lenin Memorial meeting.

The following are the latest changes in the subscription records as of Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 29. Bronx, 3,497 subs, 87.4 percent. See record by states as of Friday, Dec. 24 in other section of paper.

## THE WORKER SUB CAMPAIGN\* REPORT

This report is the record only of subscriptions received in the business office as of FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1948.  
NOTE—See news section for report of subscriptions received after December 24, which substantially change the standing of the states in the subscription drive.

THIS REPORT: DEC. 18-24, 1948

District	Quota	Subs This Wk.	Total Subs To Date	%
New England	1000	116	389	38.9
Manhattan	7500	1397	4642	61.9
Bronx	4000	648	3085	77.1
Brooklyn	7500	911	3756	50.1
Queens	1500	436	1156	77.1
Upstate N. Y.	1500	15	179	11.9
Eastern Pa.	2000	248	973	48.6
Maryland-D.C.	800	6	79	10.0
Western Pa.	500	5	53	10.6
West Virginia	150	1	33	2.0
Ohio	2000	133	467	23.3
Michigan	1200	83	626	52.2
Illinois	3000	109	532	17.7
Minnesota	750	27	194	25.9
Wisconsin	500	8	91	18.2
New Jersey	1500	42	611	40.7
Connecticut	750	21	187	24.9
Colorado	300	—	13	4.3
Missouri	300	—	64	21.3
Washington	300	1	32	10.7
California	300	3	97	32.3
Oklahoma	150	2	11	7.3
Iowa	150	6	36	24.0
Utah	50	1	8	16.0
Montana	50	—	6	12.0
Alabama	200	5	32	16.0
Florida	150	3	23	15.3
Louisiana	200	—	14	7.0
Texas	300	26	166	55.3
Virginia	150	1	9	6.0
Oregon	25	8	11	44.0
N.C. - S.C.	150	11	38	25.3
Georgia	75	6	16	21.3
Indiana	350	20	92	26.3
Foreign	—	2	27	—
TOTALS	39350	4852	17267	44

\*Wanted: 40,000 Subs by January 15th



# The Worker

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1949

## The 'Inevitable War' Fake

THE BIG LIE OF OUR TIME is the theory of the "inevitable war" between the U.S.A. and the socialist Soviet Union.

It is part of the other Big Lie which the Hitler-Tokyo Axis made the basis of their aggression—that communism is not a social movement rooted in the social conditions of each country, but rather a plot by the Soviet government to impose its socialism upon other nations by force.

These two lies sum up the philosophy which the Wall Street bankers, the brass-hat generals and the State Department propagandists are trying to dump into the minds of the American public.

Every day brings a new specimen of the "inevitable war" hoax. For example, President Truman, while giving lip-service to peace with the Soviet Union in his recent speech in Missouri, echoes the inevitable war talk by claiming that the Soviet government does not keep its pledged word.

President Truman had the gall to make this statement 24 hours before he and his associates announced to the world their private plan to revitalize the German Ruhr under Nazi control. The Ruhr is the arsenal of Germany. Under the Potsdam agreement, which Truman



At Potsdam Conference: Acheson, Truman, Stalin (seated), and Leahy, Bevin, Byrnes and Molotov (standing).

signed, it was supposed to be under four-power control to prevent any new German aggression.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly urged such four-power control, as provided for in the 1945 Potsdam agreement. But Truman has refused.

Just as he has wiped out the Potsdam reparations agreements he signed in 1945.

Just as he helped form the illegal Bizonia in 1947.

Just as he helped form the illegal western German state in a private deal with Britain early this year.

And just as he approved the aggressive and provocative violation of the Potsdam agreement by dumping illegal money into the Soviet zone by way of Berlin, thus causing the "Berlin crisis."

If Truman really wants peace, why didn't he accept Molotov's invitation to sit down and write a peace settlement after our Moscow Ambassador, Bedell Smith, said we were ready to do so?

The answer is that the Truman government is committed heart and soul to the evil and vicious philosophy of the "inevitable war" which lying State Department propagandists are selling to the American public.

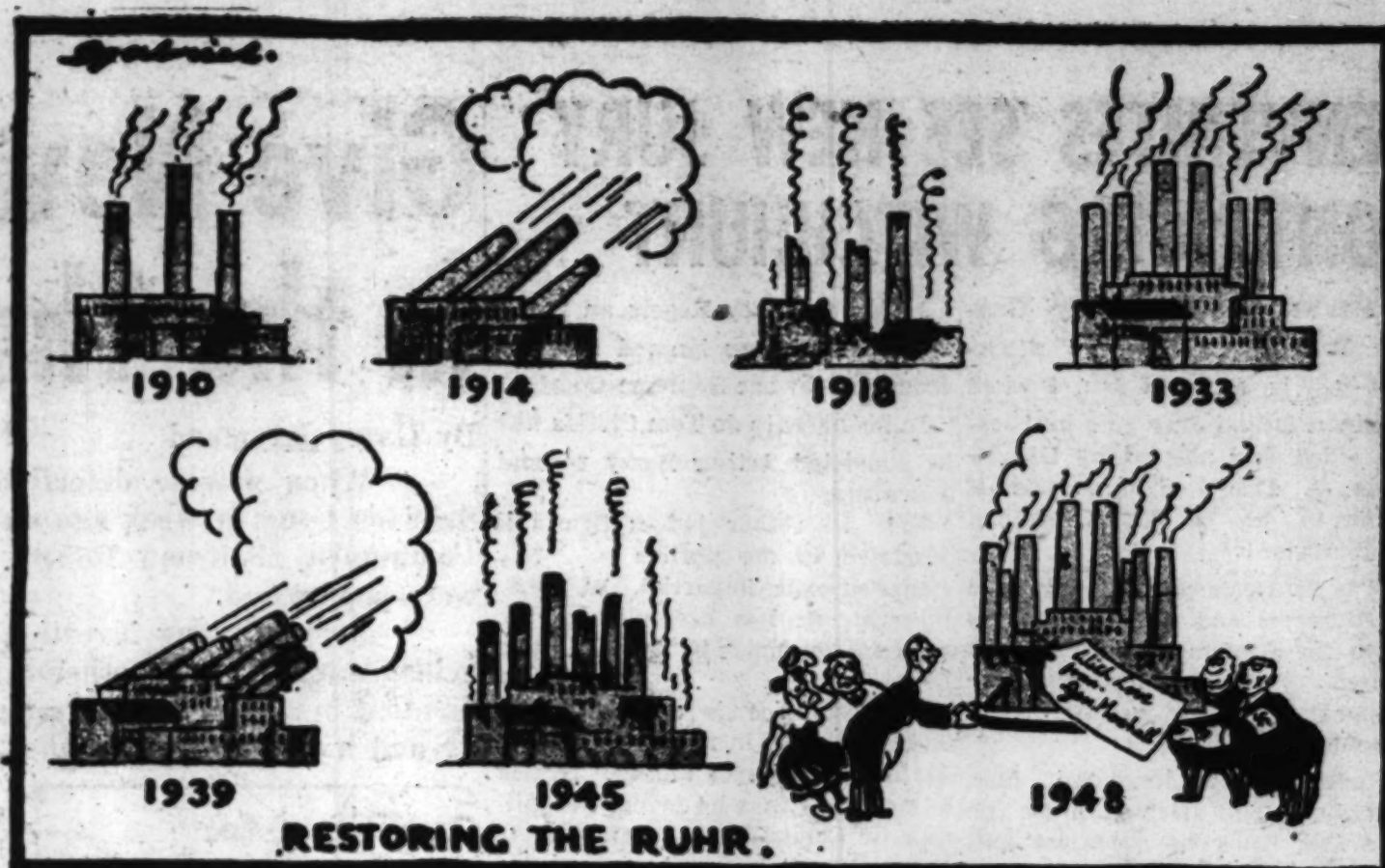
For example, a State Department official who signs himself "Historicus" has ransacked the writings of Stalin and Lenin (in an article in the *Foreign Affairs Review*) to prove that they both warned constantly of war between the socialist state and the imperialist powers.

But what "Historicus" dares not reveal is that Lenin and Stalin fought for peace at every step of the way, from the very beginning of the Soviet Republic. What he dares not show is that the danger of wars between the two systems comes solely from the aggressive and imperialist conspiracies of the western powers who fear the influence of rising socialism.

Is it not a fact that the Soviet Union has been invaded time after time by the same capitalist states which now dare to smear it as an aggressor?

The Soviet Union strives for peace. It urges disarmament and outlawing of atomic bombs. It urges withdrawal of outside troops from Germany and Korea. It has just urged the UN to halt the Dutch aggression against Indonesia, while Truman's delegation blocked this move. It demands that the UN stop the British-Arab aggression in Israel. It denounces the rotten propaganda of "inevitable war."

We believe that the American people want peace and will not be tricked by President Truman's double-talk.



—Gabriel, in the (London) Daily Worker

## European Labor Confident As Spring Battles Shape Up

By Joseph Starobin

THE war-minded men of our country came off second best in 1948, and they will have just as tough a time of it in 1949—that's the single most important impression I bring back from a five-month visit to Europe. The peoples of both the eastern and western Europe have bollixed up the war-mongers. They did it, thanks to their splendid working class and Communist parties. And it goes without saying that the stubborn wisdom of the Soviet Union plus the terrific breakthrough of the Chinese Peoples Revolution made it that much easier.



I don't mean that the wolves of Wall Street and Washington have become little lambskins. There will be a war danger so long as this wonderful American economy, built by the sweat and genius of our workingmen, continues to be monopolized and mis-managed by a handful of capitalists. And there is dynamite in everything they do—whether it's this new dummy corporation for reviving the Ruhr, or this Atlantic alliance, or the redoubled efforts to keep the democratic armies of China and Greece from their inevitable and approaching victories.

But the fact is that the reconstruction of eastern Europe plus the magnificent battles of the French and Italian peoples for their national independence, taken together with Soviet strength and China's liberation, are all changing the relationship of forces on a world scale.

THE FORCES OF PEACE and progress have gained time. The "big money" may be more desperate about this in Wall Street and some office-buildings in Washington. But just exactly what can they do about it?

I was especially impressed with the working people of Europe and their Communist leaders. They are accomplishing miracles. Formerly backward nations zooming forward. Without benefit of the Marshall Plan, and by a combination of their own efforts plus their alliances among each other and the Soviet Union, they are healing the wounds of war.

There is a new moral atmosphere in eastern Europe: that respect for hard work, that boundless confidence in the future, that faith in Mankind which used to characterize America's early days (before the blight of the trusts) is now to be felt in Warsaw, Prague and Budapest. That was the biggest single thing about the

unification congress of the Workers Party and the Socialist Party, which I had the privilege of observing two weeks back.

As for France and Italy, you see there the terrible effects of what happens when peoples' revolutions are frustrated—the revival of fascist formations and fascist ideas, the collapse of economic life, the smell of treachery and demoralization. If some Americans think they have reliable allies in the upper classes of these countries, they are kidding themselves. They are cowards, crooks, blackmailers, from their phony Socialists to their would-be strong-men like De Gaulle.

ON THE OTHER HAND, both countries have magnificent working class movements: the French miners strike, or the general strike following the attempt on Togliatti's life last July showed that. They are holding their own with great skill, and it's no wonder that most Americans in western Europe today are on the defensive. They feel on all sides that the hatred of America is rising; if it weren't for the reactionary policies of our own misrulers, the French and the Italians and all other peoples of Europe could have been marching toward Socialism today.

Eight, nine months ago, the French working class had suffered setbacks like the split in the labor movement, and the Italian Left was hurt by the intervention which produced the right-wing victory in the April 18 elections.

But the skill and power of the Communists has changed that.

### ANNA LOUISE STRONG'S BOOK ON CHINA TO RUN SERIALLY IN THE DAILY WORKER



Anna Louise Strong's forthcoming book, *Tomorrow's China*, based on her visit to Manchuria and other "Liberated areas" of China from July, 1947, to July, 1948, will appear serially, in a condensed version, beginning in Monday's issue of the *Daily Worker*.

Her interview with Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-tung will appear in next week's *Sunday Worker* magazine.

Anna Louise Strong, a world famous reporter, is the only foreign correspondent to have interviewed Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai and other Chinese Communist leaders since the rout of the Chiang forces in north China.

The book is published by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy; the popular edition is distributed by New Century Publishers.



# World of Labor

## What Dubinsky Wants For All Labor in U. S.

By George Morris

**THE KEY POINT** in David Dubinsky's "revised" Taft-Hartley Bill would virtually bar strikes in the important industries and require settlement of disputes through a "cool-off" drag out and wear out system patterned after the 23-year-old Railway Labor Act.

What would the Taft-Hartley-Dubinsky Bill, if enacted by the next Congress, do to labor? The best answer is in what it already did to railroad labor. It so happens that a presidential fact-finding emergency board submitted a report only last week on its findings in a year-long dispute between the railroads and 1,250,000 non-operating employees. That board, with William Leiserson chairman, notes the very latest data on conditions for railroad workers. The report received evidence that:

"In comparison with the National Industrial Conference Board list of 25 manufacturing industries, in 1921, all railroad workers were fifth in both hourly and weekly earnings. In 1947 they were twenty-fourth in hourly earnings and eighth in weekly earnings."

They manage to still stay up eighth in weekly earnings because they work 48 to 56 hours a week. The 40-hour week does not apply to them. The majority of the operating employees work seven days a week with overtime on any one of those days, including Sunday and holidays, at time and one-half after eight hours in a day.

David Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, recently disclosed a survey on the workweek for 17,600 of his members and found that 13,753 are on seven-day week; 3,635 on six days and only 182 on five days.

**THE PRESIDENT'S** Emergency Board further noted that:

"In the four years, 1929 through 1932, the non-operating employees had average hourly earnings of 56.3 cents an hour while the 25 industries used by the National Industrial Conference Board in its wage studies, averaged 56 cents. In July, 1948, the average hourly wage of non-operating employees was about \$1.21 while that of the 25 industries was \$1.47. In October, 1948 the \$1.21 remained about the same but it is estimated that the \$1.47 had risen to at least \$1.50."

As a further indication of what happened to workers once on top of the wage list, the President's board cites hours worked and weekly earnings.

In December, 1947, railroad workers on an average of 49.1 hours a week, earned an average of \$59.81. For that same month all workers in manufacturing, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, worked an average 41.7 hours for \$56.48. In September, 1948 an average of 48.8 hours gave the railroad workers \$59.32 while in all manufacturing an average of 39.8 hours earned \$57.95. A railroad worker has to work an extra eight hours weekly to even come up to the average.

As for productivity and speed-up, the report says: "Since 1921, for example, revenue traffic units rose by 89.2 percent, but railroad employment has declined 18.6 percent."

**WITH THE ABOVE FACTS,** it must also be taken into account that railroad workers have only belatedly, during the war, won one week's vacation with pay. They have no paid holidays, and in place of sick leave with pay they have only some low benefit payments from an insurance fund.

A machinist or moulder in a manufacturing shop, belonging to the same unions as their tradesmen in railroad and doing the same work, have the higher wages, shorter hours, generally six paid holidays a year, two weeks' vacation (three after 20 years), sick leave and other advantages.

The difference simply arises from the fact that the railroad men have been hamstrung by a law, and their leaders helped tie the workers to it; while workers of other industries retained freedom of action. The Taft-Hartley Law's dispute settlement machinery is a milder version of the Railroad Labor Act. It's "cool-off" lasts only 80 days. The RLA could drag out matters for a year or longer. The Taft-Hartley Law isn't strong enough for Dubinsky, the Social Democrat.

**NOR IS THE TAFT-HARTLEY** affidavit strong enough for him. He wants an affidavit for every holder of a paid position in a union.

No wonder the reactionary New York Daily News hastened editorially to acclaim Dubinsky as a hero and very "helpful" with his proposals. Dubinsky came through for Big Business with a "labor" sponsored substitute at a moment when any such proposal from business or administration sources would have roused solid labor opposition. Dubinsky shifted division to labor's own ranks on the basis of repeal or camouflage of the Taft-Hartley Law. If camouflage gets much support the 81st Congress, with a majority of Taft-Hartleyites, won't need much urging to forget all about repeal and just redecorate the old Taft-Hartley Law a bit.

## TRAINMEN PLAY SANTA TO ARMLESS GIRL



Railroad engineer Henry Lee (r.) presents a check for \$2,825 to four-year-old Grace Purcell of Lovejoy, Ga. Armless since birth, the little girl greeted the trains as they passed her home. Railroaders took up a collection for artificial arms so she could wave at them.

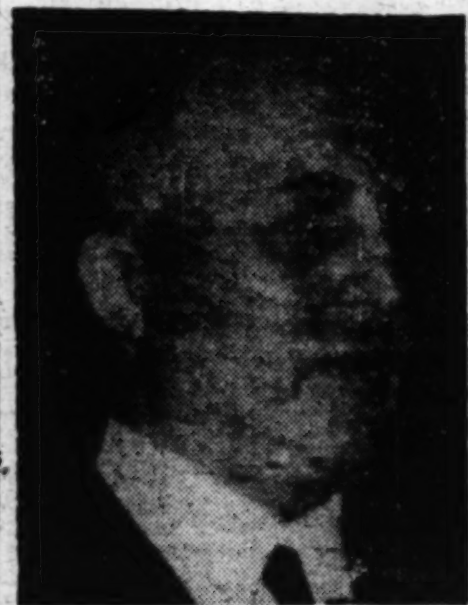
## Remington-Rand Fires 12,000; Fattens on ERP

By Bernard Burton

**SYRACUSE.**—Marshall Planning has brought unemployment to more than 12,000 Remington-Rand workers. Their notorious union-busting boss has seized the opportunities presented by the Marshall Plan to open cheap labor plants in India, Germany, France, Scotland and England and replace workers drawing union wages here.

The company's typewriter plant at Syracuse, N. Y., with 1,103 workers, is being completely wiped out in favor of a new plant in Hillington, Scotland. The plants in Middletown, Conn., and Youngstown, Ohio, have been shut down.

In the upstate New York cities of Herkimer and Ilion, where Remington-Rand workers and their families are the bulk of the population, purchasing power now depends mainly on unemployment insurance checks. In Elmira, N. Y., where Remington-Rand workers constitute about half the city's labor force, the plant has dropped from a peak of more than 6,000 to 1,500. Elmira is switching to electric typewriters but nobody expects it to come back to anything like its old strength.



**JAMES H. RAND**  
He Gains; Workers Lose

ton-Rand workers constituted about half the city's labor force, the plant has dropped from a peak of more than 6,000 to 1,500. Elmira is switching to electric typewriters but nobody expects it to come back to anything like its old strength.

**THE COMPANY,** which a U. S. government agency once described as "medieval" and "callous" in its "disregard of the rights of its employees," has found a way under Marshall Plan economics to carry through its labor-smashing plans on an international scale. The militancy of its own workers had balked these plans on a domestic scale.

Syracuse is a case in point. Once this plant had been one of James Rand's largest. But the workers began to fight for unionization so the company transferred a large part of the operations to a new plant in Elmira shortly before the outbreak of World War II. Despite the cruelly broken strike of 1936, when Rand trotted out his notorious Mohawk Valley strikebreaking formula, unionization caught up with the company. The CIO United Electrical Workers organized all the main

plants with the exception of Elmira, which was organized by the International Association of Machinists.

**EVEN TAFT-HARTLEY** was not of sufficient help to the company. For when it again tried to break the unions in 1947, they struck and won after five weeks on the bricks. Rand had come to the realization that there was now no place in the United States that was "secure" from unionization.

Therefore, even during the 1947 strike, he began to cast about for safe places to which he could move. At least one of the new plants, the one in Calcutta, India, was set up during the walkout here. India was one of those countries, which until the end of the war was considered special poaching ground for British capitalists.

Under Marshall Plan economics Britain was compelled to remove its "no trespassing" signs for U. S. capital or face the loss of Marshall handouts. The same goes for all other Marshall Plan countries.

The result is that even the British Isles themselves have become cheap labor sources for big firms like Remington-Rand. An estimated 50 percent of Rand production was for export. Now the company will produce most of its foreign market commodities right on the spot.

**MAYOR FRANK COSTELLO** of Syracuse made several attempts to prevent the plant's million-dollar payroll from being wiped out. Finally he gave up after several interviews with the company.

The Mayor said he was told that the action was "part of a major policy change linked with the international economics and there is nothing we can do to keep the plant here."

Ironically, the announcement of the company's intention to shut down in Syracuse followed a successful Taft-Hartley raid by the United Auto Workers upon the UE. When the UAW sought to bargain with the company, it learned there would soon be no workers for which to bargain.

Even the pleadings of Francis X. O'Mealia, UAW representative, were of no avail. O'Mealia said the union was "willing to hold up its economic demands" and indicated that it would even go so far as to make "adjustments" on wages.

The ardent support given to Marshall Planing by the UAW's top

# As We See It

## A Book President Truman Should Read About Himself

By Milton Howard

**THERE MUST HAVE BEEN** a cynical twinkle in the eyes of President Truman as he flatly told a Missouri audience last week: "We don't covet anybody else's territory." George Marion, the author of a book on the new American empire that ought to be a best seller, quipped to me: "They don't have to covet anybody else's territory since they control most of the world's already."

In his highly valuable book, *Bases and Empire*, he has gathered facts which are a complete refutation of the myth that "We covet no one's territory," and are such a devastating proof that the aggression in the world comes from Washington and Wall Street alone, that not one of the big respectable newspapers would even dare to take an advertisement for it. The so-called liberal New York Star (successor to PM) refused equally to print an advertisement.

It is a very rare book indeed which commands such fear on the part of the official opinion-makers of the country. They have reason to fear it. It is the only book available in English which tells the truth about the amazing new strategy of empire and domination worked out in Washington.

The new strategy which George Marion unfolds as the key to the new dollar empire is the strategy of hidden, indirect control. It is this amazing tactic which permits Truman and the big business press to pretend that we are not aggressors but are the fearful and trembling victims of a mythical Soviet or Communist aggression.

Marion shows that we have swiftly established a gigantic network of military and naval bases in every part of the globe. He shows that there were after World War II American armed forces in at least 60 countries. Today, we have more.

Without going into further dramatic details from the book, Marion shows that we have "acquired total strategic domination over the entire American Hemisphere," we "have taken control over the entire Atlantic and Pacific Oceans" and we "seek necessary positions in Europe and Asia, Africa and Australia to maintain that control."

## BUT THAT IS NOT THE WHOLE STORY.

Through the Marshall Plan we have directly moved in on the governing of all Marshall Plan nations. We dictate their internal policies and governments on pain of withdrawing our "aid."

No government in France, Italy or Britain, for example can stay in power or make any moves regarding colonies, wages, or any vital political questions without first consulting the Marshall Plan boss in that country. Even the British Empire was ordered not to trade airplane engines with the Soviet Union, and it had to obey.

The French and Italian governments take direct orders from the Marshall Plan bodies. If France or Italy decided to trade with Poland, Czechoslovakia or the Soviet Union, they would have to get permission from the USA on what to send, how much, or whether to trade at all. They have become semi-colonies of the USA which even tells them how much industry they shall have.

## EVEN THAT IS NOT ALL, as Marion shows. For

in addition to taking orders on all economic and political issues, every country in South America and now in Europe—that is the Marshallized part of it—is being forced into a military alliance under which they will have to adapt their armies to American equipment, American guidance and U. S. strategy.

Thus, in Greece, for example, the Greek government's fascist troops use American weapons and are led, at the top levels, by American military advisers. This is true to an ever growing extent in the Middle East, starting with Turkey and Saudi Arabia and spreading to other nations there.

The new Atlantic Defense Pact will make all of Europe outside the new democracies the military dependents of the USA. They will have lost their final remnant of national sovereignty. They will have become part of the vast and astounding American Empire which rules through political agents, quislings, Marshall Plan loans, and military deals instead of through the old-fashioned style of direct territorial conquest.

This Empire has more than 400 war bases ringing the world. They all point toward the Soviet Union, eastern Europe and China.

Marion's book should awaken the alarm of every true patriot.

## COMING NEXT SUNDAY

### THE CIO . . . AS I SAW IT

A first-hand report on the recent national convention of the CIO by one of the leading delegates

**BEN GOLD**  
International President of the Fur and Leather Workers Union



# Civil Rights Issues Top N. Y. Legislative Agenda

By Max Gordon

Gov. Dewey is set to open the 1949 session of the State Legislature Wednesday, with Democratic Party blessings for his program safely tucked away in his pocket. State Democratic chairman Paul Fitzpatrick started state politics last week with a

love-note to Dewey telling him that since the Governor had taken over many Democratic proposals of the past, he would have the support of the Democratic legislative minority.

Fitzpatrick asked for a conference of Republican and Democratic legislative leaders to okay the program, presumably to share in whatever political credit might accrue. But Dewey said nothing doing.

Dewey will face a State Legislature with a larger Democratic minority than he has had for the past few years. The Senate will have 30 Republicans and 25 Democrats; it was three-to-one Republican for the past two years.

The Assembly will have 89 Republicans and 61 Democrats. It was Republican two-and-a-half to one.

FOR THE FIRST TIME since 1937, there will not be a single American Laborite in the Legislature, even though the state ALP vote in November was the highest on record. Reason for this is that American Laborites were elected, in the past, as a result of coalitions with major parties. Such coalitions did not take place this year.

The ALP came close to electing some of its candidates independently in the recent election, but did not make it in any district. Nevertheless, its influence will be felt strongly in the Legislature.

It has announced it will maintain a legislative office and staff, and its clubs throughout the state will be active on a community level in organizing public pressure for its program. It is holding a state-wide legislative conference in Albany next Sunday, Jan. 9.

DEWEY'S POSITION on a few key questions centering on finances is likely to be considerably more generous than in the past as a result of his ostensible elimination from the presidential picture.

Both in 1947 and 1948, he had large scale inner-party revolts on his hands because of his stingy attitude toward state financial aid to local governments.

Republican leaders of upstate counties and cities, facing the need to jack up local taxes to make up for this state stinginess, bitterly opposed the Dewey program. But their revolts were squelched by the argument that with Dewey as President they would all be on easy street. This was combined with the subtle threat that any rocking of the boat would be remembered by

Dewey when he was dishing out the federal patronage.

Now, neither the threat nor the argument is valid, and Dewey may be forced to shell out somewhat more generously with state funds.

THERE ARE TWO MAIN aspects to the "state aid" question. One centers on the amount of state contributions to education. The other concerns the amount the state pays to the localities for general budget purposes out of what it collects from "state-shared taxes"; that is, taxes it collects exclusively but must, constitutionally, share with the localities.

Last year, the pressure was hottest on education funds. Dewey may agree to meet the demand for more money, at least partially. He has intimated he is willing to consider jacking up the state aid to education fund some \$23,000,000 above last year's formula. To meet the full demand of last year, he would have to increase it some \$60,000,000.

Chances are, though, he will try to duck the other demand, that of jacking up the state's payment to the communities of state-shared taxes.

THE GOVERNOR can no longer hope to remain in the national spotlight by being safely conservative, as he has in the past. The election results have split the GOP into two groups: those who believe the GOP will have to put on a more liberal face, and those who yell it was licked because it conceded too much to the "New Deal."

Dewey will have to pick one or the other side and, since he is Governor of the progressive state of New York, he will probably side with the "liberal-front" crowd.

If so, he may grant some slight concessions in the field of housing, labor, social welfare. But his pronouncements to date indicate what he has in mind is far short of what is needed.

In addition to these issues, civil rights, both as regards the Negro people and political minorities, will play a key part in the state legislature.

Negro rights will center on such questions as outlawing of restrictive covenants in housing, banning Jim-crow in the State Guard, strengthening the state anti-job discrimination laws.

Civil liberties will be largely a defensive battle: against witch-hunt committees, "oaths" and similar regulations.

## CIO Assails Attempt to Whitewash T-H

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UP).—The CIO charged today that a Congressional committee report defending the Taft-Hartley Act was an attempt to whitewash the law and would have no effect on plans to repeal it.

The report was issued Thursday by the committee set up by the Republican-controlled 80th Congress to act as "watchdog" over administration of the labor-management law. It was signed by seven Republicans and one Democrat.

Four other Democratic members accused the Republican majority of a "futile attempt" to sustain legislation that already had been "discredited" by the November elections.

CIO general counsel Arthur J. Goldberg also asserted in a statement that the law had been "discredited."

## Seeks to Ban Canada CP

QUEBEC CITY.—A member of the Canadian Parliament said he would ask for legislation that would ban the Labor Progressive Party (Communist) and also deny Canadian citizenship to those guilty of participation in "illegal" organizations.

Willard Lacroix, M.P., for Quebec-Montmorency, said the bill he had introduced with the clerk of the House of Commons at Ottawa was a streamlined version of a similar bill he had presented last year and "which was blocked by the C-C-F (Cooperative Commonwealth Federation) party."

The bill will ask for an amendment to the criminal code of Canada and the Canadian Citizenship Act with a view to "outlawing" the LPP and "similar" organizations, he said. The bill will also "provide" for revocation of Canadian citizenship for offenders against the provisions of the proposed legislation.

THE PRESS NODS TO DUBINSKY

## DAILY NEWS

Tuesday, December 22, 1948

Tel. MUrray Hill 2-1234

### CONSTRUCTIVE WORDS FROM LABOR

After too many months of calling the Taft-Hartley labor law a "slave labor" document—without bothering to explain how come these harsh words—a major labor union has come out with a detailed and generally constructive summary of what it would like done about the controversial matter.

The union which spoke these helpful words was David Dubinsky's International Ladies Garment Workers (AFL), at a recent general executive board session at Miami Beach, Fla.

This outfit spent some time in the recent election campaign, and it is to be expected that the union will continue to be active in the future.

The New York Times, in its recent issue, carried a story about the union's T-H (Taft-Hartley) fight. The story indicated that the union had submitted a blueprint for the repeal of the law.

The stamp of approval was placed on Dubinsky's Taft-Hartley substitute by the New York press. Here are excerpts from the New York Times and the reactionary Daily News.

### MANHATTAN SUB DRIVE

**"WEEKEND WITH BEN DAVIS"**  
**SATURDAY, JAN. 8**  
**1-4 P.M.**

Legislative Conference — Imperial Lodge  
160 West 129th Street, New York

We will greet our fighting Councilman Ben Davis with enough subscriptions to complete our original objectives of 7,500

#### TOTAL SUB GOALS FOR SATURDAY, JAN. 8

Final Report at the Legislative Conference			
Lower West Side	1800	Lower East Side	900
Upper West Side	700	Harlem	300
Washington Hts.	500	18th C.D.	600
Industrial	3000	Youth	500

SUNDAY, JAN. 9, STARTING AT 10 A.M., our entire membership will take part in an all-out Subscription and Worker Sale Day in the Harlem community. This is to make sure that additional thousands of people get to learn the program of our fighting Communist Councilman.

**GET SUBS! SMASH THE INDICTMENTS!**

### SMASH THE INDICTMENTS!

The Lower West Side Region pledges to achieve 1,800 Worker subs, double our quota by Saturday, Jan. 8. We call upon all other regions and sections in Manhattan to put the County over the top by reaching and surpassing their quotas by Jan. 8.

### BUILD THE PARTY

Lower West Side Region, Communist Party

### WINTER TERM 1949

register  
now!

Term starts Jan. 17. Registration Jan. 3-22, every day and Saturday afternoon.

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THE USSR TODAY  
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# Another Confesses, But Innocent Negro to Die



"Jenkins couldn't have done it!" That's what these people (photo at left) say. They told The Worker they were with Bayard Jenkins, or saw him, during the time that Mrs. Kathryn Meller was murdered last June. The picture was taken on the ice truck owned by Thomas Crowley, for whom Jenkins worked. Left to right (top row): William Thomas, Thomas Crowley, Milton Scott; Julius Jenkins (center) father of the youth held, (bottom): Isaac Jenkins, brother of Bayard; Alfred Williams; and Mrs. Isaac Jenkins, Bayard Jenkins (picture, right).



## Police Refuse To Investigate, Build Up Alibi for Other Man

By Walter Lowenfels

PHILADELPHIA.—Five months after Mrs. Kathryn Meller was found murdered, a police "confession" was used to convict Bayard Jenkins, a 19-year-old Negro. Two weeks later, on Dec. 8, a bombshell blew the Jenkins case wide open. Another man admitted he murdered Mrs. Meller.

Bayard Jenkins had protested his innocence, but was frightened into a confession, and then convicted. The Philadelphia police "solved" another murder.

Two days later, on Dec. 10, the admitted slayer recanted his confession, said it was "all a dream." But the "strange case of the somersaulting confession," as a young novelist now describes it in the Pittsburgh Courier, suddenly reached thousands whom it might have taken months, years, to interest in the frameup of one more Negro youth.

"It comes at a bad time," was the first comment by Detective Captain James Kelly of the homicide squad when the news of the new confession first reached him, Dec. 8.

At 2 a.m. that morning, Herbert Leroy Gulembo had telephoned the Saginaw, Mich., police, told them he was in a taproom, drinking, and, bothered by the conviction of someone else for a murder he committed in Philadelphia.

Gulembo, a 34-year-old former Philadelphia cemetery worker, and occasional junk buyer, is known to his friends as "Reds," for the shock

of hair that tops his slight frame.

**BROUGHT IN** by Saginaw detectives, he volunteered a detailed account of how he beat, almost raped, killed, robbed Mrs. Kathryn Meller, 43-year-old artist and mystery writer, in her Girard Ave. walk-up flat when she repulsed him while her husband was at work the afternoon of June 7.

In Philadelphia later that day, Detective Captain Kelly explained that the new development came at a bad time because the mandatory death sentence against Jenkins has not yet been pronounced, pending argument on his appeal for a new trial.

"We are convinced," Kelly added, "that we have convicted the man who murdered Mrs. Meller." His police associates issued similar statements and pointed to slight discrepancies in Gulembo's confession.

Why are the authorities so convinced of Jenkins' guilt that they reaffirm it instantaneously, discredit Gulembo's confession before making even the slightest re-investigation? Consider the logic of the police position: The incredible has happened. Another man has admitted

(Continued on Page 14)

**SUNDAY NITE, JAN. 2**  
Lecture and Dance  
HOTEL DIPLOMAT, 188 W. 43rd St.  
at 8:30 P.M.  
DR. MURRAY BANKS  
will speak on  
"MODERN MARRIAGE—  
HEADACHE OR HEAVEN?"  
Dancing follows - Adm. \$1.04 plus tax

**IRWIN EPPS and HIS ORCH.**  
want to express their deep thanks to the guests and management for their fine reception at the  
**JEWISH LABOR BAZAAR**  
Available for Bookings  
16 West 89th Street, New York  
SU 7-3022 (6-7 P.M.)

**Defend America's Freedom!  
Halt the Indictments!**

**LENIN  
MEMORIAL  
MEETINGS**

**CELEBRATE 25th Anniversary of the Daily Worker**

**WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19**  
Manhattan — St. Nicholas Arena  
**THURSDAY, JAN. 20**  
Brooklyn — Academy of Music  
**THURSDAY, JAN. 20**  
Bronx — Bronx Winter Garden  
Tickets Available at All Party Clubs

## OPEN SCHOOL WEEK - WINTER 1949 controversial issues

a series of free lectures by staff members  
during registration for the Winter Term.

**MONDAY, JAN. 3**

"Is U.S. Labor Opposed to Theory?"  
GEORGE SQUIER

**TUESDAY, JAN. 4**

"Does Marxism Advocate Force and Violence?"  
DAVID GOLDWAY

**WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5**

"Does History Repeat Itself?"  
BENJAMIN PASKOFF

**THURSDAY, JAN. 6**

"Is Uncle Tom Dead?"  
DOXEY WILKERSON

**FRIDAY, JAN. 7**

"Can Art Be Reactionary?"  
SIDNEY FINKELSTEIN

**SAT., JAN. 8—2:30 P.M.**

"Can Socialism and Capitalism Co-Exist Peacefully?"  
HAROLD COLLINS

Registration will be taken both before and after lectures.

Fees reduced for groups of five or more. Term starts Jan. 17.

## Jefferson School of Social Science

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The Town's Smartest Hallroom  
The Town's Top  
Twin Feature

**THE PANEL ROOM**

DANCE both nights to the music of Allan Tremer's Orchestra.  
(\$1.25 plus tax)

Saturday, Jan. 1—8:30 P.M.

The International Star

**MOLLY PICON**

A new laugh and song-packed revue

**OSCAR BRAND**

(WNYC's Famed Troubadour)

35 ASTOR PLACE (8th St. near E-way)

Sunday, Jan. 2—3:30 P.M.

Foremost Jewish American Humorist

**SAMMY LEVENSON**

In a Holiday Program of Warmth, Warming, Millions Sketches from Jewish Life:

"MY FAMILY ALBUM"

## What's On? SATURDAY

**Manhattan**

**NEW YEAR'S PARTY!** Come all members, friends. Surprise attractions, refreshments, folk dancing, social, fun galore, congenial atmosphere. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 East 18th Street.

**SUNDAY**

**Manhattan**

**ANOTHER** of East Harlem's Bang-up Affairs. Chiel and Juanita, the Rhumba girls. Gerry Taylor, baritone; and our own Vito's delicious home-made cake and dancing. Sunday afternoon, 3 p.m., 171 East 118th Street. Donations 60 cents or one Worker sub. East Harlem Youth CP.

**STUDIO PARTY!** Come all members, friends, congenial atmosphere, folk, social, fun. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 East 18th Street.

**Bronx**

**NO MEAT BALLS**, but yards of spaghetti. Have fun and raise your voice in protest against the stifling of Civil Liberties. Fund raising for the mass mobilization in Washington. 83 East 190th St., Apt. 4D. \$1.00 Sub. 3 p.m. till 777. Sun. Jan. 2nd.

**GET OUT** your jeans, fellows and gals, for an old fashioned Barn Dance. Hunts Point Youth Club. Loads of refreshments and fun. 1639 East 163rd St.

**Brooklyn**

**SOCIAL** and Forum with Max Gordon, recently returned from Europe. Sunday, January 2nd, at 3 p.m. 180 Tompkins Ave. Sub. 25 cents. William Milton and Jerry Weinberg Youth Clubs.

**TED TINSLEY** will discuss "Indictment of 12, and Meaning to a Working Class Press," 280 Utica Avenue, 8:30 p.m. Friends invited. Entertainment, refreshments. Crown Heights Youth Clubs. Contribution 25 cents.

**EAST BROOKLYN** Youth, sub Party. Bernard Burton, speaker. 1703 Pitkin Avenue. Contribution, 2 Worker subs or 50 cents. 8:30 p.m.

**RATES:** 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker  
50 cents per line in The Worker (Weekend)  
6 words constitute a line  
Minimum charge - 3 lines  
**PAYABLE IN ADVANCE**

**DEADLINES:**  
Daily Worker:  
Previous day at noon  
For Monday's issue  
Friday at 4 p.m.  
Weekend Worker:  
Previous Wednesday  
at 4 p.m.



# Big Packers Putting Squeeze on Cattle Feeders; Prices Stay Up

MASON CITY, Iowa.—High priced meat doesn't mean that the cattle feeders are rolling in wealth. Recent sharp drops in the prices fat cattle are bringing at the stockyards have thrown hundreds of feeders for a heavy loss, and scared many others out of the cattle feeding business altogether. The killing of OPA in 1946 set the stage for a royal bonanza for the packers, but these packer profits have come out of the pockets of consumers who are overcharged at the meat market, and cattle raisers and feeders who are underpaid at the cattle markets.

There is the experience of a keen Iowa feeder, who has been fattening cattle for many years. Just the other day, he shipped several loads of steers to Chicago which had been fattening on all the corn they could eat.

**TOP OF THE MARKET** that day was 35 cents a pound, but the best he got for a small part of his shipment was 30 cents, and the rest were sold at various prices down to 23 1/2 cents. "This is a fair example of what happens to a farmer when he ships in his stuff. You don't have any bargaining power at all. You are there, far from your farm, the animals are finished, you have

to sell. They downgrade you and there is nothing you can do. People in the city ought to know that there are a hell of a lot more grades of cattle than there are grades of beef."

"Take my stuff. Dressed out, it can command the top of the consumer market. Or, there might be a little difference in the marbling of the meat between mine and absolute prime, not that the guy at the dinner table would know any difference. But, put conservatively, if the top fancy prime was 35 cents that day, my stuff should have brought 30 cents at least straight through. I have been in this game 40 years. I consider that they stole better than \$10,000 from me. That's a lot of gravy from one farmer for the packers."

"Then I got hurt, too, in another way. I sold later than I should. Had I shipped last August, when top prime beef was around 40 cents I would have got \$7 or 38 cents and would have saved a lot of corn besides. I blame myself for that. You see, I figured the cattle population was down, the packers' reserves were low, and that ought to have kept the price up. At least, that is what is supposed to happen under 'free enterprise.' But I am kicking myself for breaking one of the main rules I thought I had learned in 40 years of farming! Always watch the packers' reserves. When their coolers are full of meat, they are going to hold up prices as they sell down their inventories. When their reserves are running low, they are going to force down prices before they do their heavy buying. I know this is the opposite of the law of supply and demand, but that law don't work when the packers' monopoly controls the field."

"BUT I AM a lot better off than the guys who bought their 900 lb. feeders last August and sold them 120 days later, this December. They took a real beating. Here is how it works

Aug. 15, a feeder might buy 100 head of 900 lb. two and three year old steers. He would have paid close to 30 cents a pound, or \$275 per animal, counting freight. He would have kept the cattle 120 days, during which time they could have gained 250 pounds, weighing 1,150 pounds by Sept. 15. Figuring that it takes one bushel of corn to put on five pounds of beef, and figuring using old corn until Sept. 15 at \$2 a bushel, and new corn after Sept.

15 at \$1 a bushel, it would have taken 50 bushels of corn per animal at a cost of \$50. Figuring also a pound of oil meal concentrate per day, costing \$10 per animal for the 120 days, the feed cost per animal comes to \$75. Thus the original cost plus feed cost comes to \$350 per animal.

"Now, if he sold around Dec. 15, he would only have gotten around 25 cents per pound, because of this fall's price drop. He would thus have received only \$287.50, or been thrown for a loss of \$62.50 per animal. On his 100 steers, for which he had to borrow or lay out \$27,500, he would have lost \$6,250, not counting his overhead, labor and other unavoidable costs."

## The William Z. Foster Honor Roll \* IS GROWING!

Will Your Club Be on the 3rd Listing—

Tuesday, January 4th?

\* (ALL NEW YORK COMMUNIST PARTY CLUBS ACHIEVING 100% OF QUOTA ON THE DAILY WORKER SUB DRIVE)

## Announce Dockers' Welfare Plan

An employer-sponsored welfare plan to cover 20,000 New York longshoremen was announced Friday by the AFL International Longshoremen's Association. The plan, granted by the New York Shipping Association, provided benefits for one year beginning Jan. 1, 1949, for all longshoremen who have performed 800 hours of work from Oct. 1, 1947, to Sept. 30, 1948.

The plan provides \$1,000 for life insurance; \$1,000 for accidental benefit and dismemberment; \$25 weekly for 13 weeks for job accident and sickness; \$150 for surgical benefits.

# The Worker Screen Guide :: Good Tops

If your local movie house is not listed here, please ask the Manager to mail us his advance listings.

## MANHATTAN

### First Run—Broadway

AMBAADOR—Jungle Jim  
ASTOR—Enchantment  
AVENUE PLAYHOUSE—Monsieur Vincent  
BROADWAY—The Red Shoes  
ELYSÉE—What's on Your Mind  
FULTON—Jean of Arc  
GLOBE—Whiplash  
GOLDEN—Paradise; Rose Scarlett  
GOTHAM—Angel on the Amazon  
LITTLE CARNEGIE—Interlude  
LITTLE CINEMA—The Eagle With Two Heads  
MAYFAIR—One Sunday Afternoon  
MUSEUM OF MODERN ART—Carnivals  
NEW EUROPE—To Be a Lady  
NEW YORK—Trouble Makers; Renegades of Sonora  
PARAMOUNT—Paislee  
PARIS—Symphonie Pastorale  
PARK AVENUE—Hemlock  
PIX—Love Letters; Her Husband's Affairs  
SUN—Dance to Earth; Lured  
RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL—Words and Music  
RIALTO—In the Navy; Parade My Song  
RIVOLI—The Snake Pit  
ROXY—That Wonderful Urge  
STANLEY—Symphony of Life  
STRAND—Adventures of Don Juan  
VICTORIA—Jean of Arc  
WORLD—Paislee  
5TH AVENUE PLAYHOUSE—Beauty and the Beast  
5TH ST. PLAYHOUSE—Monsieur Vincent

### East Side

TRIBUNE—Sahara; Destroyer  
SUN—Cane City; Raw Deal  
ART—Dulcimer Street  
CHARLES—Caribbean Brothers; Green Hell  
SUN—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For Love of Mary  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Song Is Born; The Pearl  
CITY—Volpene; Farfalle  
GRAMERCY PARK CINEMA—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For Love of Mary; Sun—Philadelphia Story  
34TH ST.—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera  
SUN—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For Love of Mary  
TUDOR—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera  
SUN—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For Love of Mary  
BEVERLY—Top Hat; Billie's Spirit  
52ND ST. TRANS LUX—Dulcimer Street  
NORMANDIE—Merrily We Live  
SUTTON—Blanche Fury  
PLAZA—Sorry, Wrong Number  
ARCADIA—Tap Roots; Secret Land  
YORK—If I Were King; Golden Eye  
SUN—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For Love of Mary  
85TH ST. PLAYHOUSE—Johnny Belinda  
TRANS LUX 72ND ST.—Louisiana Story  
TRANS LUX MONROE—Repe; Smart Girls Don't Talk  
SUN—Last Days of Pompeii; She  
TRANS LUX COLONY—Frieda; Magnificent Doll  
SUN—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For Love of Mary  
85TH ST. ST. TRANS LUX—Secret Land  
86TH ST. GRANDE—Road to Utopia; Life Begins in College  
GRACIE SQUARE—Shadow of a Doubt; I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now  
SUN—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For Love of Mary  
IRVING PLACE—Henry V

### West Side

ALDEN—(Programs irregular and change without notice.)  
WAVERLY—Philadelphia Story; Well Groomed Bride  
SUN—San Francisco; Merrily We Live  
8TH ST. PLAYHOUSE—Repe  
GREENWICH—Cowboy and the Lady; Eve of St. Mark  
ELGIN—Springtime in the Sierras; Return of the Whistler  
SUN—Sisters Gold; Seven Sinners  
TERRACE—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera  
SUN—I Stole a Million; Tangle  
SAVOY—Repe; Smart Girls Don't Talk  
SUN—Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic  
SELWYN—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves  
LYRIC—Red River; So This Is New York  
TIMES SQUARE—Last of the Redmen; Oklahoma Badlands  
APOLLO—Street of Shadows; Nanook of the North  
NEW AMSTERDAM—You Can't Take It With You; The Whole Town's Talking  
LAFFMOVIE—Laurie and Hardy; Festival  
BRYANT—Where Do We Go From Here; Three Little Girls  
SQUIRE—Club de Femmes; School for Sinners  
BELMONT—El Niño del Charrasquero  
TIVOLI—Repe; Smart Girls Don't Talk  
SUN—Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic  
TOWN—Tap Roots; Secret Land  
SUN—High Seas; Rough, Tough and Ready

BEACON—Don't Take It to Heart; Waterloo Road  
77TH ST.—Smart Girls Don't Talk; Repe  
SCHUYLER—Empire Waltz; I Love You  
YORKTOWN—Repe; Smart Girls Don't Talk  
SUN—Last Days of Pompeii; She  
STODDARD—Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic  
SYMPHONY—Follow the Fleet; Tail in the Saddle  
SUN—Last Days of Pompeii; She  
TMALIA—Dreams That Money Can Buy  
RIVERSIDE—A Song Is Born; The Pearl  
RIVIERA—Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic  
MIDTOWN—Secrets of a Ballerina  
CARLTON—Tap Roots; Secret Land  
EDISON—Gypsy Wildcat; Four Feathers  
ARDEN—Dahda; In Old Sacramento  
SUN—Cane City; Raw Deal  
NEMO—Song Is Born; The Pearl  
COLUMBIA—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; Love of Mary  
SUN—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera  
DELMAR—Que Dios Me Perdona; Alma Jarcacha

### Washington Heights

DORSET—Luxury Liar; San Francisco  
AUDUBON—Straight, Place and Show  
SUN—Love and Learn; The Web  
UPTOWN—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; Love of Mary  
HEIGHTS—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera  
SUN—Northwest Outpost; Driftwood  
LANE—Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic  
EXPRESS—Stairway to Heaven; Overlanders  
ALPINE—Cane City; Raw Deal  
SUN—Four Feathers; Drums  
DALE—Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic

### Bronx

ALLERTON—Tap Roots; Secret Land  
BEACH—Tangle; Last of the Redmen  
SUN—Angels With Dirty Faces; They Drive by Night  
BEDFORD—Smart Girls Don't Talk; Repe  
CIRCLE—Merrily We Live; Matinee Scandal  
SUN—Northwest Outpost; Driftwood  
CONCOURSE—Beauty and the Beast; Passion in the Desert  
EARL—Apartment for Peggy  
FENWAY—Mother Wore Tights  
SUN—Black Swan  
FREEMAN—Beyond Glory; Hazard  
SUN—Cane City; Raw Deal  
DE LUXE—Sahara; Duffys Tavern  
SUN—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For Love of Mary  
GLOBE—Louisiana; High Tide  
SUN—Blonde Ice; Money Madness  
LIDO—To Each His Own; Road to Utopia  
SUN—Boomerang; Mighty McGurk  
MORRIS—Tap Roots; Secret Land  
NEW RITZ—Gung His; Eagle Squadron  
SUN—Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now; Merlot of Movies  
PARK PLAZA—Song Is Born; The Pearl  
ROSEDALE—Tap Roots; Secret Land  
SUN—Cane City; Raw Deal  
SQUARE—Tap Roots; Secret Land  
SUN—Repe; Smart Girls Don't Talk  
TUXEDO—Song Is Born; The Pearl  
UNIVERSITY—If You Knew Susie; Wyoming  
SUN—Bachelor and Bobby Soxer; Little Lord Fauntleroy  
VALENTINE—Repe; Smart Girls Don't Talk  
ZENITH—Cash on Demand; Great Waltz  
SUN—Adventures of Robin Hood; Smugglers Cove

### BROOKLYN—Downtown

PARAMOUNT—Miss Tatlock's Millions; Sixteen Fathoms Deep  
FOX—Fighter Squadron; Michael O'Halloran  
MAJESTIC—High Seas; Dark Journey  
MOMART—Goldwyn Follies; Oregon Trail  
ST. GEORGE PLAYHOUSE—Kiss the Blood; Love of Mary  
SUN—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera  
STRAND—Walk a Crooked Mile; Strawberry Reen  
TERMINAL—Kiss the Blood; Love of Mary  
SUN—Night at the Opera; Luxury Liar

### Park Slope

TIVOLI—Crusades; Speed to Spore  
SUN—Duke of West Point; King of the Turf  
CARLETON—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera  
SANDERS—Tap Roots; Mr. Rockfellow

### Bedford

BELL CINEMA—Foreign Affair; Lulu Belle  
SUN—Easter Parade; Week of the Heppner  
LINCOLN—Stripling Up Father; Shorts  
SUN—Date With Judy; Old Los Angeles  
NATIONAL—Pittfall; Intrigue  
SUN—Tap Roots; Secret Land  
SAVOY—Repe; Smart Girls Don't Talk

### Crown Heights

CARROLL—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For Love of Mary  
CROWN—Matters Closed; Mr. Rockfellow  
SUN—Date With Judy; Old Los Angeles  
CONGRESS—Last Days of Pompeii; She  
HOPKINSON—Last Weekend; To Each His Own

ROGERS—Northwest Outpost; Driftwood  
SUN—Date With Judy; Old Los Angeles  
STADIUM—Repe; Smart Girls Don't Talk

### Flatbush

ALBEMARLE—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera  
ASTOR—Holiday; The More the Merrier  
AVALON—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera  
AVENUE D—Good Sam; Bodyguard  
AVENUE U—Beyond Glory; Hazard  
BEVERLY—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera  
CLARIDGE—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; Love of Mary  
COLLEGE—Pittfall; Intrigue  
SUN—Cane City; Raw Deal  
ELM—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera  
FARRAGUT—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera  
FLATBUSH—Paislee; Birth of a Star  
GRANADA—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; Love of Mary  
JEWEL—I Stole a Million; If I Had My Way  
SUN—Shadow of a Doubt; Tangle  
KENT—Good Sam; Bodyguard  
SUN—Date With Judy; Old Los Angeles  
KINGSWAY—Repe; Smart Girls Don't Talk  
LEADER—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera  
LINDER—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera  
MARINE—Repe; Smart Girls Don't Talk  
MAYFAIR—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; Love of Mary  
SUN—Tap Roots; Secret Land  
MIDWOOD—Repe; Smart Girls Don't Talk  
NOSTRAND—Pittfall; Intrigue  
SUN—Tap Roots; Secret Land  
PARKSIDE—Room Upstairs; Hideout for Love  
PATIO—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For Love of Mary  
QUENTIN—Dolly Sisters; Thirteen Rue Madeleine  
SUN—Cane City; Raw Deal  
RIALTO—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; Love of Mary  
SUN—Tap Roots; Secret Land  
RUGBY—Date With Judy; Old Los Angeles  
TRAYMORE—Repe; Room Service; Pirates of Monterey  
SUN—Dusty Ride Again; When the Daltons Rode  
TRIANGLE—Date With Judy; Old Los Angeles  
SUN—Cane City; Raw Deal  
VOGUE—Room Upstairs; Hideout for Love

### Brighton—Coney Island

OCEANA—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; Love of Mary  
SHEEPSHEAD—Tap Roots; Secret Land  
SURF—Date With Judy; Old Los Angeles  
SUN—Cane City; Raw Deal  
TUXEDO—Tap Roots; Secret Land

### Boro Park—Bensonhurst

COLONY—Matinee on the Blackhawk; Ex Champ  
SUN—House of Drama; Frisco Sal  
HARBOR—Repe; Smart Girls Don't Talk  
MARBORO—Pittfall; Intrigue

### Ridgewood—Bushwick

WALKER—Repe; Smart Girls Don't Talk  
EMPIRE—Northwest Outpost; Driftwood  
SUN—Gypsy Wildcat; Smugglers Cove  
RIDGEWOOD—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera  
RIVOLI—Gypsy Wildcat; Patrick the Great  
SUN—Something in the Wind; Slave Girl

### Bay Ridge

BERKSHIRE—Cane City; Raw Deal  
SUN—Pittfall; Intrigue  
CENTER—Laughing Irish Eyes; One Million B.O.  
SUN—You Only Live Once; Sea Bandits  
COLISEUM—Tap Roots; Secret Land  
ELECTRA—West Side Kid; Whispering Footsteps  
SUN—Lady for a Night; Topper  
NEW FORTWAY—Tap Roots; Secret Land  
SUN—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For Love of Mary  
HARBOR—Beyond Glory; Hazard  
PARK—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For Love of Mary  
RITZ—Pittfall; Intrigue  
SUN—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For Love of Mary  
STANLEY—Good Sam; Bodyguard  
SUN—High Seas; Cat Crops

### THE ROCKAWAYS

GEM—I Stand Accused; Carson City Raiders  
SUN—High Tide; Trail to San Antonio  
PARK—Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters  
SUN—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves

### Williamsburg

ALBA—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For Love of Mary  
COMMODORE—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera  
KISMET—Tap Roots; Secret Land

### Brownsville

BILTMORE—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; Love of Mary  
SUN—(Unavailable)  
SUPREME—(Unavailable)

### QUEENS—Astoria

ASTORIA—Smart Girls Don't Talk  
BROADWAY—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera  
GRAND—Luxury Liar; Night at the Opera

STEINWAY—Fuller Brush Man; Abbott and Costello Meet Frankenstein  
SUN—Smugglers Cove; The Prairie  
STRAND—Saloma Where She Danced; Beverly to B'way  
SUN—Commander Strike at Dawn; Our Relations

### Bayside

BAYSIDE—Eyes of Texas; Bill and Coe  
VICTORY—Date With Judy; Old Los Angeles  
SUN—Pittfall; For the Love of Mary  
BELLARE—Tap Roots; Secret Land  
SUN—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For Love of Mary  
COLLEGE—Tap Roots; Secret Land  
SUN—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For Love of Mary  
CORONA—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For Love of Mary

### Flushing

MAYFAIR—Crusades; Mary Lou  
SUN—Beyond Glory; Hazard  
ROOSEVELT—Tap Roots; Secret Land  
SUN—Philadelphia Story; San Francisco  
TOWN—Commander Strike at Dawn; The Invaders  
SUN—Tuttles of Tahiti; Room Service  
UTOPIA—Repe; Stranger; Tarzan and Mermaids  
SUN—Good Sam; Bodyguard

### Forest Hills

INWOOD—Beyond Glory; Hazard  
SUN—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For Love of Mary  
FOREST HILLS—Tap Roots; Secret Land  
MIDWAY—Repe; Smart Girls Don't Talk  
TRYLON—Good Sam; Bodyguard  
SUN—Beyond Glory; Hazard

### Jamaica

CARLTON—Pittfall; Intrigue  
SUN—Smugglers Cove; Raw Deal  
JAMAICA—High Tide; Louisiana  
SUN—My Son, My Son; International Lady  
MERRICK—Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters  
SAVOY—Last Show  
SUN—Cheyenne; Brewsters Millions

AUSTIN—Beyond Glory; Hazard  
MAIN ST. PLAYHOUSE—Good Sam; Bodyguard  
SUN—Cane City; Raw Deal  
LAURELTON—Beyond Glory; Hazard  
SUN—Cane City; Raw Deal  
LITTLE NECK—Beyond Glory; Hazard  
SUN—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For Love of Mary  
OASIS—Beyond Glory; Hazard  
ARION—Sons of Indiscreet; Wildcat Widow  
SUN—Date With Judy; Old Los Angeles  
CROSSWAY—Tap Roots; Secret Land  
COMMUNITY—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves  
QUEENS—Repe; Smart Girls Don't Talk  
DRAKE—April Showers; Adventures of Robin Hood  
SUN—Beyond Glory; Hazard  
CASINO—Good Sam; Bodyguard  
SUN—Pittfall; Intrigue  
RICHMOND HILL GARDEN—Good Sam; Bodyguard  
SUN—Pittfall; Intrigue  
KEITHS—Repe; Smart Girls Don't Talk  
LEFFERTS—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; Love of Mary  
CAMBRIA—Tap Roots; Secret Land  
SUN—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For Love of Mary  
LINDER—Tap Roots; Secret Land  
SUN—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For Love of Mary  
ST. ALBENS—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; Love of Mary  
SUN—Tap Roots; Secret Land  
GARDEN—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; Love of Mary  
SUN—Tap Roots; Secret Land  
ROOSEVELT—Cane City; Raw Deal  
SAVOY—Last Show

### Woodside

BLISS—Tap Roots; Secret Land  
CENTER—Adventures of Robin Hood; Mother Wore Tights  
43RD ST.—Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; Love of Mary  
HOBART—Beyond Glory; Hazard  
SUN—Cane City; Raw Deal  
SUNNYSIDE—Repe; Smart Girls Don't Talk

The listing of RKO and Loew's theatres has been dropped.

(This action is taken in support of the struggle now being waged by the Screen Office and Professional Employees Guild and the Screen Publicists Guild against the major movie companies. With the exception of Eagle-Lion, the majors have refused to negotiate new contracts with the unions and have resorted to union-busting Taft-Hartley tactics. We urge our readers to protest both at the box office to local theatre managers, and to the film companies, demanding that they negotiate with the union.)







## PRESENT NEW FACTS IN THE THOMPSON ASSAULT

(Continued from Page 7)

son home. I do not know what the deal was, but I am certain it had something to do with an attack on some Communist, probably Thompson."

This operative, whose name and address is now in the hands of the Queens District Attorney, said he was ready at any time to testify before a grand jury concerning Burke's activities. He added this statement:

"Burke considered himself a crusader against Communism. Burke told us the day before he entered the Thompson house that he was on his way to Brooklyn on a case that meant big money to him—five bills (\$500). It is possible this Brooklyn business had something to do with what happened later in Queens. I know Burke well. He is not the kind of guy that would smash into a house like Thompson's unless he was put up to it. Burke was working for somebody. He was getting paid to cause Thompson trouble. Of this I am certain."

THE REPORT by this newspaper to the Queens district attorney gave the name and address of the last man—another private detective—to have been seen with Burke before he smashed into the Thompson apartment.

It lists a series of agencies for which he worked as an undercover operative and guard: the Manzer Detective Service Bureau, William J. Burns Detective Agency, Supreme Detective Agency, John Shields Detective Bureau, Port Protective Agency and the Owens Detective Agency.

The report gives a detailed ac-

## Many Postal Rates Hiked

WASHINGTON (UP). — Postal rates went up at midnight Friday on nearly everything but first class mail and penny postcards.

Air mail postage is up from five to six cents an ounce on letters and small parcels weighing up to eight ounces. Bigger packages, which are easier to handle, will continue at the postal zone rates effective last September.

A new air postcard costing four cents made its debut.

Small greeting cards less than three inches wide and four inches long, now mailed for 1½ cents if unsealed, hereafter will cost 3 cents, sealed or not. Unsealed flat pieces more than nine inches wide or 12 inches long will also cost 3 cents.

Parcel post rates will go up to 10 cents for the first pound, one cent for each of the next nine pounds, and three-quarters of a cent for each additional pound from 11 to 70 pounds.

Special delivery charges on mail weighing up to two pounds go up from 13 to 15 cents.

Money orders of up to \$2.50 will cost 10 instead of six cents, and \$100 orders will cost 35 instead of 22 cents.

## Soviets to Cut Exports to Tito

LONDON (UP).—Soviet Russia will drastically reduce her trade with Yugoslavia in 1949 because of Tito's anti-Soviet attitude, the official Soviet News Agency Tass reported Friday.

Tass, in a dispatch from Moscow, said that because of the "unfriendly policy" of the Yugoslav government, Russia will deliver only one eighth as much goods next year as it did in 1948. No figures were given.

### Births

Mark Dana, born Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1948, to Joseph and Burton E. Needell.

## INNOCENT NEGRO TO DIE

(Continued from Page 11)

the crime for which someone else was convicted, not on circumstantial evidence, not through mistaken witnesses, but on the sole evidence of a repudiated confession that Jenkins said police obtained by threatening to "beat out my brains."

FROM HERE ON, the police are driven to extreme lengths to make their conviction of Jenkins stick, for the unpredictable has smitten them with the appearance of Gulembo, and they are impelled to prove the "somersaulting confessor" innocent.

They ignored demands to extradite Gulembo. A week after he confessed, the prosecuting assistant district attorney, Raymond Spelser, and Capt. Kelly, journeyed to Saginaw. They questioned Gulembo.

On Dec. 16, they issued a formal statement that Gulembo is an alcoholic, had made his confession during a drinking spree and had no part in the crime.

The most startling information was given us by Gulembo's brother-in-law, who still lives a few doors away. He told us how he and Gulembo spent the evening before the murder with the Mellers at a veterans' post, as Gulembo's confession had related.

"I was the one who was supposed to call on Mrs. Meller on Monday, June 7, about buying some of her antiques. Reds (Gulembo) knew about the arrangement. He knew I couldn't go because I had to work that day.

"When he came in that night, we showed him the paper with the story of Mrs. Meller's murder. He turned white and walked out without saying a word.

"When he had left that morning, he didn't have any money. When he got back, he was buying drinks for everybody at two nearby tap rooms. When he was asked about the murder of Mrs. Meller there, he got sick to his stomach and almost fainted.

"The next day he disappeared. His wife, Johanna, my wife's sister, told us he had been sick and thrown up that night and couldn't sleep."

He told us more about Gulembo, none of it favorable, and confirmed

count of Burke's undercover "work" on the New York waterfront for the Shields Bureau and Port Protective, naming the ships on which he "worked" and the dates of his employment.

THE REPORT includes an official record of Burke's arrest in Troy, Dec. 22, 1948, for stealing \$115 from a sugar bowl in the home of his foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Greene, of Newtonville, N. Y. Charged with grand larceny, Burke was not convicted for the theft, when he agreed to make restitution of money.

A section of the report quotes from an interview with Mrs. Velma Schmidt, 161 E. 48th St., who was Burke's landlady from October, 1947, until he moved in last Spring with Richard McCauley, a Burns detective, living two doors from the Thompson house in Sunnyside, Queens.

Mrs. Schmidt said she had to get police to remove Burke from her rooming house after the "private eye" had brawled in the house and smashed a medicine cabinet mirror.

The report to the district attorney states:

"It seems that the forgoing information, along with statements made by Burke at the time of his arrest to police and assistant district attorney, statements by witnesses to police and assistant district attorney and any material bearing on the case in possession of the district attorney, should be presented to a Queens County grand jury.

"It is our belief that a thorough-going investigation by a grand jury into the Burke case, his friends, connections and activities will show that Burke's criminal actions on Nov. 20 were part of a criminal conspiracy to commit crimes of violence against Robert Thompson, his family, his home and his co-workers in the Communist Party. Such an investigation, it appears, could lead to solution of a criminal attempt to assassinate Robert Thompson by three unknown men near Thompson's home last September."

The report then lists the names of 29 witnesses and concludes with eight questions to be submitted to a grand jury.

## 12,000 LOSE THEIR JOBS AT REMINGTON-RAND PLANTS

(Continued from Page 9)

leadership backfired against its own workers.

The usual pre-Christmas hustle and bustle appeared singularly lacking when this reporter recently visited some of Rand's upstate towns. The small businessmen were particularly hard hit.

THE OWNER of one of Ilion's largest clothing stores said there had been something of a pickup in the last week before Christmas, but it has been "dull" for quite a period. The story was the same from other shopkeepers. A paint store proprietor was the sole exception. He said that workers were using their idle time to fix up their homes and needed the paint supplies.

In nearby Herkimer, the employment office, which also covers Ilion, was crowded. A clerk said that since Spring the monthly average of insurance applications had increased four times over what it had been for the past two years.

"It doesn't look good," was the laconic remark of a salesman warming himself in the office of Elmira's Pioneer Motors, one of the town's largest used car companies. He said Rand workers used to be among the biggest customers. Now nobody was buying the more expensive cars and even the cheaper ones were not moving the way they used to.

In a tavern opposite the sprawling

Elmira plant, the main topic of conversation among the handful of workers at the bar was: How does it look? Every report of new hiring was eagerly seized upon but everyone agreed that the plant would never return to its old strength.

WHILE MOST OF THE WORKERS hoped they would be back with a rumored pickup in business, there were few illusions among the Negro workers. "Even the plant pick up," one of them asked, "where will it leave us? They'd have to get back close to the 6,000 figure before we get back and everybody knows that's not going to happen."

And while the workers are being displaced in favor of cheaper wages abroad, another fact of Wall Street's foreign policy has caused a drop in production on those commodities which Rand still produces here for export.

When the first layoffs came at Ilion's plant No. 2 last May, it was admitted that they were due to U. S. attempts to choke off Eastern European trade. Raymond D. Baker, the plant's manager, revealed: "Conditions abroad have brought a sharp decline in our foreign sales." He added that trade with Eastern Europe, a big customer for the plant's tabulating machines, "is off entirely."

reports that he is a "vino," the term for drinkers who confine themselves to wine and go haywire.

"Why didn't you tell your story to the police?"

"I have. A detective was just around last week. He said Reds' confession came at a bad time. He said I shouldn't speak to anybody."

A few days later we learned that police have unearthed witnesses who now recall that six months earlier Gulembo was in their company all the afternoon Mrs. Meller was murdered. They even found witnesses from whom Gulembo bummed small sums that afternoon, amounting to some \$3.15, thus accounting for the free drinks he was buying the evening that Mrs. Meller was murdered.

THUS THE POLICE have not only un-confessed the somersaulting confessor. They have, after a six months' lapse, produced an alibi for him.

In contrast, the witnesses who accounted for Jenkins' movements the same afternoon were called "bums" in court by the prosecutor. This, coupled by the fact that they were all Negroes, apparently discredited their evidence.

We spoke with seven of these people. They re-enacted Jenkins' actions for us. Independently,

and minute by minute, Jenkins was with someone, or seen by someone, during the whole hot June afternoon that Mrs. Meller met her death.

We originally took up Jenkins' case, initiating the campaign for his freedom, through a bloodstained shirt belonging to him and found in his home. The prosecutor, Spelser, whipped it out unexpectedly in court:

"Count the bloodstains," he thundered. When Jenkins counted 40, Spelser waved the shirt at the jury: "There are 60 bloodstains," maintaining they were Mrs. Meller's.

Jenkins insisted it was his own blood, and came from a bloody nose received in a fight with a friend.

We wondered: Instead of flinging a bloody shirt around the courtroom, why doesn't Spelser produce a scientific analysis to prove his claim that the blood was Mrs. Meller's?

Belated blood tests, now underway at the defense's request, are under police supervision. Jenkins' brother, Isaac, who has been helping to rally people for his brother's freedom, told me:

"When I heard we didn't have a chemist checking and watching those blood tests, I gave up the shirt. The fight goes on, regardless."

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## SAY CHAMBERS QUIT IN '37 - OR '38 OR '39

(Continued from Page 2)

up strongly," the report states. What are the "verifiable portions" of Chambers' story? Only that he knew a few government officials in Washington in the years 1934-1937, that he had met them socially. The rest of his wild yarn has not been—and cannot be—verified from a single source.

Chambers has not produced a single witness to prove that anyone handed government information to him.

Neither he nor the Un-American Committee has been able to produce a single witness to prove that Chambers handed over any information to espionage agents of any power.

No one, least of all Chambers, has been able to prove that the microfilms taken out of the pumpkin one month ago were the same material that Chambers' wife's nephew kept 10 years in a Brooklyn laundry chute. Chambers' nephew never looked inside the package, and no person ever saw Chambers open the package. They could well have been old love letters.

### THE SINISTER BYKOV

No one has ever seen the "Col. Boris Bykov," alleged Soviet agent who allegedly received the alleged stolen government information. Chambers has asserted his existence, but no one else—not even the other stoolpigeon, Elizabeth Bentley—has ever seen this character of Cham-

bers' well-paid literary output. Chambers himself has not yet offered even the vaguest description of this person.

5. Proof that government officials were engaged in "espionage" is cited by the report in that four unnamed persons own "Russian Bokhara rugs." From now on owning a "Russian Bokhara rug" is evidence of being a "Russian spy."

The committee states that "the testimony... has definitely shifted the burden of proof from Chambers to his." Yet our legal system still holds that a man is innocent until proved guilty.

Again, the report states that the refusal of witnesses to testify on the ground that the committee's questions were unconstitutional "is in itself strong corroborative evidence for Chambers' story."

The committee's own chairman, J. Parnell Thomas, has availed himself of the same right—to refuse to talk about thefts of government money.

Many Americans with records of noble service to the country have refused to cooperate with the gang of Un-Americans. And many more, who have sought to "cooperate," have found cause to regret their weakness—their careers blighted by the insinuations and slanders of the headline-seeking Congressmen. "We have no evidence," states the report, "to indicate that the

operations of this second apparatus do not continue to the present time."

Thus, on the basis of having "no evidence," the Un-Americans assert a "great security danger" and propose a series of "espionage" laws which would hurt only American citizens trying to practice democracy.

Which is what the Un-Americans were after from the beginning.

## Aussie Sea Unions Weigh Dutch Boycott

MELBOURNE (ALN).—The two largest organizations of maritime workers in Australia, the Seamen's Union and Waterside Workers Federation, are meeting to consider action against Dutch aggression in Indonesia. The waterside workers (longshoremen) boycotted all Dutch shipping for two years (1946-47) during the previous period of Dutch-Indonesian hostilities.

## 5 Notables Write Protest to Dutch

Five prominent Americans addressed an open letter Friday to Netherlands Foreign Minister Dirk S. Stikker, calling on the Netherlands to withdraw its forces from the places seized recently from the Indonesians. The letter was presented by a delegation to the Netherlands consul in New York.

Signers of the letter were Dirk J. Struik, chairman of the Independent Committee for Indonesian Independence; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois; Councilman Eugene P. Connolly; Rev. John Darr, Jr., member of the board of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, and Daniel Allen, N. Y. State American Labor Party.

## Mexican Wage Freeze

MEXICO CITY (ALN).—The Labor Dept. of the Mexican government has refused to sanction wage increases demanded by the Miners & Metalworkers Union.

## Israel Reports New Victories; Study UN Bid

TEL AVIV (UP).—The Israeli government reported sweeping victories in the Negev Friday and promised to consider Sunday a United Nations Security Council order to cease fire.

An official spokesman said the Israeli army has captured Auja and Bir Aslug in the border area, routing their Egyptian garrisons, and had taken hundreds of prisoners.

## Canadian HCL Up

OTTAWA (ALN).—The cost of living in seven out of Canada's eight economic regions increased during September, figures just compiled by the government here show. The main rise was in food, with smaller increases for clothing, home furnishings, services and rents.

## Dixie Demo to Be Senate Chief

(Continued from Page 5)

and the General Confederation of Women's Clubs.

Many of the new members of Congress, however, are not committed on this issue, and it remains to be seen how effective the military lobby will prove.

Foreign policy questions will come to the fore very early in the new Congress. The Administration program is expected to be placed before the legislative body on Jan. 10 when the President is slated to present the North Atlantic "defense" pact and to sharpen up the Truman doctrine.

THE SENATE will be asked to ratify the new pact which would set up a military alliance of the U. S., Canada and western European countries against the Soviet Union and would at the same time provide more convenient means for Wall Street intervention in the affairs of these countries. Both houses will be asked to appropriate funds for military lend-lease to western Europe as well as about a billion dollars to carry ECA through the remaining months of the fiscal year.

The Army, Navy, Airforce and the State Department are in themselves a powerful lobby for such foreign policy objectives. The monopoly interests which back them speak through Administration agencies or through such eminent capitalists as Herbert Hoover and Bernard Baruch. This congress will find the demands of monopoly capital supported by the leadership of various veteran, labor, farm and women's groups.

THE PROBLEM OF THE LOBBIES, as it immediately concerns the people, can be summarized as follows:

1—The President and the Democratic majority are committed by virtue of campaign pledges to a progressive domestic program, but all indications are that the Administration leaders will compromise with the lobbies.

2—The Administration and the lobbies, together with many of the new ADA Democratic congressmen, are united in pushing a program of cold war and war preparation.

With only Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) and Sen. Glen Taylor (D-Ida) thoroughly committed in opposition to Wall Street's bellicose

aims, progressives race a bitter fight in this legislative field.

ON THE DOMESTIC FRONT, where the Democratic Party's pledges are clearcut, broad progressive alliances combined with vigorous action could offer hope for success.

The most powerful assistance the lobbies are likely to get in opposing progressive domestic legislation is the strong inclination of the Truman Administration and Democratic leaders to hold on to the Sacred Cows of Congress. These include:

1. The House Un-American Committee, established as a standing committee by the 80th Congress. The lobbies want the committee preserved and the disposition of the Democratic leaders is to retain it after a moderate whitewash.

2. Senate rules which permit unlimited debate. Unless the rules are changed to make filibustering impossible, there is little chance for enactment of civil rights legislation.

3. The seniority system. Committee chairmanships and committee assignments are distributed purely on the basis of how long a member has been in Congress. Under the operation of this sacred cow, committee leadership goes automatically to in most cases to crusted southern Tories, who oppose the Philadelphia platform.

4. The power of the House Rules committee. It can pigeon-hole any bill it doesn't like and push a bill it favors. Under the seniority system, the rules committee is packed with Southern Democrats of deep Dixiecrat tinge. The New Deal chairman, Rep. Adolph Sabath (D-Ill) would like to solve the problem by increasing the membership, thus giving him a working majority against a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats. But no decision has yet been made.

A bold approach to reorganizing Congress in harmony with the mandate expressed by the people last November would undoubtedly insure the passage of progressive legislation. But neither the President nor the Democratic leadership has shown the least disposition to take such action.

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# Negro Netter Serves Up 'Ace' vs Jimcrow

Another sports jimcrow wall was wedged in St. Louis this week, when for the first time, a Negro tennis player competed in the National Indoor Junior Championships annually sponsored by the all-white United States Tennis Association.

Oscar Johnson, 17-year-old student from Los Angeles City College, was the young netter who cracked the longtime USLTA jimcrow ban. Johnson was also the first Negro to win a national junior tennis title, when he copped the finals at Griffith Park in LA last summer. Playing with white partners, Johnson also went to the semis in both the mixed and men's doubles title matches.

Ever since its inception, the USLTA, daddy of all "amateur" tennis tourneys, has been a jimcrow outfit. Topflight Negro tennis players have long been compelled to play in a jimcrow league. It wasn't until Dr. Reginald Weir, Harlem physician, had his application accepted for the National Indoor Senior Championships last January, that a Negro netter ever succeeded in cracking the USLTA's color ban.

Young Oscar Johnson is now the second. Whether or not this presages a general tumbling of the jimcrow barriers in tennis, remains to be seen. But it is interesting to cite the case of Richard (Pancho) Gonzales. His being chosen the No. 1 amateur player by the USLTA marked the first time that any American player of Mexican origin (Gonzales hails from the poor Mexican community of Los Angeles) was ever designate for No. 1 ranking by the snooty ultra-fashionable USLTA. Of course,

Gonzales' winning the singles title at Forest Hills last September had something to do with it, too, but it did mark the first time somebody off the customary pink-tea track was allowed to flash his natural potential and go to the top of the heap with it.

There are ways of freezing out even lads like Gonzales, if the USLTA had been of such a mind. The hitherto unbroken ban against Negro netters is what we mean.

Another thought on the recent wedges driven into the USLTA discrimination is that it stems out of the successful end-jimcrow fight recently waged against another of the so-called "special" sports—professional golf. Golf and tennis had long been considered by some as the two sports arenas where allegedly jimcrow "would never be cracked." But the militant fight waged by Negro golfers like Ted Rhodes, Bill Spiller and Madison Gunther—and this paper—forced the PGA to backtrack and pledge a discontinuance of its color ban.

Perhaps the USLTA, which hasn't pledged anything yet, felt slightly shamed by the belated democracy in the PGA—and thus opened the doors to Oscar Johnson, the 17-year-old wow from LA.

The only way to find out whether or not the USLTA's policy has finally been revised is for more and more qualified Negro netters to apply at USLTA tourneys. And whatever comes out of that will afford progressive sports fans a clearer line as to whether or not another jimcrow wall has come tumbling down in sports.

## City, Despite Loss, Rates Edge Over Redmen Tuesday

With the sting of defeats by strong out of town teams rankling, CCNY and St. Johns tangle this Tuesday night in the first of that hectic series of clashes which goes by the name of intra-city competition. All else is forgotten in these games and form can be to a reasonable extent—thrown out the window.

Off their last games in the Garden CCNY rates a clear edge over the Brooklyn Redmen. Both lost to very good teams, tourney potentials. But San Francisco just nosed out City in an overtime game, while Utah romped over St. Johns.

Frisco was good enough to be ranked as a top tourney potential along with Oklahoma A&M, Bradley, Kentucky, Utah and Western Kentucky, the last named being an undefeated aggregation of tall, hard driving scorers which blew poor LIU right off the court Thursday night. Others who have shown enough here to be considered later for the six or seven out of town spots in

the eight-team Invitation are Bowling Green and Texas. The NCAA tourney, based on regional championships, must be considered here, possibly taking teams like Kentucky, A & M and Utah.

For sheer excitement the CCNY-San Francisco game was tops. Into the last fifty seconds was crammed a succession of wild, tense events which wound up with City, for the third time, calling time out with possession of the ball to map its last gasp attempt for the tying two points. With ten seconds left Shapiro fed it into Malamed who shuttled it to Galber in the pivot who, passed out to Dambrot who leaped and pushed his southpaw shot

through the net to make it 49-49. This climaxed a rally from 49-39, at which point City seemed to be out of contention.

The Beavers lost out in overtime, with most of the regulars on the bench having fouled out, and key men Galber and Mager too tired to sink important fouls. They outscored the winners from the floor. It was a disappointing loss. Afterward San Francisco coach Newell joined Utah coach Peterson in saying City was the best team he had seen (including North Carolina State and almost all the Coast outfits.) He said Frisco fans would be thrilled by City's fast break attack, something they haven't seen yet.

There's no doubt that of all the local squads City has the most respect of the outlanders, despite its grivous lack of one real big good man to clear the boards and guard the opposition giant. Did you ever do a job you know you could have done better, and then embarrassingly receive praise for your ability, making you hate yourself for not really having given your all? That's the position City is in receiving these unstinting plaudits from coaches like Frisco's Newell. For they know they threw the ball away a few times and didn't really play the best ball in their system.

I suspect Coach McGuire of St. Johns would have been happier about Tuesday if City had beaten San Francisco. For the Beavers, actually the classiest of the locals, are feeling they have something to make up.

The week's second doubleheader finds chaotic LIU, which has at least uncovered three sophomores who should develop to form a fine basis for the next two years—White, Smith and Feurtado—continuing its suicide schedule against N. C. State while NYU takes on North Carolina.

RODNEY.

The Adventures of Richard, by Michael Singer, appears Tuesday and Thursday and in the weekend Worker.

## In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



### A FEW OLD YEAR MEMORIES...

IT'S NOTHING new—New Year's time on the sports sections—to list those particular events of the outgone year that gave a scribe his biggest kicks. But one's memory being what it is... and the fact that there were more events deserving of honorable mention than space here permits... makes us hope you'll allow for whatever omissions do crop up in the finished version. Hm?

Alright now. First I must confess that nothing, absolutely nothing gave me a bigger bang than Joe Louis' dramatic knockout of Jersey Joe Walcott, with time running out on the most magnificent fighter who ever stepped into a ring, with Walcott only four rounds away from gaining a pathetically one-sided decision and the title...

The sighs that echoed through the cavernous Yankee Stadium when Walcott dropped Louis in the fourth round... the unbelieving groans as Louis plodded after Walcott round after round with no success, unable to uncoil... the faint spark of hope that struck simultaneously with Louis' first authentic left hook in the ninth round—these were sighs and groans and hopes shared by millions the world over... what Louis has come to mean... And when Joe's hooks were parlayed into softening-up weapons in the 10th and 11th rounds that set Walcott up for the electrifying barrage in the 12th... Walcott crumpling in a heap at Louis' feet... the howls and shrieks and back-pounding that filled the Stadium and the choking relief that surged through everyone to a man—well, that's Number One on my 1948 Memory Parade. Your's too, I imagine...

ANOTHER ITEM I'll not easily forget—although strangely enough I didn't see this one in the flesh—was Rex Barney's no-hitter fashioned in the rain against the Giants. 'Twas the night of the scheduled Wallace rally at Yankee Stadium and for this writer it came ahead of any baseball games... But upon arriving at the Stadium, with the rains falling heavily, the rally postponed till the next night, and never for a moment thinking of the Polo Grounds lights visible from the Stadium meant the Giant-Dodger game might still be played in that downpour, this weary traveler took the long voyage back to Brooklyn. Getting home, flicking on the radio for a news report—turning the dial and imagining to hear the familiar voice of the Dodger announcer, dismissing it as a case of too much rain on the head, continuing to turn the dial, no news report, a needling hunch to twist the dial back to the Dodger station and putting my imagination to the test... They were playing ball at the Polo Grounds and from the tense tones of the announcer one automatically knew something extraordinary was happening out there on Coogan's Bluff... Hahging on with every pitch of Barney's, cursing one's luck (how many games had we sat through wherein Rex' bid for no-hitters suddenly blew up in the late innings?) and sticking with it until that last final out when the young handsome kid from Omaha, Nebraska, crashed into baseball's Hall of Fame! Sure, memories of a no-hitter not witnessed by the writer, but because we sort of backed into that one under unusual circumstances... well, nobody's gonna forget that night at the radio...

LET'S SEE, now, what else? How about the early-summer debuts of Roy Campanella and George Shuba which got the Dodgers back into the running? Campy's almost Frank Merriwell heroics in his first few games... hitting like a demon, two homers in one game... Shuba fielding and clutch-poking with rare style for a 21-year-old making the big jump out of nowhere...

That grand race in the American League with the loop's only interracial team finally nosing out the Sox in a playoff... by and large it was a great year for baseball, wasn't it?

DiMaggio's tremendous season under physical duress... Stanley Musial of Donora, Pa... his phenomenal feats leaving little question but that he is the logical successor to DiMag as the game's greatest... Why, the NL batting champion was so spectacular that the Cards had to give him a '49 contract which calls for his first decent paycheck since Stan moved up from Rochester in 1941!

How about Sandy Saddler and Marcel Cerdan rising to the fistie heights this past year? Skinny Saddler demolishing the once-great Pep with ridiculous ease... Cerdan flashing all the stuff against Zale that made European fight observers call him an incredible fighting machine these past 10 years... years that Cerdan never spent on these shores... and wouldn't it have been something to have seen him then?

Hey, will anyone who was there ever forget the eerie feeling of Leo Durocher's first night at Ebbets Field in Giant uniform? And Leo not baring out of the dugout once to do battle with the umpires for reasonable reluctance to discover what a manner of greeting his former compatriots in the stands had waiting for him?

What about old Barney Ewell's amazing showing in the Olympic sprints, twice missing a "first" by scant inches against younger spectacular worldwide competition that figured to trim the 32-year-old veteran... Harrison Dillard's ironic triumph in the 100-yard sprint after having failed to qualify in the AAU finals in his high-hurdle specialty...

Yes, and that 4:53 mile Gil Dodds ran in the Garden mile just before the mumps knocked him off the track and out of the Olympics.

The spine-tingling duel between Feller and Sain in the Series opener. Rapid Bob rolling back the years and the season's slump with a sweep and cunning and flashes of olden power that left one gasping. The walk to Salkeld which set the stage in the bottom of the eighth... that hairline pickoff play which the ump called wrong and which could have kept Feller and Sain pitching scoreless innings till today...

Larry Doby's coming of age... a great series for the greatly promising DiMaggio-type sophomore... The Cleveland signing of Satchel Paige... his low-hit triumphs when the Tribe began to use him as a starter before record-breaking crowds in Chicago and Cleveland...

Oh so much more... and no space left still. Sure was a busy year in sports, wasn't it?

## Entries, Selections

Tropical Park entries for Saturday, Jan. 1. Clear and fast, Post 10 a.m. EST.

FIRST—6 furlongs; claiming; 4-year-olds and up; \$2,000.  
\*Nostoc .....107 Pie Lady .....109  
\*Coronet Star .....109 \*Dove Shoot .....109  
\*Tigrell .....109 Pie Lady .....109  
\*Panacea .....109 \*Burlit Bid .....107  
\*Oceania .....109 Florence .....112  
\*Gildsie .....103 Gallalad .....114  
Play Sure .....114

SECOND—6 furlongs; claiming; 4-year-olds and up; \$2,000.  
\*Warmoud .....107 Eternal Way .....112  
\*Gladys H .....102 Brookington .....114  
\*Prince Tread .....122 Catnip Hill .....114  
\*Bedrock .....112 No Bull .....115  
\*Blenweed .....117 Shining Deed .....114  
Ringador .....114 Flash Up .....119

THIRD—6 furlongs; claiming; 3-year-olds; \$2,000.  
\*Dream Champ .....114 Five Days .....113  
\*Fort Mifflin .....115 \*One Broke .....102  
\*Jalopee .....103 Ginny Gal .....107  
\*Reynolds Jr .....112 \*Grumpito .....112  
\*Fire Song .....98 Better Buy .....113  
\*Avocation .....104 Startle Me .....107

FOURTH—6 furlongs; allowances; 3-year-olds; \$2,000.  
\*Mr. Fox .....112 \*Abstract .....115  
\*Mill Creek .....115 Count-A-Bit .....120  
\*Memorized .....115 Jalalal .....112  
\*Too Sunny .....115 \*Arrested .....115  
\*Annie's Choice .....112 \*Midchannel .....107

FIFTH—6 furlongs; allowances; 4-year-olds and up; \$2,000.  
\*Hypostyle .....106 Gregalach .....116  
\*Lottofown .....103 Whirl Blast .....111  
\*Wise Mahmood .....116 \*Good Son .....105  
\*False Move .....110 \*Ramadan .....107  
\*Michael B .....110 Lismore Lady .....110

SIXTH—6 furlongs; Dade County handicap; added 4-year olds and up; \$7,500.  
\*Darby d'Amour .....107 Allie's Pal .....108  
\*Tavistock .....114 a-Tight Squeeze .....110  
\*Faultless .....114 Big Pop .....104  
\*Manna H .....111 Curtain Time .....106

Phar. Mon .....116 Erigeron .....114  
Circus Clown .....119 Agrarian-U .....117  
Irisen .....115 King Midas .....114  
Coyote .....110 Buzfux .....120  
Kitchen Police .....111  
a-Elarco stable entry.

SEVENTH—1 1/8 miles; claiming; 4-year olds and up; \$2,400.  
\*Leadership .....107 Oer Bully .....112  
\*Flying Mile .....110 a-Green Bowler .....113  
\*Realtor .....115 \*Billy Perry .....105  
\*Evening Flight .....113 Rush Hour .....115  
\*Cervantes .....115 Kaslick .....112  
\*Pomp's Gal .....116  
a-D Swidler-J H Miles entry.

EIGHTH—1 1/8 miles; claiming; 4-year-olds and up; \$2,000.  
\*Sun Symbol .....108 Corsican Sword .....112  
\*Basket Dinner .....110 Varodi .....107  
\*Vinsfurlough .....115 Stage Fire .....115  
\*Seguin .....113 \*Judex .....112  
\*Royal Pigeon .....105 \*Don O'Sullivan .....113  
\*5, \*\*7 lbs. aac; listed according post position.

### AL'S SELECTIONS

- 1—Panacea, Play Sure, Gildsie.
- 2—Ringador, Catnip Hill, Blenweed.
- 3—Fort Miffin, One Broke, Dream Champ.
- 4—Mill Creek, Mesmerized, Too Sunny.
- 5—Good Son, Hypostyle, Lottofown.
- 6—Buzfux, King Midas, Agrarian-U.
- 7—Pomp's Gal, Billy Perry, Evening Flight.
- 8—Seguin, Stage Fire, Sun Symbol.